
A

D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

W. A. R. Y. D I C T I O N A R Y

E N G L I S H I N D I A N



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A
D I C T I O N A R Y
OF THE
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E:
IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,
BY
EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND AN
E N G L I S H G R A M M A R.
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
V O L. I.

Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti :
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas.

HOR.

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P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other authour may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the *Saxon* remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *hight*; *Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

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This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away: these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authours differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the Orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps, the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth*, and that *things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which

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which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *conceal*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonic* dialects are very frequent, and though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonic*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonic* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonic*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonic* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μῶνος*, *monos*, *single*, or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as a radical but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few Specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *relegare*, ex banno vel territorio, *exigere*, in exilium agere. G. bannir, It. bandire, bandeggiare. H. bandir. B. bannen. Ævi medi scriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumque limites arduis plerumque montibus, altis fluminibus, longis denique flexuosisque angustissimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites ban dici ab eo quod *Bannatus* & *Pannatus* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hefychius, vocabantur *αἱ δὲ οὗτοι καὶ οἱ Παννῆες* *ἔσσι*, "oblique ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Ban*; eodem Hefychio teste, dicebant *ἄντρες γὰρ οὐκ ἐξοχῆ*, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *emptie*, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. *Æmtig*. Nescio an sint ab *ἐμῶ* vel *ἐμῶ*. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologium hanc non obscure firmare codex Rusi. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antique scriptum invenimus *gemoetēs huc emetig*. "invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A. S. *hyll*. Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κορυφή* vel *κορυφῆς*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editor. Hom. II. b. v. 811. *ἔστι δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς τῆς πύλης ἀπὸ τῆς κορυφῆς*. Ubi authori brevium scholiorum *κορυφῆς* exp. *τῆς πύλης* & *ἔστι δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς γὰρ οὐκ ἐξοχῆ*.

NAP, to take a nap. *Dormire*, *condormiscere*. Cym. *heppian*. A. S. *hnæppan*. Quod postremum, videri potest desumptum ex *ἡνέπας*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profunda notis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæsus Goth. STAMMS. A. S. *stameþ*, *stamþ*. D. *stam*. B. *stameler*. Su. *stamma*. Ist. *stamr*. Sunt a *συνεπῆς* vel *συνεπῆς*, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedit loquentes libentissime garrere soleant; vel quod aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parvisime loquentes.

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The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting, must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid*, and *viscidit*, *viscous*, and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*, were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *English* roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of *prudence*; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *hear*

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Dear out, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of *Bailey, Ainsworth, Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the *English* language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning; such are *bear, break, come, cast, full, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication: this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in *English*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when *Tully* owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a funeral song, or mourning garment; and *Aristotle* doubts whether *ωἰς*, in the *Iliad*, signifies a mule, or muleteer, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretive lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas,

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ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind*, *the female of the stag*; *stag*, *the male of the hind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *ficcidity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonic* and *Roman* interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature; and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging.

Some

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Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty desarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authours; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detraction, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authours, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my cotemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authours which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient authour; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

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The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning, which I should enter and ransack; the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the fun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

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The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the fullness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera or the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The *French* language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of *Amelot's* translation of father *Paul* is observed by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu passé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superior to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however unnecessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that

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have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coasts. This will not alwas be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like some of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas, and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatic delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. *Swift*, in his petty treatise on the *English* language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity.

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translatours, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authours: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers.

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teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the authour, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its œconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

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T H E H I S T O R Y O F T H E E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this Island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh* as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britains* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonic*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Slavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

G O T H I C K,

 ANGLIO SAXON, { Dutch, Frisick, English,	 FRANCICK, { German.	 CIMBRICK, { Islandick, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish.
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Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inspection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonic* race; and the

Saxon, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king *Alfred's* paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

C A P. I.

ON ðæne tīde þe Lozan of Siððiu mægþe wīþ Romas
 nūce geyn upahofon. 7 mīþ heora cýningum.
 Rædgota and Eallewica wæron hæne. Romas buwiz
 abwæcon. and eall Itala nūce þ 17 betwux þam muntum 7
 Sicilia ðam ealonde in anwald gesehton. 7 þa æfter þam
 forwærcen cýningum Deodric feng to þam ilcan nūce
 se Deodric wæs Amulinga. he wæs Ljarten. weah he on
 þam Anjmaniscan gedwolan ðurhpunode. þe gehet Roma-
 num hī fneondscipe. 7 þa þ hi mōrtan heora ealdwīra
 wýrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat wýrðe yfele gelærte. 7 wýrðe
 wīra geendode mid manegum mane. þ þa to eacan oþrum
 unarimedum wylum. þ he Iohannes þone papan het ofwean.
 Ða wæs sum consul. þ þe hene toha hatas. Boetius wæs
 hæn. se wæs in bocwærtum 7 on woruld weapum se
 wīrtwýrta. Se ða ongeat þa manigfealdan wýl þe se
 cýning Deodric wīþ þam Ljartenanome 7 wīþ þam Roma-
 niscum

THE HISTORY OF THE

hircum pizum dyde. he þa gemunde ðara eþneþra 7 þara ealohuhta ðe hi under ðam Larejum hæþon heora ealohlaforþum. Ða ongan he 7 meagan 7 leornigan on him 7 eþsum hu he 7 juce ðam unrihtwitan cýninge afeþnan mizhte. 7 on riht geleaffulra and on rihtwita anpald gebunzan. Ðende þa ðigellice ærendgeþwitu to þam Lareje to Lonjtatinopolim. þær iſ Lreca heah buſz 7 heora cýnejtol. for þam 7e Lareje þær heora ealohlaforþ cýnejt. bædon hine þat he him to heora Lrejtendome 7 to heora ealohuhtum gefultumede. Ða 7 ongear 7e þælheopa cýning Deoþic. Ða het he hine gebunzan on caſiceþne 7 þær inne belucan. Ða hit Ða gelomp 7 7e aþpýrðapær on 7pa micelne neapanejt 7e becom. þa þær he 7pa micle 7pidoſ on hiſ Mode geþnefeð. 7pa hiſ Mod ær 7pidoſ to þam poþulo 7ælþum ungedoþpær. 7 he Ða nanje 7pofje be innan þam caſiceþne ne gemunde. ac he geþeollnipoſ of dune on þa floſ. 7 hine aſtnehte 7pife unjoſ. and oþumod hine 7eþne ongan wepan 7 þuſ 7ingende cþæþ.

C A P. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic 7pæcca geo lurtþæſlice 7ong. ic 7ceal nu heoþende 7ingan. 7 mid 7pí ungedaðum poþum geþettan. þeah ic geo hpilum gecoplice 7unde. ac ic nu weþende 7 7uſcende of 7eþaðra poþa miſeo. me ablenþan þær ungeteopan poþulo 7eþa. 7 me þa poþletan 7pa blinde on þuſ ðimme hol. Ða beþeapodon æleþe lurtþæſnejt 7a Ða ic him æþne bejt 7pupode. Ða weþon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle 7piongeþitan. To þon 7ceolþan la mine 7piond 7eþgan þat ic 7eþæliz mon þære

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have

L U C Æ, CAP. I.

FORDAM þe 7pæðlice manega pohton þara þinga 7pæce ge-endeþýðan þe on uſ 7eþýllede 7ýnt.

2 Ðpa uſ beþæhtun þa ðe hit of 7pýmde 7eþapon. and þeþe 7pæce þenar þænon.

3 We geþuhte [of-þýlize þiom 7puma] 7eþplice eallum. [mið] endeþýðnejt 7pitan ðe. þu ðe 7eþelutæ Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara poþa 7oðþæjtnejt. of þam ðe þu 7eþeðe eapit :

5 On þeþodeþ dazum Iudea cýningeþ. þær 7um 7aceþo on naman Zacharias. of Abian tunc. 7 hiſ 7pær of Aaron 7ohtum. and hiſe nama þær Elizabeth :

6 Soðlice hiſ þænon butu 7uhtpæ beþon Iode. gan-geþde on eallum hiſ bebodum 7 7uhtpænejtum butan 7pæhte :

7 And hiſ næþdon nan beapn. forþam ðe Elizabeth þær unþeþende. 7 hi on hiſ dazum butu forð-eodun :

8 Soðlice þær 7eþodeþ þa Zacharias hiſ 7aceþoþader þpæc on hiſ 7eþpuxleſ endeþýðnejt beþon Iode.

9 Æþtæn 7eþunan þeſ 7aceþoþader hloteþ. he eode 7 he hiſ ofþpung 7ette. Ða he on Iodeſ tempel eode.

10 Eall weþoþ þær folceþ þær ute gebiddende on þeþe ofþpung 7iman :

11 Ða ætýþe him Ðpæhtnejt engel 7tandende on þær weþodeþ 7pidoþan heaþe.

12 Ða weþoþ Zacharias geþnefeð 7 7eþeode. 7 him ege onþpær :

13 Ða

þære. hu mæg 7e beon 7eþæliz 7e ðe on ðam 7eþælþum Ðupþuman ne moſ :

C A P. III.

ÐA ic þa Ðiſ leoþ. cþæð Boetius. 7eomþende aþungen hæfe. Ða com Ðær gan in to me heoþencund þiſdom. 7 7 min muþende Mod mid hiſ poþum 7eþnette. 7 þuſ cþæþ. þu ne eapit þu 7e mon þe on minne 7eole þære aþeo 7 7eþeð. Achponon þuþe þu mid þiſum poþulo 7oþum þuſ 7pife 7eþpenced. buton ic þat 7 þu hæft Ðara þapna to hþæþe 7oþizten ðe ic þe ær 7ealde. Ða clipode 7e þiſdom 7 cþæþ. Læpaz nu aþpizeþe poþulo 7oþa of mineþ þeþeneþ Mode. forþam 7e 7ind þa maþtan 7ceapen. Læpaz hine eþt hþeoþean to minum lapum. Ða eode 7e þiſdom neap. cþæþ Boetius. minum hþeoþeþendan 7eþohte. 7 hiſ 7pa mopohl hþæt hþeþa upaþeþe. aþpizeþe þa mineneþ Modeþ eagan. and hiſ 7pian bliþum poþum. hþæþe hiſ oncnæpe hiſ forþeþmodon. mid Ðam þe Ða 7 Mod 7p beþende. Ða 7eþeþ hiſ 7pife 7pæotele hiſ agne modon. 7 þær 7e þiſdom þe hiſ lanze ær týde 7 læþe. ac hiſ ongear hiſ laje 7pife toþeþenne 7 7pife toþpocenne mid dýſizna hondum. 7 hine þa 7pian hu 7 7eþuþe. Ða andþpizeþe 7e þiſdom him 7 7eode. 7 hiſ 7ingþan hæþon hine 7pa toþeþenne. þeþ þeþ hi 7eohþodon 7 hi hine eallne habban 7eolþon. ac hi 7eþadeþiað monþealð dýſiz on þære forþpung. 7 on þam 7ilpe butan heora hþeþe eþt to hiſe boþe 7eþpæne :

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

L U K, CHAP. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preft Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtriſ of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifoſe God: goýnge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and both weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it beſel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordiſ of his couſe to fore God.

5 Aſtir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſyng.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye feyng was aſrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

13 Da cwæð ƿe engel him to. Ne ondræð þu ðe Zachariar. Forþam þin ben is gehýred. 7 þin ƿif Elizabeth þe ƿunu cennð. and þu nemst hýr naman Iohanneſ.

14 7 he byð þe to gefean 7 to bliſſe. 7 manega on hýr acennedneſſe gefagnað:.

15 Soðlice he byð mæne beforan Druhtne. and he ne ƿuncð þin ne beor. 7 he bið gefýlled on haligum Lare. þone gýt of hýr modor innode.

16 And manega Iſrahela bearna he gecýrð to Druhtne hýra Lode.

17 And he gæð toforan him on garte 7 Eliar mihte: þ he fæderia heortan to hýra bearnum gecýrre. 7 ungeleafulle to rihtſƿia gleafcýpe. Druhtne fultfremed folc geƿearpan:.

18 Da cwæð Zachariar to þam engle, þƿanun ƿæt ic þiſ. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿif on hýre dagum forbeode:.

19 Da anſƿarode him ƿe engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe ƿtand beforan Lode. and ic eom aſend rið þe ƿƿrecan. 7 þe þiſ bodian:.

20 And nu þu biſt ƿurðende. 7 þu ƿƿrecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þar þing ƿepurðað. forþam þu minum ƿorðum ne gelyfdeſt. þa beoð on hýra tīman gefýllede.

21 And þ folc ƿær Zachariam ge-anbiſgende. and ƿundrodon þ he on þam temple læt ƿær:.

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-ƿƿrecan. 7 hig gncneopon þ he on þam temple ſume geſiððe geſeah. 7 he ƿær becnende hým. 7 dumb þurhpunede:.

23 Ða ƿær geporðen þa hýr þenunga dagar gefýllede ƿarion. he ferde to hýr huſe:.

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth hýr ƿif geacnode. and heo beðiðlode hig ƿif monþar. 7 cwæð.

25 Soðlice me Druhten gedýde þiſ. on þam dagum þe he geſeah minne hoſp betƿux mannum afýrpan:.

26 Soðlice on þam rýxtan monðe ƿær aſend Gabriel ƿe engel fram Druhtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama ƿær Nazareth.

27 To beƿeodudne fæmnan anum ƿepe. þær nama ƿær Ioſep. of Dauideſ huſe. 7 þære fæmnan nama ƿær Maſia:.

28 Ða cwæð ƿe engel ingangende. Ðal ƿer þu mid gýfe gefýlled. Druhten mid þe. Ðu eaſt gebletſud on ƿiſum:.

29 Ða ƿearð heo on hýr ƿƿræce gednefed. and pohte hƿæt ſeo gneting ƿære:.

30 Ða cwæð ƿe engel. Ne ondræð þu ðe Maſia. ſoðlice þu gýfe mid Lode gemetteſt.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ge-eacpaſt. and ƿunu cenſt. and hýr naman þelend genemneſt.

32 Se bið mæne. 7 ƿær hehtan ƿunu genemned. and him fýlð Druhten God hýr fæder Dauideſ ſetl.

33 And he ƿicrað on ecneſſe on Iacobeſ huſe. 7 hýr ƿiceſ ende ne bið:.

34 Ða cwæð Maſia to þam engel. hu gepýrð þiſ. forþam ic ƿepe ne oncnape:.

35 Ða andſƿarode hýre ƿe engel. Se halga Lare on þe becymð. 7 ƿær heahſtan miht þe ofenſceadað. and forþam þ halge þe of þe acenned bið. bið Lodeſ ƿunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin maze ƿunu on hýre ylde geacnode. and þer monað is hýre rýxta. ſeo is unbepende genemned.

37 Forþam niſ ælc ƿorð mid Lode unmihelic:.

38 Ða cwæð Maſia. þer is Druhtneſ þinen. ƿepurðe me æfter þinum ƿorðe:.

And ƿe engel hýre fram-gepaſ:.

39 Soðlice

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wiſ ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bitore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfid with the Holy Goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he ſchal go biſore in the ſpyrite and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the ſadriſ to the ſoniſ, and men out of beleewe: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a ƿerfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: whereof ſhall Y wyte thiſ? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gone ſer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh biſore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to evangelife to thee theſe thingiſ, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, til into the day in which theſe thingiſ ſchulen be don, for thou haſt not beleewed to my wordiſ, whiche ſchulen be fulfid in her tyme.

17 And the puple waſ abidyng Zacarye: and thei won-driden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gedde out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it waſ done whanne the dayes of hiſ office weren fullid: he wente into hiſ houſ.

20 And aſtir theſe dayes Elizabeth hiſ wiſ conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethiſ and ſeyde:

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in which he biheld to take away my reproſ among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel waſ ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name waſ Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name waſ Joſeph of the houſ of Dauith, and the name of the maydun waſ Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil full of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wym-men.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche waſ troublid in hiſ word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun thiſ waſ.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſ founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe hiſ name Jheſuſ.

28 Thiſ ſchal be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith hiſ ſadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the houſ of Jacob withouten ende, and of hiſ rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal thiſ thing be done? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſhall be clepid the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir elde, and thiſ monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aſtir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And

THE HISTORY OF THE

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aȝar Maria ȝ ferðe on munt-land mid oȝte. on ludeiscne ceastre.

40 ȝ eode into Zachariar huse. ȝ grette Elizabeth.

41 Ða ȝær ȝeƿorden þa Elizabeth ȝehýrde Maria ȝnetinge. Ða ȝefaznude þ̅ cild on hýre innode. and þa ȝearð Elizabeth halizum liarte ȝefýlled.

42 ȝ heo clýpode mýcelne ȝtefe. and cræð. Ðu eart betƿux ȝifum ȝebletƿud. and ȝebletƿud iȝ þineȝ innoðer ȝætm.

43 ȝ hƿanun iȝ me þiȝ. þ̅ mineȝ Drihtneȝ modor to me cume.

44 Sona ȝƿa þineȝ ȝnetinge ȝtefe on minum earum ȝeƿorden ȝær. þa ȝahnude [in ȝlæðniȝe] min cild on minum innoðe.

45 And eadiz þu eart þu þe ȝelyfðeȝt. þ̅ fulȝnemede ȝýnt þa þing þe ȝiam Drihtne ȝeȝæde ȝýnt.

46 Ða cræð Maria. Min ȝapel mæȝrað Drihten.

47 ȝ min ȝaȝt ȝehlyrde on Gode minum þelende.

48 Forþam þe he ȝeȝeah hiȝ þinene ead-moðneȝre. roðlice heonun-forð me eadize ȝecȝað ealle cneopeȝra.

49 Forþam þe me mýcele þing dýde ȝe ðe mihtiz iȝ. ȝ hiȝ nama iȝ haliz.

50 ȝ hiȝ mild-heortneȝ oȝ cneopeȝre on cneopeȝre hine onðræðendum.

51 Þe ȝohtre mæȝne on hiȝ earume. he to-dæde þa oȝer-modan on mode hýra heortan.

52 Ðe aƿearp þa ȝucan oȝ ȝetle. and þa ead-modan upahor.

53 þingȝende he mid ȝodum ȝefýlde. ȝ oȝermodede ȝelete ȝoȝlet.

54 Þe aȝenz Iſrahel hiȝ cniht. ȝ ȝemunde hiȝ mild-heortneȝre.

55 Sƿa he ȝƿæc to urum ȝæðerum. Abrahame and hiȝ ȝæde on a ȝeopulð.

56 Soðlice Maria ȝunode mid hýre ȝƿýlce ȝƿý monðar. ȝ ȝeƿende þa to hýre huse.

57 Ða ȝær ȝefýlled Elizabeth cenninȝ-tid. and heo ȝunu cende.

58 ȝ hýre nehcheburȝ ȝ hýre cuðan þ̅ ȝehýrdon. þ̅ Drihten hiȝ mild-heortneȝre mid hýre mæȝrude ȝ hiȝ mid hýre bliȝðodon.

59 Ða on þam ehteodan dæȝe hiȝ comon þ̅ cild ȝmbrniðan. and nemdon hine hiȝ ȝæðer naman Zachariar.

60 Ða anȝƿarode hiȝ modor. Ne ȝe ȝoðer. ac he bið Iohanneȝ ȝenemned.

61 Ða crædon hi to hýre. Niȝ nan on þineȝ mæȝðe þýȝrum naman ȝenemned.

62 Ða biðodon hi to hiȝ ȝæðer. hƿæt he ȝolde hýne ȝenemæðne beon.

63 Ða ȝƿæt he ȝebedenum ȝex-bæde. Iohanneȝ iȝ hiȝ nama. Ða ȝonȝodon hiȝ ealle.

64 Ða ȝearð ȝona hiȝ muð ȝ hiȝ tunȝe ȝe-openod. ȝ he ȝƿæc. Drihten bletȝende.

65 Ða ȝearð eȝe ȝeƿorden oȝer ealle hýra nehcheburȝ. and oȝer ealle ludea munt-land ȝærion þaȝ ȝoȝd ȝeƿid-mæȝrode.

66 ȝ ealle þa ðe hiȝ ȝehýrdon. on hýra heortan ȝettun ȝ crædon. þenȝ Ðu hƿæt býð ȝeȝ cnapa. ȝeodlice Drihtneȝ hand ȝær mid him.

67 And Zachariar hiȝ ȝæðer ȝær mid haleȝum liarte ȝefýlled. ȝ he ȝiteȝode and cræð.

68 Leð etȝud ȝȝ Drihten Iſrahela ȝeoð. forþam þe he ȝeoeȝrode. ȝ hiȝ ȝolceȝ alȝreðneȝre dýde.

69 And he iȝ hale hoȝn aȝæðe on Dauter huse hiȝ cnihteȝ.

70 Sƿa he ȝƿæc ȝurh hiȝ haleȝra ȝiteȝena muð. þa ðe oȝ ȝoȝdeȝ ȝȝm ðe ȝƿæcon.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and seyde, bleffid be thou among wymmen and bleffid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleffid be thou that hast beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to thee schulen be parfytylly don.

42 And Marye seyde, my soul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his handmaydun: for lo for this alle generaciouns schulen seye that I am bleffid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merfy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he scateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He sette down myghty men fro seete and enhaunside meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hongry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havyng mynde of his merfy took up Israel his child.

51 As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a sone.

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord had magnyfyed his merfy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumfide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And they bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seyinge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and bleffide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris, and all the wordis weren puplichid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what maner child schal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Gost, and profeciede and seide.

64 Bleffid be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

71 7 he alýrde ur of urum feondum. and of ealra þara handa þe ur hætedon.

72 Míð-heortneýre to pýncenne míc urum fæderum. 7 gemunan hýr halegan cýðneýre.

73 Þýne úy to rýllenne þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame 7poþi.

74 Ðæt þe buzan ege. of ure feonda handa alýrde. him peopian.

75 On halýgneýre beforan him eallum urum dagum:.

76 And þu cnapa býrt þæt hehtan pítega zenemned. þu gært beforan Djuhtneýr anýne. hýr þegar gearþian.

77 To rýllene hýr folce hæle gert on hýra rýnna for- gýrneýre.

78 Ðuht innoðar ureý Eodeý míc heortneýre. on þam he ur geneorude of earðæle up-7pungende.

79 Onlýhtan þam þe on þýrnum 7 on deaðer 7ceade 7rtað. ure fet to geseccenne on 7ebbe þeg:.

80 Soðlice 7e cnapa peox. 7 þæt on gæste gertþangod. 7 þæt on 7ertenum oð þone dæg hýr ætýpeoneýrum on 77nahel:.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do mercy with our fadris, and to have mynde of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir.

70 To geve himself to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve to him.

71 In holynesse and rightwifnesse before him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to meke redy hise weyes.

73 To geve science of heelth to his puple into remissoun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardenes of the mercy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visted us.

75 To geve light to them that sitten in derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse our feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the childe wexide, and was confortid in spyr, and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing to Ysrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables: but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

Þe mai him 7one aðneðen,
Ðæt he ðanne ope biðe ne mugeþ,
Uoþ þ bihmed ilome.

Þæt 7r þæt bið and boze
And bet biuoen dome.

Deað com on ðýr mibelajuð
Ðuht ðæt bepleý onde,
And 7enne and 7orþe and 77pinc,
On 7e and on londe.

Ic am eldeþ ðanne ic þer,
A 7intne 7 ec a lope.
Ic ealbi moþe ðanne ic dede,
Mí 7it oghte to bi moþe.

Se þ hine 7elue uoþget,
Uoþ 7ue oþer uoþ childe.
Þe 7al comen on euele 7ede,
Buze god him be milde.

Ne hoþe 7r to hipe þeþe,
Ne þeþe to hýr 7ipe.
Bi 7or him 7elue eþuch man,
Ðæt 7ile he bieð alue.

Eþuch man míc þ he haueð,
Mái beggen hueþuche.
Se ðe leýre 7 7e ðe moþe,
Þeþe audeþ iliche.

Þeueþe and eþe he ouerþieð,
Þæt eþen bið fulþuht.
Sunne 7 moþe 7 alle 7erþien,
Bieð ðieýne on hýr lihþe.

Þe þot hþet ðencheð and hþ oþ.
Alle quike þihþe.

Nýr no loþeþ 7pich 7r xýr,
Ne no king 7pich 7r ðuht.

Þeueþe 7 eþe 7 all ðæt 7r,
Biloken 7r on hýr honde.
Þe ðeð al þ hýr pille 7r,
On 7ea and ec on londe.

Þe 7r oþd albuþen oþde,
And ende albuþen ende.
Þe one 7r eþe on eche 7ede,
Wende þer ðu þende.

Þe 7r buuen 7r and bineðen,
Biuoen and ec bihind.

Se man þ godeý pille ðeð,
Þe mai hine aþþan uinde.

Eche 7une he iþeþð,
And þot eche dede.
Þe ðuht 7rð echeý iðanc,
Wai hþæt 7el 7r to þede.

Se man neþe nele ðon god,
Ne neþe god hýr leden.
Eþ ðeð 7 ðom come to hýr ðuþe,
Þe mai him 7one aðneðen.

Þungen 7 ðuþe heze 7 chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðuht ðeð com on ðýr mibelajuð,
And oðer unýelðe.

Ne mai non heþe hýr iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.
Þu muþele þinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.

Louie god míc ure hieþe.
And míc all ure mihþe.
And ure emeýteþe 7po 7r 7elþ,
Spo 7r leþeð ðuht.

Sume ðer habbeð leýre meþðe,
And 7ume ðer habbeð moþe.
Ech eþer ðan þ he dede,
Eþer þ he 7pand 7one

Ne 7el ðer bi þneð ne þin,
Ne oþer kenney eþe.
god one 7el bi echeý hýr,
And bliþe and eche þeþe.

Ne 7al ðan bi 7eþe ne 7eþuð,
Ne þoþer þe none.
Ac 7r meþþe þ men 7r biþat,
All 7all ben god one.

Ne mai no meþþe bi 7po muþel,
Spo 7r godeý 7rðe.
Þæt 7r 7one and þuht,
And ðai buþe nihþe.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Dēn iſt yele bute pane,
 And neſte buten iſpinche.
 Ee ꝥ mai and nele dedeſt come,
 Sope hit ſel vordēche.
 Dēn iſt bliſce buten tpege,
 And liſt buten deaðe.
 Det eape ſollen punie dēn,
 Blide hi biep and eade.
 Dēn iſt zeugeſe buten elde,
 And elde buten unhelpe.
 Niſt dēn ſonge ne ſon non,
 Ne non unieſde.
 Dēn iſt me ſel drihten iſen,
 Spo aye he iſt mid iſſre.
 ꝥe one mai and ſel al bien,
 Engles and mannes bliſce.
 To dāne bliſce iſt bjuſt god,
 Det rihte buten ende.
 Danne he upe ſaula unbint,
 Of lichamlice bend.
 Iiſt zeue iſt lede iſpich liſt,
 And habbe iſpichne ende.
 Det ꝥe moten dideſt cūmen,
 Danne ꝥe hennet penbe.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðis gæfe for þe king Stephne ofer æt to Nozmandi.
 7 þer for under-fangen. forði þ hi penden þ he sceolde
 ben alreic alre þe eom fer. 7 for he hadde zet his trefor.
 ac he to deld it 7 fæterfædlice. Micel hadde þenri
 king gadered gold 7 syluer. and na god ne dide me for
 his saule þar of. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com
 þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene-forð, 7 þar he nam
 þe biſcop Roge of Sejer-beſu. 7 Alexander biſcop of
 Lincoln. 7 te Lanceler Roge his neuer. 7 dide ælle
 in þurun. til hi ƿæren up hefe carter. Ða þe ſuiker
 undergæton þ he mihte man þar 7 forste 7 god. 7 na iur-
 tife ne dide. þa diden hi alle punber. þi hadden him
 mannes maked and aðer ſuoren. ac hi nan tneude ne
 heolden. alle he ƿæron for-ſuoren. 7 hefe tneoder for-
 ſuoren. for ænlic juce man his carter makede and agæner
 him heolden. and fylben þe land full of carter. þi
 fuenten ſiðe þe fnece men of þe land mid carter-
 ƿeoces. þa þe carter ƿæren maked. þa fylben hi mid
 ƿeouler and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden
 þ an god hefeben. baðe be nihter and be dæier. carl-men
 7 ſummen. and diden heom in þurun eferi gold and
 ſyluer. 7 pined heom un-tellenlice pining. for ne
 ƿæren næne nan maritýr ƿa pined alre hi ƿæron. Me
 hengeð up bi þe fet and ſmoked heom mid ful ſmoke. me
 hengeð bi þe þumber. oðer bi þe hefeð. 7 hengen bry-
 niger on hefe fet. Me dide cnotted ſerenges abuton hefe
 hæued. 7 unſiðen to þ it geðe to þe hefeier. þi diden heom
 in quaterine þar nadre 7 ſnake 7 ƿader ƿæron inne. 7
 dnapen heom ƿa. Sume hi diden in crucez huf. þ iſ in
 an ceſte þ þar ſcorz 7 næne. 7 un-der. 7 dide ſcæpe
 ſcænes þen inne. 7 ſpengeð þe man þen inne. þ hi bſæcon
 alle þe lime. In mani of þe carter ƿæron lof 7 gni. þ
 þæron ſachenreger þ tra oðer þne men hadden onoh to
 bæron onne. þ þar ƿa maced þ iſ fæterned to an beom.

ʒ diðen an ʒcæþp iſen abuton þa manne þnote ʒ hiʒ halp.
 ʒ he ne mihte nordeþpawider ne ʒitten. ne lien. ne ʒlepen.
 oc bæron al þ ʒien. Man þuren hi ðnapen mid hungæri.
 ʒ ne canne. ʒ ne mai tellen alle þe pundes. ne alle þe piners
 þ hi diðen þreccen men on hiʒ land. ʒ þ laʒtæde þa xix. pin-
 ters pile ſtephne þaʒ king. ʒ æure it þaʒ uueþre and
 uueþre. Þi lærden ʒaildes on þe tuney æureu pile. ʒ cle-
 peden it tenþre. þa þe þreccen men ne haðden nan moþe
 to ʒiuen. þa þæueben hi and bʒendon alle þe tuney. þ þel
 þu mihter þaʒien all adæp þaʒe ʒuldes þu neure ʒinder
 man in tune ʒitten. ne land tiled. Ða þaʒ corin bæne.
 ʒ flet. ʒ cæpe. ʒ butene. þoʒ nan ne þaʒ o þe land.
 Wreccen men ʒuuiuen of hungæri. ʒome jeben on ælmeþ
 þe þaʒien ʒum pile ʒuce men. ʒum flugen ut of lande. Weþ
 neure ʒæt maþe þreccched on land. ne næure heðen men
 þeþre ne diðen þan hi diðen. þoʒ ouer ʒiðon ne þoʒ-baʒien
 hi nouðer ciþce. ne cýnce-æaþo. oc nam al þe ʒoð þ þaʒi
 inne þaʒ. ʒ bʒenden ʒýðen þe cýnce ʒ altegeðene. Ne hi
 ne þoʒ-baʒien biþcoþes land. ne abbotes. ne þreofþes. ac
 þæueden muneceþ. ʒ clepekeþ. ʒ æuric man oðer þe ouer
 mýhte. Liþ tpa men oðer þne coman ʒiðend to an tun.
 al þe tunþce þlugaen þoʒ heom. penben þ hi þaʒon
 þæueþes. Ðe biþcoþes ʒ leþed men heom cuþþede æure.
 oc þaʒ heom naht þaʒi of. þoʒ hi þaʒon all þoʒ cuþþed
 ʒ þoʒ-ʒuuiuen ʒ þoʒloþien. Waʒ ʒæ me tiled. þe eþde ne
 þaʒ nan corin. þoʒ þe land þaʒ all þoʒ-bon mid ʒulce
 bæþe. ʒ hi ʒæden openlice þ Liʒt ʒlep. ʒ hiʒ halechen.
 Ðulc ʒ maþe þanne þe cunnen ʒæin. þe þolenden xix. pinþre
 þoʒ ure ʒinner. On al þiʒ ýuele time heold Maʒtin abbot
 hiʒ abbotþuce xx. pinþer. ʒ halþ ʒæri. ʒ viii. dæþ. mid
 micel ʒuinc. ʒ fænd þe munekeþ. ʒ te ʒeþer al þ heom
 behoued. ʒ heold mýcel capied in the huþ. and þoð þe-
 ðere þrohte on þe ciþce and ʒette þaʒi to landes ʒ penþer.
 ʒ ʒoðes it ʒuýðe and læt it þeþen. and bʒohte heom into
 þe neþæ mýnþne on ʒ. Petþes maþre-ðæi mid micel þuþ-
 ceþe. þ þaʒ anno ab incarnatione Dom. mxxi. a cum-
 bʒutione loci xxiii. And he þoʒ to Rome ʒ þæeþ þaʒ þel
 undeþ-þanzen þam þe Pape Eugenie. ʒ begæt ʒhaþe
 þuuilegies. an of alle þe landes of þabbotþuce. ʒan oðer
 of þe landes þe lien to þe ciþce-þican. ʒ ʒiþ he lenþ moʒte
 lieun. alþe he mint to ðon of þe hoþerþ-þýcan. And he
 begæt in landes þ ʒuce men heðen mid ʒrenþþe. of
 Willelm Malbour þ heold Roþingham þaʒ cartel he þan
 Loþingham ʒ Eþtun. ʒ of Þuþo of Walþuile he þan Þýn-
 lingb. ʒ Stanepiþ. ʒ lx. ʒoþ. of Alþepingle ælc ʒæri.
 And he maked manie munekeþ. ʒ planþede þuiaþo. ʒ
 makede manie þeopkeþ. ʒ penþe þe tun beþene þan it æri
 þaʒ. and þaʒ ʒoð muneþ ʒ ʒoð man. ʒ þoʒi hi luueden
 God and ʒoðe men. Nu þe þullen ʒægen ʒum ðel þat belamp
 on ſtephne kinges time. On hiʒ time þe Jubeuþ of Noþ-
 pic bohton an Liʒten cild beþoren Eþþen. and þineden
 him alle þe ilce þining þ ure Dþihten þaʒ þined. and on
 langþ-þuðæi him on þoðe hengen þoʒ ure Dþihter luue.
 ʒ ʒýðen býueden him. Wenden þ it ʒulde ben þoʒ-holen.
 oc ure Dþihtin atýpede þ he þaʒ halþ maþeþ. ʒ to mu-
 nekeþ himnamen. ʒ beþýued him heþlice. in ðe mýnþre.
 ʒ he maked þuþ ure Dþihtin þuðenlice and mani-þæðlice
 miuaþes. ʒ hatte he ʒ. Willelm.

On þij ȝen com Dauid king of Scotland mid oþre
 feaſt to þij land ȝold pinnan þij land. ⁊ him com toȝener
 Willelm eoſl of Albama þe king aȝde beteht Euoſ-pic. ⁊
 to oðer æuez men mid fea men ⁊ fehten wið heom. ⁊
 flemden þe king æt te ſtandard. ⁊ floȝen ſiude micel of
 þij ȝenȝe:.

On þiſ ȝæſi polde þe king Stephne tecen Rodberȝ copl
of Gloucestre. þe kinges ſune þenueſ. ac he ne mihte
fori he paſt iz paſi. Ða eſteſ hi þe lenȝten þeſceped: þe
ſunne ȝ te ðæi abuton nontid ðæſeſ. þa men eten þ me
lihteðe candleſ to æten bi. ȝ þ paſ xiiii. kt. April. þænon
men ſunde oppundied. Ðeſi eſteſi forð-ſeode Wilelm
Ænce.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Ætice-bircop of Lantpari-byrg. 7 te king makede Teobald Ætice-bircop. þe þar abbot in þe Bec. Ðen eftær pæx fūde micel uerþne betuþx þe king 7 Randolf eorl of Læstne noht forði þ he ne jaf him al þ he cuðe axen him, alre he dide alle oðre. oc ærre þe maie iaf heom þe pærre hi pærion him. Ðe eorl heold Lincol ægæne þe king 7 benam him al þ he oht to hauen. 7 te king fori þider 7 bejætte him 7 hi bjoðen Willelm de R . . . aie in þe caſtel. 7 te eorl jætæl ut 7 ferd eften Robbert eorl of Glouceſtre. 7 bjoht him þider mid micel ferd. and fæhten fride on Lantelmajre-dæi agen 7 heorne lauerd. 7 namen him. fori hi men him ryken 7 plugæn. and læd him to Bjuſtore and diden þari in pjuſun. 7 . . . teneſ. Ða þar all Engle-land jetynd mar þan ær þar. and all yuel þar in lande. Ðen eftær com þe kingeſ dohter þenier þe heſde ben Empejuc on Alamame. 7 nu þar cunteſſe in Angou. 7 com to Lundene. 7 te Lundeniſſe folc hie polde tæcen 7 ſcæ fleh. 7 forleſ þar micel. Ðen eftær þe bircop of Win-ceſtre ſenri. þe kingeſ bjoðen Stephneſ. jpac wið Robbert eorl 7 wið þempejuc and jfori heom eðoſ. þ he neurne ma mid te king hiſ bjoðen polde halðen. 7 cunjeðe alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and jæbe heom þ he polde ſiuen heom up Win-ceſtre. and dide heom cumen þider. Ða hi þar inne pærion þa com þe kingeſ cuen . . . hie jtengeðe 7 bejæt heom. þ þeſ þar inne micel hungæri. Ða hi ne leng ne muhten polen. þa jætali hi ut 7 plugæn. 7 hi purðen þari wiðuten 7 ſolecheden heom. and naman Robbert eorl of Glou-ceſtre and ledden him to Roue-ceſtre. and diden him þare in pjuſun. and te empejuc fleh into an mýnjre. Ða feorðen ða þe men betpux. þe kingeſ fneond 7 te eorleſ. fneond. and ſahlede ſua þ me ſculde leten ut þe king of pjuſun fori þe eorl. 7 te eorl fori þe king. 7 ſua diden. Siðen ðen eftær jathleden þe king 7 Randolf eorl at Stan-ſorð 7 aðer jforion and tneudeſ færtion þ heſ nouðen ſculde bejwiken oðer. 7 it ne fori-jtod naht. fori þe king him jiden nam in þamtun. þurhe picci jæd. 7 did him in pjuſun. 7 er joneſ he let him ut þurhe pærre jied to þ forpærde þ he jfori on halðom. 7 jyrleſ fænd. þ he alle hiſ caſtleſ ſculde ſiuen up. Sume he iaf up and ſume he iaf he noht. and dide þanne pærre ðanne he hæri ſculde. Ða þar Engle-land ſuide to-deled. ſume helðen mid te king. 7 ſume mid þempejuc. fori þa þe king þar in pjuſun. þa penden þe eorleſ 7 te ſice men þ he neurne maie ſculde cumme ut. 7 jætleden þyð þempejuc. 7 bjohten hie into Oxen-ſorð. and ſauen hie þe buich. Ða ðe king þar ute. þa heſde þ jægen. and toc hiſ feorð 7 bejæt hie in þe tūp. 7 me let hie dun on niht of þe tūp mid japer. 7 jætæl ut 7 ſcæ fleh 7 iæde on ſote to Waling ſorð. Ðen eftær ſcæ ferd ofen ſæ. 7 hi of Norþmanbi penden alle fna þe king to þe eorl of Angæu. Sume heſe þankeſ 7 ſume heſe unþankeſ. fori he bejæt heom til hi aiauen up heſe caſtleſ. 7 he nan helpe ne hærden of þe king. Ða ferd Eurytace þe kingeſ ſune to France. 7 nam þe kingeſ ſurten of France to piſe. pende to bigæton Norþmanbi þær þurh. oc he ſpedde litel. 7 be gode rihte. fori he þar an yuel man. fori þare þe he . . . dide maie yuel þan god. he jneude þe landeſ 7 læide mic j on. he bjohte hiſ piſ to Engle-land. 7 dide hiſ in þe caſte teb. god pumman ſcæ þar. oc ſcæ hedde litel bliſſe mid him. 7 xpirt ne polde þ he ſculde lange juxan. 7 þærð ded and hiſ modeſ beien. 7 te eorl of Angæu þærð ded. 7 hiſ ſune þenri toc to þe piſe. And te cuen of France to-dæle fna þe king. 7 ſcæ com to þe iunge eorl þenri. 7 he toc hie to piſe. 7 al Peitou mid hie. Ða ferd he mid micel ferd into Engle-land. 7 þan caſtleſ. 7 te king ferd ægæneſ him micel maie ferd. 7 þoðpæpeſe futen hi noht. oc ferd þe Ætice-bircop 7 te piſe men betpux heom. 7 makeðe þ jæhte þ te king ſculde ben lauerd 7 king pile he heude. 7 æfter hiſ dæi þare þenri king. 7 he helde him fori

þader 7 he him fori ſune. and ſib 7 jæhte ſculde ben betpux heom 7 on all Engle-land. Ðiſ and te oðre ſo-jruarðer þet hi makeðen ſuoren to halðen þe king 7 te eorl. and te bircop. 7 te eorleſ. 7 jucemen alle. Ða þar þe eorl undeſſangen æt Win-ceſtre and æt Lundene mid micel purtjciſe. and alle diden him man-jed. and ſuoren þe þar to halðen. and hiſ þarð ſone ſuide god þar ſua þ neurne þar heſe. Ða þar ðe king jtengeſe þan he æuerþ heſ þar. 7 te eorl ferd ouer ſæ. 7 all folc him luuede. fori he dide god jurtjre & makeðe þarj.

Nearly about this time the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to *Robert of Gloucester*, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* Poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaynge.
If a lond ihoze cokaygne.
Der niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ hit iliche.
Doȝ paradiſ be miri and briȝt.
Lokaygn iſ of fairir ſiȝt.
What iſ þer in paradiſ.
Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
Doȝ þer be ioi and gret dute.
Der niſ met bote frute.
Der niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man iſ þurſto quenȝh.
Bep þer no men but two.
Þely and enok alſo.
Clinglich may hi go.
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
In cockaygne iſ met and drink.
Wiþute care how and ſwink.
De met iſ tre þe drink ſo clere.
To none ruſſin and ſopper.
I ſigge for ſoþ boute were.
Der niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
Of ſo mochiſ ioi and bliſſe.
Der iſ mani ſwete ſiȝte.
Al iſ dai niſ þer no niȝte.
Der niſ bareȝ noþer ſtriſ.
Niſ þer no deþ ac euer liſ.
Der niſ lac of met no cloþ.
Der niſ no man no woman wroþ.
Der niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Der niſ ſchepe no ſwine no goze.
No non horwyla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer ſtode.
De land iſ ful of oþer gode.
Niſ þer flei fle no lowſe.
In cloþ in tounne bed no houſe.
Der niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
No non vile worme no ſnawile.
No non ſtorm rem no winde.
Der niſ man no woman bliȝte.
Ok al iſ game ioi ant gle.
Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.
Der bep riuerſ gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir ſeruþ þerto noþing.
Bot to ſiȝt and to waufing.

THE HISTORY OF THE

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLD E ant yonge i preit ou oure folkes for to lete.
 Denchet on god pat yef ou wit oure sonnes to bete.
 Here mai tellen ou. wid wordes feire and sweze.
 De vie of one merban. was hoven Margrete.
 Pure fader was a patriac. af ic ou tellen may.
 In aunteige wif eches i de false lay.
 Deve gobel ant doumbe. he served nitt ant day.
 So deden mony opere. pat singet weilaweý.
 Theobosius was if nome. on crist ne levebe he nouut.
 He levebe on pe false goosel. Dat peren wid honden wrouut.
 Do pat child sculde cristine ben. ic com him well in pouut.
 E bes wen it were ibore. to depe it were ibnouut.
 De moder was an hevene wif pat hire to wyman bere.
 Do pat child ibore was. nolde ho hit surfare.
 So sende it into asye. wid messagers ful yare.
 To a noyce pat hire wiste. ant sette hire to lore.
 De noyce pat hire wiste. children aheuede seuene.
 De eittepe was margrete. cristel may of heuene.
 Talef ho ant tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
 Wou ho poleben martirroom. sein Laurence ant seinte
 Seueene.

In these fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Robert of Gloucester*, however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate dialect, neither *Saxon* nor *English*; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of *St. Margarete*, which polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF pe bataýles of Denemarch, pat hii dude in pýs londe
 pat worst were of alle opere, we mote abbe an honde.
 Wost hii were. vor opere adde somwanne ydo,
 As Romeýns & Saxons, & wel wuste pat lond perto.
 Ac hii ne keppe yt hold nogt, bote robbý, and ssende,
 And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne coupe abbe non ende.
 And bote lute yt nas worþ, peý hii were ouercome ylome.
 Vor myd sýpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come.
 Kýng Adelwolf of pýs lond kýng was tumentý ger.
 pe Deneýs come by hým rýuor þan hii dude er.
 Vor in pe all our vorst ger of ys kýnedom
 Myd pre & prýttý sýpoul men her prince hyder come,
 And at Souþamton arýued, an hauene by Soupe.
 Anoper zgret ost pulke tyme arýuede at Portesmoupe.
 pe kýng nulle weþer kepe, at delde ys ost atuo.
 pe Denes adde pe maystre. þo al was ydo,
 And by Estangle and Lyndeseye hii wende vorþ att laste,
 And so hamward al by Kent, and slowe and barnde vaste.
 Agen wynter hii wende hem. anoper ger eft hii come.
 And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
 þus all an ten ger pat lond hii brogte per doune,
 So pat in pe tepe ger of pe kýnge's croune,

Al býsoupe hii come alond, and pet folc of Somersete
 þoru pe býslop Alcton and pet folc of Dorsete
 Hii come & smýte an bataýle, end pere. þoru Gode's grace,
 pe Deneýs were al býnepe, & pe lond folc adde pe place,
 And more prowesse dude þo, þan pe kýng mygte byuore,
 peruore gode lond men ne bep nogt al veriore.
 pe kýng was pe boldore þo, & agen hem þe more drou,
 And ys foure godes sones woze vast y nou,
 Edelbold and Adelbrýðt, Edelred and Alfred.
 þýs was a stalwarde tem, and of gret wyfdom and red,
 And kýnges were al foure, and defendede well þýs lond,
 An Deneýs dude flame ynou pat me volwel vond.
 In byattepe gere of pe kýnge's kýnedom
 In eldest sone Edelbold gret oft to hým nome,
 And ys fader also god, and opere heye men al so,
 And wende agen þýs Deneýs, þat muche wo adde y do.
 Vor myd tuo hondred sýpes & an alf at Temse mouþ hii
 come,

And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oper tounes nome,
 And to vorþ in to Sopereýe, and slow and barnde vaste,
 pere pe kýng and ys sone hem mette atte laste.
 pere was bataýle strong ynou ysmýte in an prowé.
 pe godes kýngtes leýe adoun as gras, wan medep mowe.
 Heueden, (pat were of ysmýte,) & oper lymes also,
 Flete in blode al fram pe grounde, ar pe bataýle were ydo.
 Wanne pat blod stod al abroad vas per gret wo y nou.
 Nýs yt reupe vorto hure, pat me so volc flou?
 Ac our suete Louerd atte last slewade ys suete grace,
 And sende pe Cristýne Englyfse men pe maystrye in pe place,
 And pe hevene men of Denemarch býnepe were echon.
 Nou nas per gut in Denemarch Cristendom non;
 pe kýng her after to holý chýrche ys herte pe more drou,
 And teþegede wel & al ys lond, as hii agte, wel y nou.
 Seýn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býslop þo was,
 And Alcton at Sýrebourne, pat amendede much þýs cas.
 pe kýng was wel pe betere man þoru her beýre red,
 Twenty wynter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
 At Wýnchestre he was ybured, as he gut lýp pere.
 Hýs tueýe sones he gef ys lond, as he byget ham ere.
 Adelbold, the eldore, pe kýnedome of Estfex.
 And suppe Adelbrýgt, Kent and Westfex.
 Eygte hondred ger yt was and seuene and fýftý al so,
 After pat God anerþe com, pat þýs dede was ydo.
 Boþe hii wuste by her tyme wel her kýnedom,
 At pe vyfte ger Adelbold out of þýs lýue nome,
 At Sýrebourne he was ybured, and ys broþer Adelbrýgt
 His kýnedom adde after hým, as lawe was and rýgt.
 By ys daye pe verde com of pe hevene men wel prout,
 And Hamtesfýre and destrude Wýnchestre al out.
 And pat lond folc of Hamtesfýre her red þo nome.
 And of Barcsfýre, and fogte and pe sfrewen ouercome.
 Adelbrýgt was kýng of Kent geres folle tene,
 And of Westfex bote vþue, þo he deyde ych wene.

ADELRED, was after hým kýng y mad in pe place,
 Eygte hondred & seuene & fýxtý as in pe ger of grace.
 pe vorste ger of ys kýnedom pe Deneýs þýcke com.
 And robbede and destrude, and cytes vaste nome,
 Maystres hii adee of her ost, as yt were dukes, tuye,
 Hýnguar and Hubba, pat sfrewen were beýe.
 In Est Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as yt were,
 Myd her ost al pe wynter, of pe vorst gere.
 pe oper ger hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
 And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome.
 per was bataýle strong y nou, vor yslawe was pere
 Ofrýc kýng of Homberlond, and monye pat with hým were.
 þo Homberlond was þus yflend, hii wende & tounes nome
 So pat atte laste to Estangle agen hým come.
 per hii barnde & robbede, and pat folc to grounde slowe,
 And, as wolues among ssep, reulých hem to drowe.

Seýnt

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Seýnt Edmond was þo her kýng, and þo he feý þat deluol cas

þat me morprede so þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deye himself, þat such sorwe to ýsey
He dude hym vorþ among hys fon, nolde he noþýg fle.
Hii nome hym & scourged hym, & suppe naked hym bounde

To a tre, & to hym sstote, & made hym moný a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hym þo þýcce, þat no stede nas býleuede.

Atte laste hii martred hym, and smýte of ýs heued.
þe sýxte ger of þe crounement of Aldered þe kýng
A nýwe ost com into þýs lond, gret þoru alle þýng,
And anon to Redýnge robbede and slowe.
þe king and Alfred ýs broþer nome men ýnowe,
Mette hem, and a battayle smýte vp Asseldoune.
þer was moný moder chýld, þat sone lay þer doune.
þe bataýle ýlaste vorte nýgt, and þer were assawe
Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýp drawe,
And moný þousend of oper men, and þo gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ýbe assend, gýs þe nýgt madde ý be.
Tueye bataýles her after in þe sýlf gere
Hii smýte, and at boþe heþene maystres were.
þe kýng Aldered sone þo þen weý of dep nome,
As ýt vel, þe výtý ger of ýs kýnedom.
At Wýnbourne he was ýbured, as God gef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ýs broþer, after hym kýng was.

ALFRÉD, þýs noble man, as in þe ger of grace he nom

Eýgte hondred & sýxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom.
Arist he adde at Rome ýbe, & vor ýs grete wýsdom,
þe pope Leon hym blestede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kýnge's croune of hys lond, þat in þýs lond

gut ýs:
And he led hym to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs.
An he was kýng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,
þat vof þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An suppe oper after hym of þe archebýshopes echon.
So þat hýuor hym þore kýng nas þer non.
In þe Soup sýde of Temese nýne bataýles he nome
Agen þe Deneýs þe vorst ger of ýs kýnedom.
Nýe ger he was þus in þýs lond in batale & in wo,
An ofte sýþe aboue was, and býneþe ofter mo;
So longe, þat hym nere bý leuede bote þre sýren in ýs hond,

Hamtesýre, and Wýltesýre, and Somersfete, of al ýs lond.
A day as he werý was, and asuoddrýnge hym nome
And ýs men were ýwend auýsseþ, Seýn Cutbert to hym com.

"Ich am," he seýde, "Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend
"To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham ýsend.
"Vor þat folc of þýs lond to sýnne her wýlle al geue,
"And gut nolle herto her sýnnes býleue
"þoru me & oper halewen, þat in þýs londe were ýbore;
"þan vor gou býddeþ God, wanne we bep hym býuore,
"Hour Louerd mýd ýs eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore,
"And þý poer þe wole gýue agen, þat þou ast neý verlore.
"And þat þou þer of sop ýse, þou stalt abbe tokýnýnge.
"Vor þým men, þat bep ago to day auýssýnge,
"In lepes & in coufles so much vyfs hii stelde hym brýnge,
"þat ech man wondry stoll of so gret cacchýnge.
"And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water ýfrore hys
"þat þe more agen þe kunde of výtýnge ýt ýs.
"Of serue ýt wel agen God, and ýlef me ýs messager,
"And þou stalt þý wýlle abyde, as ýcham ýtold her."
As þýs kýng herof awoc, and of thýs sýgte þogte,
Hys výtýares come to hym, & so gret won of fýfs hym brogte,
þat wonder ýt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was so colde.
þo lýuede þe god man wel, þat Seýn Cutbert adde ýtold.

In Deuenýsýre þer after arýuede of Deneýs
þre and tuenty slypuol, men, all agen þe þeýs,
þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of ost was.
Oure kýnge's men of Engeland, mette hem bý cas,
And smýte þer an bataýle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eýgte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes to drowe.
þo kýng Alfred hurde þýs herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hym come so þýcke so ýt mýgte go,
Of Somersfete, of Wýltesýre, of Hamtesýre þerto.
Euere as he wende, and of ýs owe folc al so.
So þat he adde poer ýnou, and atte laste hii come,
And a bataýle at Edendone agen þe Deneýs nome.
And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe maystre of the velde.
þe kýng & ýs grete duke býgonne hem to zelde
To þe kýng Alfred to ýs wýlle, and ostages toke,
Vorto wende out of ýs lond, gýf he ýt wolde loke;
And gut þerto, vor ýs loue, to auonge Cristendom.
Kýng Gurmund, þe hexte kýng, vorst þer to come.
Kýng Alfred ýsgodfader was. & ýbaptýfed ek þer were
pretty of her hexte dukes. and mucho of þat folc þere
Kýng Alfred hem huld wýp hym tuelfdawes as he hende,
And sþe he gef hem large gýftes, and let hym wende.
Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande slowe þo,
And býgonde see in France dude wel mucho wo.
gut þe sýrewen come agen, and mucho wo here wrogte.
Ac þe kýng Alfred atte laste to flame hem eure brogte.
Kýng Alfred was þe wýfst kýng, þat long was býuore.
Vor þey me segge þe lawes bep in worre týme vorlore,
Nas ýt nogt so hiis daye. vor þey he in worre were,
Lawes he made rýgtuollore, and strengore þan er were,
Clerc he was god ýnou, and gut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ger old, ar he coupe ýs abece.
Ac ýs gode moder ofte smale gýftes hym tok,
Vor to býleue oper ple, and loký on ýs boke.
So þat by þor clergye ýs rýgt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere ý mad, to gourný ýs lond.
And vor þe worre was so mucho of þe luper Deneýs,
þe men of þýs sulue lond were of þe worse þeýs.
And robbede and slowe opere, þeruor he býuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contrýe of ýs lond,
And in ech toune of þe hodred a tepýnge were also,
And þat ech man wýpoute gret lond in tepýnge were ýdo,
And þat ech man knewe oper þat in tepýnge were,
And wuste somdel of her stat, gýf, me þu vp hem bere.
So streýt he was, þat þey me ledde amýdde weyes heye
Seluer, þat non man ne doste ýt nýme, þey he ýt seye.
Abbeys he rerde moný on, and moný studes ýwys.
Ac Wynchestrye he rerde on, þat nýwe muþre ýclupedýs.
Hys lýf eýgte and tuenty ger in ýs kýnedom ýlaste.
After ýs dep he was ýbured at Wýnchestre at laste.

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of European science as well as of the English tongue: and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see, the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevabl, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men see another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not

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to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament scheweth in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassment of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hath 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septemtrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn minutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven neverre. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree; so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the which, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke. and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of hghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel en certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the other halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this countree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben strenghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenft feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that afere that, that I may parceyve and comprehend, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotland or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For our lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the Erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd befor. And than

that men gon upward to o cost, mengone downward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a sphere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of midday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnesse the it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iourneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan mengon bezonde tho iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envoyronynge the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undree oure contrees on this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd counte, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our countrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envirownd the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herd speke his own language, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, such wordes as men speken to bestes in his own contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirownyge, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he lost moche peynefulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Norweyge; and there tempest of the see took him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herde speke his owne langage before and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thing, but how it semethe to symple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevne, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevne, fro the erthe where we ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duele, outhen aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere refoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyronne all the world, natheless of a 1000 perones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretenesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfutely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboveven and be beneath 20425 myles, afre the opynoun of the old wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve naughte. But afre my lytyle wyt, it semethe me, sayynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than afre, be the gret compas devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as manye parties, as the gret compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille,

litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament; and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 fithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of our contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte envyroun, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that afre opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other ylles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes; and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecken hem envyrounyng the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffiance) now I am comen hom (wawgree my self) to reste: for growtes, artetykes, that me distreynen tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wrecched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preye to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and gtaunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenes and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun, of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, both of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnyng and withouten endynge; that is withouten qualitee, good, and witnouten quantytee, gret: that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir John Gower, who in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls Chaucer his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

C 2

NOWE for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befall in in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All fodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, when his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els shulde nought gone out.

And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restraine.
Where law failleth, errour groweth.
He it not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And therevpon his argument
Yeueh euery man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His God, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stand vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The History of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered, *Dryden*, who, mistaking genius for learning, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to Chaucer the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the Continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by whole cartloads of foreign words. But he that reads the works of Gower will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which Chaucer is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which Chaucer is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of Gower and *Lydgate*, sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

CHAU

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CHAUCE R.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorrowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable dities. For lo! rendyng muses of Poetes enditen to me thynges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame tho muses, that thei ne weren fellows, and followeden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorrowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne tremblethe of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how dese an ere dethe cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorrowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drete myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to meward, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avanted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin. stode in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges, with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of pointell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seying over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigueur and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous judgements, for sometye she constrained and thronke her selven, like, to the common mesure of menne: And sometye it seemed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne loking was in ydell: ner clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde woven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in manner of ladders, by which degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelless handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this foresaid woman bare
finale

COLVILLE.

ITHAT in tyme of of prosperite, and floryshyng studye, made pleasante and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouerthrowen in aduersitie, and compelled to fele and tast heuynes and grief. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel to writ these verses in meter, and the sorrowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doate could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my journey of exile or banishment. Sometye the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and now the course of sorrowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnlooked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorowe hath commaunded and brought me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do grow vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skinne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and desse be the eares of cruell death vnto men in misery that would sayne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune fauoryd me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost ouercom me. That is to say, deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for bycause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyed with cloudes) and hath chaunged her deceyuable countenance: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why houe you so o fen bosted me, saynge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie whych be trausitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the manner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my hed of a reuerend countenance, hauing quycke and glysteryng clere eyes, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful stnowledge, for now she shewethe herselfe at the common length or statour of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heauen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte could not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyte of the fyneste thredes, and subtilyl workemanshyp, and of substaunce permanent, whych vestures she had woven with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne sayne. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych signifieth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher parte of the vestures the Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theorica, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degreers, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part where the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys, or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the
hades

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

smale bokes in her right hand, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these poetical muses approachyng about my bed, and, endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a little amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quoth she) hath suffered approchen to this fike manne these comen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aswagen not his sorrowes with ramedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affections, which that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruites of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wonte to finde comenly among the people, I would well suffre the lasse greuously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothing endamaged. But ye withdrawn fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorrowfully the thresholde. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these words (that I shall faine) the perturbacion of my thought.

The conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceiue well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well confydre I thy besey prayer in especyal to lerne the tretise of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertaining to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or els possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfetely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceive. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latyne ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But nevertheless suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in English, as well as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusions in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche

handes of some vyolente perfonen had cut the syde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coulde catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter, which foresayd philosophy (when she saw the muses poetical present at my bed, speking sorrowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to this fycke man; whych can help hym by no means of his grieve by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commoditytes of reason and the fruytes thereof wyth their pryckyng thornes, or barren affectes, and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or withdrawn from me, any vnlearned man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hyndered. But you haue taken and conueyed from me this man that hath ben brought vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaidens (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale this my man wyth my muses or sciences that be holesome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the muses poetically beyng rebukyd and sad, cast down their countenance to the ground, and by blussyng confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd with wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauing soo great auctoritie) was amafyed or astonyed, and lokyng downward, towarde the ground, I began pryvlye to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approachyng and drawyng nere vnto me, sat doune vpon the vtermoost part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyng towarde the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde with these sayynges folowyng.

whiche Latyn folke had hem firste out of other diuers languages, and write hem in ther owne tonge, that is to faine in Latine.

And God wote that in all these languages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficiently lerned and taught, and yet by diuers rules, right as diuers pathes leden diuers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lytel tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and hard sentences is full hevy at ones, for soch a child to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, than he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and al that him saithe bereth, and obeith everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But confydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I name but a leude compilatour of the labour of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe only for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherce the figures, and the members of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

The

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The seconde party,

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practice of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil ables calculated for a cause.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by quaint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so fore have mined and grafted in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thynges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothyng hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of femelyche coloures, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togidre to maken the catchers thareof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode, matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreiture, as hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leudle cloudy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve fight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thynges fulfild, but certes there ben some that speken their poysye mater in French, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chattereth Englishe, Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bollen of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenchemen in ther Frenche also enditen ther quaint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudenesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thynges that ben necessarie: for every man thereby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceved to eschue perils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and molt creature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon; unresonable bestes mowen not, sithe reson hath in hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is compared to unresonable, and made lyke hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges

made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thynges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowing, in our contemplacion and understandinge. These thynges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowlegine sothe, and to the parfyte love of the Maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge the creature: and also in knowinge of causes in kindelye thynges, confidrid, forsothe the formes of kindelye thynges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the wekman that hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thynges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lesten of causes the properties in natures of thynges, to whiche therefore philosophers it was more joy, more lykynge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the trefour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to faine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doynge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou rede, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strenght to pull up the spere, that Alifander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els in the causes of that matter, sithe al the gretest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne hem, and with ther sharp fithes of conning al mowen and made thereof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth noughte his resen, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shokes, yet have I ensample to gadre the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissails, as trenchours, and the relese to bere to the almesse. Yet also have I leve of the noble husbnde Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrease my porcion with that I shal drawe by privities out of shokes; a flye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouthe by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly these thynges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lifelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out

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of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge colds maketh the waves of the ocean so to arise unkindly over the commune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY Tales of
CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris sote,
The drought of March had perced to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halve cours yrunn:
And smale foulis makin melodye,
That slepin alle night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to sekin strange strondes,
To servin hallowes conthe in fondry londes:
And specially fro every shir's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke:

Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Welne nine and twenty in a company
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone;
And made forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.
But natheles while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this tale pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you alle the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what Degree,
And eke in what array that they we in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The K N I G H T.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man
That fro the tyme that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trowth and honour, fredome and curtesy
Full worthy was he in his Lordis were,
And thereto had he ridden nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnes;
And evyr honoured for his worthines.

At Aleffandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft thimis he had the board begon
Abovin alle naciouns in pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree,
In Granada; in the sieg had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many a noble army had he be:

At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight, had been also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens another hethin in Turkey;
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevyr yet no villany ne said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors were good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Alle besmotrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wente for to do his pilgrimage.

The HOUSE of F A M E. The First Boke.

NOW Herken, as I have you faied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenth daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wont for to doen,
And fill allepe wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On Pilgrimage milis two
To the corps of saint Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde standyng in fondrie stages,
Sette in mor riche tabiracles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraitureis,
And quint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.

But certainly I n'ist nevyr
Where that It was, hut well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido,
Here blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus wirttin on a table of bras.

I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitive fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distruction
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans losse all their joye.

And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,

And

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And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitoufly of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that sawe I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Doun from hevin she gan descende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre's old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande,
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.

Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drierie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was iloste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her fought, and how her ghoste.
Bad hym to fle the Grekis holte,
And saied he must into Itaille,
As was his destinie, fauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to him saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.

There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his shippis began to faile
Toward the countrey of Itaille,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.

There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That hast ihated all thy life
Mercilefs of all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blown out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wonche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their savacion.

There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That every herte might agrise
To se it paintid on the wall.

There sawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepying with full wofull chere
Ypraid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Gode counsaile of CHAUSER.

FLIE fro the prefe and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more than the behovin shall,
Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede.

Painè the not eche crokid to redresse,
In trust of her that tourneth as a balle,
Grete reste standith in litil businesse,
Beware also to spurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thyself that demist othirs dede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede.
That the is sent receive in buxomenesse;
The wrastlyng of this worlde askith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretched world 'is transmutacion
As wele and wo, now pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due discrecion
Govirnid is by Fortun'is errour,
But nathèlesse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour,
For finally Fortune I doe desie.
Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truly no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrie,
My suffisaunce yshall be my succour,
For finally Fortune I doe desie.
O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddist her oppressioun,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
And that her moste worship is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a false dissimulour.
For finally Fortune I doe desie.

The answere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but himself it wene,
He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
That hath thy self out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
What wost thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
And eke thou hast thy bestè frend alive.
I have the taught division betwene
Frende of effeete, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now seest thou clere that wee in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
How many have I refused to sustene,
Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir must thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.

The

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The answer to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
My frende maist thou not reuin blind goddesse,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
Pronostike is thou wolt ther tour assaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before sicknesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse,
The se maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
Right so must I kithin my brotlnesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majestie,
That all purveighith of his rightwisenesse,
That samè thyng Fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè bestis full of leudeness!
The heven hath propertie of fikiraness,
This worldè hath evir restlesse travaile,
The last daie is the end of myne entresse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quitin you this businesse,
And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
That to some bettir state he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may finde no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assaile,
Wine nor licour, that may to him auayle,
Tight so fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

I meane as thus, I haue no fresh licour,
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of the susters in noumber thrife three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.

Nor of theyr springes clear and cristaline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine,
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glasfng brotlnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assaile,

And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulness,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I set and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bocchas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry VI.* He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.*

HY T may peradventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callid *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answered in this manner; The first Infitution of thes two Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the cause of this diversyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorie, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppresyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Ninus, and after hym other Panymys; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which renyith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylling to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havynge an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commualtie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Infitution, and onyng of themselves into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justfyd by such Laws, as they al would assent to; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurimum Scientia, seu Concilio ministratum*

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ministratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico et Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de prisceis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Laws, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of Libie; And also the more part of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praystith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may therby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his own Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seemeth, it ys shewyd opynly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that

other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the Works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Jonson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affirme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The buiness that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laste,
The hosiers craft,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a sole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kisse the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she have foused hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By merchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A merchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For every strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter
In philosophy,

Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Such craftes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tryed
And veriefyed,
Here by a sergeant late,
That thrifly was,
Or he coule pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred ponde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffise
His childe, well thrife,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,
For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,

For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer fell,
He coule it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer paid it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some men is borne,
To have a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and fuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeant well and fayre,

Was

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

Was redy strayte,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side,
To saint Katharine,
Straight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man
That he ought money to,
Of an Officere,
Than gan enquire,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you behest,
I shall hym reste,
And than care for no more:
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afrayd,
It shall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And fourth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.

So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his syde,
To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede.
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softly,
Streight at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good spede sayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr quod she,
And yf he do what than?
Quod he maystresse,
No harm doutlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.
Sir quod she by my fay,
He is so like,
Ye be not like,
To speake with hym to day.
Quod he sayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe to do,
As go hym to,
And say an austen frere
Would with hym speke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod she I wyll,
Stond ye here styll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is she go,
And told hym so,
As she was bode to fay,
He mistrustyng,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe she gothe,
Vp she hym brought,
No harme she thought,
But it made some folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,

He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiously and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than sayd,
Ye be dismayd,
With trouble I understande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet shall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counsaile yf you please,
Or ellys nat,
Of matters that,
Shall set your heart at ease.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt sayd,
Now say on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full fore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I rest the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou shalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horfon thefe,
With a mischefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
He gaue hym such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in fowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Lest he the frere had slayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he starte,
And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lusty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder fast,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at last.

Than

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Than on the ground,
Togyder rounde,
With many a sadde stroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and shoue,
Togyder that at last
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the strife,
Heyd them upward fast.
And when they spye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
While he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batydore.

The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe.
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue him on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a swappe,
Tyll he was full nigh slayne.
Vp they him lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a logg the stayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And sayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere arose,
But I suppose,
Amased was his hed,
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.

Quod he now lost,
Is all this cost,
We be neuer the nere,
Ill mote he be,
That caused me,
To make my self a frere.
Now Masters all,
Here now I shall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyse,
I would auyse,
And counsayle euery man,
His owne craft vse,
All newe refuse,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentation (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and the eldest daughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of oure Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O YE that put your trust and confidence,
In wordly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vpon me.
Ensauple I thinke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I ly.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thing?
Mercifull God this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.
If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lackd none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy,
Me hath he summoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of goddes secretes makyng thy selfe so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy,
The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O brytill welth, as full of bitternesse,
Thy sngle pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In sondry wyse, and reckon there agayne.
The joy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.

Almighty God vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce byided is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peafable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane refyne,
To be bestowed vpon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my daughter lady Margarete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldom mete.
Now am I gone, and haue leste you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde,
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye.
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I ly.
Farewell Madame my Lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chylde so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louing sonne adew.
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you virtuous wyfe and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my litle daughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe suche is thy desteny,
Thy mother neuer know for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicely Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloued sisters three,
O lady Briget other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of wordly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithful seruantes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I never shall
See in this world, wherefore to the alone,
Immortall God verily three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

Certain meters in English written by master Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the beginnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high state power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spy,
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde and sustinance,
Is all at my deuyse and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe, there may no wit suffice.
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraise. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke,
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forfoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A very burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.

But he that by my fauour may ascende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicity,
And over that, may forther and encrease,
A region hole in joyfull rest and peace.

Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way.
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let him be,

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, shap or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And weneest to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce.
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.

Sometyme she loketh as louely, fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde,
She beckett and she smileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenance and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,

Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gase and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and wauering richesse,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.

Fast by her syde doth very labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorrow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowsy and lookyng as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy.
Flattery, dysceit, mischiese and tiranny.

About her cometh all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper aboute all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotelle giftes, long may not last,
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirleth about and pluckth away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slyly tosse,
One man to wyning of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full sore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde.
Is glad, and blest her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, besely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele.
That may set once his hande vpon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he lieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.

She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeuth all the flocke,
The head that late lay easily and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deyntie mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kyssie a knaue.

In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth this
Vp starth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.

Great

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Great boote she maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
With mery chere, looketh vpon the prece,
And seeth how fortunes household goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wise Socrates
Aristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastily gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:

Wisedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leese.

Heraclitus eke, lyst felowship to kepe
With glade pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thick the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolys apes,
How earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane al other surplufage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande fold,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes seruauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, perceyue he shall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicitye.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyst,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:

That is to saye, nowe lyeth it in your fyft,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte, and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vpon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a foolles paradise:
And fourth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in clouds as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burning fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vpon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happily to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with forow.

Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouerties parte, and let proud fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that cometh from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.

Then mayst thou boldly desye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auance.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spend it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye
Nonne falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.

The rollyng dyse, in whom your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fysh and frogges both.
Cast in your nette: but be you lief or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyue:
For it is your owne fyshyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he some tyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre forth in her fauour,
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheffe geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halspeny:
Some manne a thousande pounce, some lesse some more.
But for all that she kepeth euer in store,
From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.

Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health,
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelh.
To some she sendeth children, ryches, welth,
Honour, woorthyp, and reuerence all hys life:
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes guyse,
To graunte no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuise,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsaile you eche one truste vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronomye.

The Descripcion of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we nowe en-
treate, was in witte and courage egall with either of
them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe, little
of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder
much higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and
such as is in states called warlye, in other menne otherwise.
he

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he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so much a doe in her trauaile, that she coulde not bee deliuered of hym uncutte; and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) also not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallie committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his disposition was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne persone, either of hardinesse or polityke order, free was hee called of dyspence, and somewhat aboue his power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnstedfaste friendshippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to kyll: dispiteous and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie or encrease of his estate. Frende and foe was muche what indifferent, where his aduantage grew, he spared no mans deathe, whose life withstode his purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly saye, and that without commaundement or knowledge of the king, which woulde vndoubtedly yf he had intended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office to some other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche he resisted openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, thinke that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that case the king his brother (whose life hee looked that euill dyete shoulde shorten) should happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered hym so entendinge, whither the same duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kynge himselfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoso diuineth vpon coniectures, maye as wel shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the selfe nighte in whiche kynge Edward died, one Mylkebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the house of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecrosse strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rappinge quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edward was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke of Gloucester bee kynge. What cause hee hadde foe to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyng purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to speake it of nought.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorie, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old foreminde this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitie and lykelyhoode of spede, putteth a manne in courage of that he neuer intended) certayn is it that hee contriued their destruccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitie vpon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, hee nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee

(as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnyng to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might first vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wyne to his purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was he certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edward in his life, albeit that this discencion betwene hys frendes somewhat yrked hym: yet in his good healt he somewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe shoulde alwaye be hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe foe fore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderyng the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted than that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, while the youth of hys chyldren shoulde lacke discrecion of themself and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity, and rather by pleasaunte aduise too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastynges, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne, agayne whom the quene specially grudged, for the great fauour the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretly familiar with the kynge in wanton cuompanye. Her kinred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kynes former promyse) as for diuerse other great giftes which hee receyued, that they looked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kynge lifting vpe himselfe and vnderfette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and allies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feelee. By whiche the lesse while I looke to lye with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my chyldren lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall themselfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye se their youthe, of whiche I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it sufficeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happeleye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugned eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere any good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whyche must nedes ensue the euill bringing vpe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdom: which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worfe or a smal displeasure done vs, either our owne affection or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer

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had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leave for prechers to tel you, (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shall I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, cyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche spirituall kynred off affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes churche beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Goode thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshlye confanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbidde, that you loue together the worse for the selfe cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate as amonge them, whiche by nature and lawe mosse oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and foueraintye, whiche amonge states where he once entreteth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischiefe. Firste longing to be nexte the beste, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorthip, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

Whiche thinges yf I could as well haue forefene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtseye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we esteemes fall not in that occasion agayne. Now be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likeli righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde send them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughte Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges, and peradventure as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a childe reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perishe and happely he to, and ye to, ere this land finde peace again. Wherefore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lorde beareth to vs all, from this time forward, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to fitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face toward them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgave other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to justice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie uncorrected. And for this encheafon the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the autoritie of his presence, should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outrages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his fendyng thither, was there appointed Sir Antony Wodvile,

lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereft of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the prince's fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom souer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, shoulde bee in the handes and custodie of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani, and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful seruite as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bendé, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whither they forer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it were harde I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peradventure easily haue been trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is passe. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wytyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of us hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attouement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of us I belieue is so vnwyse, ouerlone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainly contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper fetled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themselves etheto kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lord Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succeffion from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so much loue, as hatred both vnto the quenes part: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtuous, and in which the

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kyng being on their side, his part should haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the queene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the kyng to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lord, loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kynges name muche people, thei should geue the lords atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste thei shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges fauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their old variaunce, then their neweattonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyfte wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme ther like to fal wher she lest would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyfelye and untrewelye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentlye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The queene being in this wise perswaded, suche woordes sent vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lords the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng so reuerentlye and to the queenes frendes, there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthelye mystruftyng, broughte the kyng vppe in grete haste, not in good speede, with a sober companye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncl, entending on the morowe to follow the kyng, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lord Riuers a grete while. But incontinente after that they were openlye with grete courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretlye with a fewe of the moste priuie frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherein they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuile to their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundement to make them selfe shortlye readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodie the keyes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licence.

And ouer thys the hyghe waye toward Stonye Stratforde wher the kyng laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde send back agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Strayforde: tyll they should geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of theyre dylygence, to bee the fyrste that should that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse out of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lord Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euery side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymselfe suffered to go oute, perceiuyng well so grete a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge maruelouslye misliked. How be it fith hee coule not get awaye, and keepe hymselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde hymselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hymself: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to go

boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce betweene the kyng and them, and to bryng them to confucion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as he was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortlye tooke him and putte him in ward, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kyng with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streight for bothe companies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kyng, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge eathlye knowinge nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncl, hadde coumpassed to rule the kyng and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and, thence taken out the kynges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that somewhat thei mush sai. Vnto whiche wordes, the kyng aunswered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot sai. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncl Riuers and my brothere here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte their dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Vaughan knyghte, in the kynges presence, and broughte the kyng and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kyng whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the Duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lord Richarde with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himself had been al his dayes in vre thirerewith, and therefore coule beare it the better. But for al this comfortable courtesie of the duke of Gloucester he sent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys daughter maistris MARGARET ROPER, within a whyte after he was prisoner in the Tower.

MYNE own good daughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer than I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into

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you

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your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by his holy spirite: who blesse you and preferue you all. Written with a cole by your tender loving father, who in his pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbendes, nor your good husbendes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye harteley well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two short ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for his pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost lover.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre
Or neuer so pleasantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
His haue or heauen sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

DAVY the dyer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your seruing man,
And now haue losse agayne all that I gat,
Wherefore whan I thinke on you now and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrewe your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layfure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smyllynge halfe in scorne
At our foly, and our vnstedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke subtylly
With freshe vtteraunce full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but cuermore endure
I was fore moued to a forse the same
But ignoraunce full soone did me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng fether than his connyng is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he flyde downe, who shall him saue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawn and cast,
That I ne wyfte what to do was beste
So fore enwered that I was at the laste
Enforced to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dresse
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surry; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, Surry's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, save only the lover.

THE soote season that bud, and bloome fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers newe she singes;
The turtle ro her mate hath told her tale:
Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge his old head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayed scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flies smalle,
The busy bee her honey how she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me halfe the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begonne:
And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game:
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:
And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes hath sown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the buddes were spronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chase of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.
When every loke these cheeks mighte stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kind of colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupides hew.
And now the covert brest I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretly;
And nourished his sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Description

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

Description of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleights of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that most part in
discord
Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but feldom do
accord:
Decyte is his delighe, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward diuers
stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparks of flame
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From easye ford Where I myght wade and pass full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark
hell:
And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of Grace;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were losse, ere that my suite
begunne.
So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne
returne.
I knowe how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly
appeare.
I know how that the blood forsakes the face for dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the chekes with flam-
yng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourthe awrye of him that loveth
well
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how he
wakes
To languish without ache, sicklesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng of his fume.
And though he lyst to see his Ladyes Grace full fore
Such pleasures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe restore.
I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers must transourme into the thyng beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from Lyfe
removed.
I knowe in harty fighes and laughers of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour
clene.
I knowe how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the whelpe.
In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I frease;
Farre of I burne, in both I waste, and so my Lyfe I leese.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How smalle a nete may take and make a harte of gentle
kynde:
Or else with feldom swete to season hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrows to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
How soone a looke will prynte a thoughte that never may
remove.
The flypper state I know, the fodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine woo, and sure despaired
helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
For here at hand approacheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two cristall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffice
To see that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath lost the moulde,
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubt if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe she is Diana chaste
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more we say:
If all the world were fought so farre,
Who could find suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.
My myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My mischiefe to forgo.
I burne and am a colde,
I freeze amyddes the fyre,
I see she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.
I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo,
I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helpyng me,
She sekes and wil not fynde.
I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.
I see what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therefore
That she shall have her will.
I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
 Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpretts clang,
 Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
 Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
 As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
 Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
 So Macedons against the Persians fare,
 Now corpses hyde the purpurde foyle with blood;
 Large slaughter on eche side, but Perfes more,
 Moylt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
 Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
 The litning Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
 By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
 Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
 Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe
 Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
 Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent:
 Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone, among
 The Perfes soweth all kind of cruel death:
 With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
 His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
 Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
 And hym the sling, and him the shining sword;
 He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
 Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,
 The Memphite Zoroas, a cunningy clarke,
 To whom the heaven lay open as his booke:
 And in celestiall bodies he could tell
 The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
 And influence, and constellations all;
 What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
 Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
 How winter gendreth snowe, what temperature
 In the prime tyde doth season well the foyle,
 Why summer burnes, why autumnne hath ripe grapes,
 Whither the circle quadrate may become,
 Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
 Of four begyns among themselves how great
 Proportion is; what sway the erring lightes
 Doth send in course gayne that first movyng heaven;
 What, grees one from another distant be,
 What starr doth lett the hurtfull syre to rage,
 Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
 What fyre doth qualifye Mavorfes fyre,
 What house eche one dothe seeke, what plannett raignes
 Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
 I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
 This sage then in the starres hath spied the fates
 Threatened him death without delay, and, fith,
 He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
 Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
 Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
 Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
 The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
 And as a wight, now wery of his life,
 And seeking death, in fyrst front of his rage
 Comes desperately to Alexander's face,
 At him with dartes one after other throwes,
 With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
 And sayth, Nestanacks bastard shamefull stayne
 of mothers bed, why lokest thou thy strokes,
 Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
 Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
 Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
 Appollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
 And eke for martial praise, that in my shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,

A match more mete, Syr King, then any here:
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull weight, and with soft words ayen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what fo thou art,
 I pry thee live, ne do not with thy death
 This lodge of Lore, the Muses Mansion marre:
 That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruiſe that skilfull brayne,
 Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many maye
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
 Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
 The careless king there smoate above the greve,
 At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down traile on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
 But yet his mynde he bente in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blows.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not beare this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of fouldiours sterne,
 And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
 The very sone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
 That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
 But over all those same Camenes, those same,
 Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
 As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
 Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
 Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
 From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fools*, of which the following extract will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners and false Accusers.
O HEARTLESS-fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
 Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
 Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
 For here shall I shew you good and veritie:
 Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
 Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
 And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
 Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
 Which are in vertue, shall finde anauncement:
 Wherfore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
 Enſue ye wisdom, and leave your lewde intent,
 Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:
 Therfore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
 To quaint your self and company with grace.
 Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
 Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

Let grutche be gone, and grautie purchase,
Forfake your folly and inconuenience,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wisedome is ground of clenlynes.

Wisedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all;
But in this little barge in principall

All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue,
Mockers and scorners that are hard of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate:
Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfe is most worthy derision,
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisedome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
Correct a wise man that woulde cshue ill name,
And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne darts retourne to him agayne,
And so is he fore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornescast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of finne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
The scornescast of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes fought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:

So many other of this sort often mourne,
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it folly for wise men to incline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punishment:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruauant to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

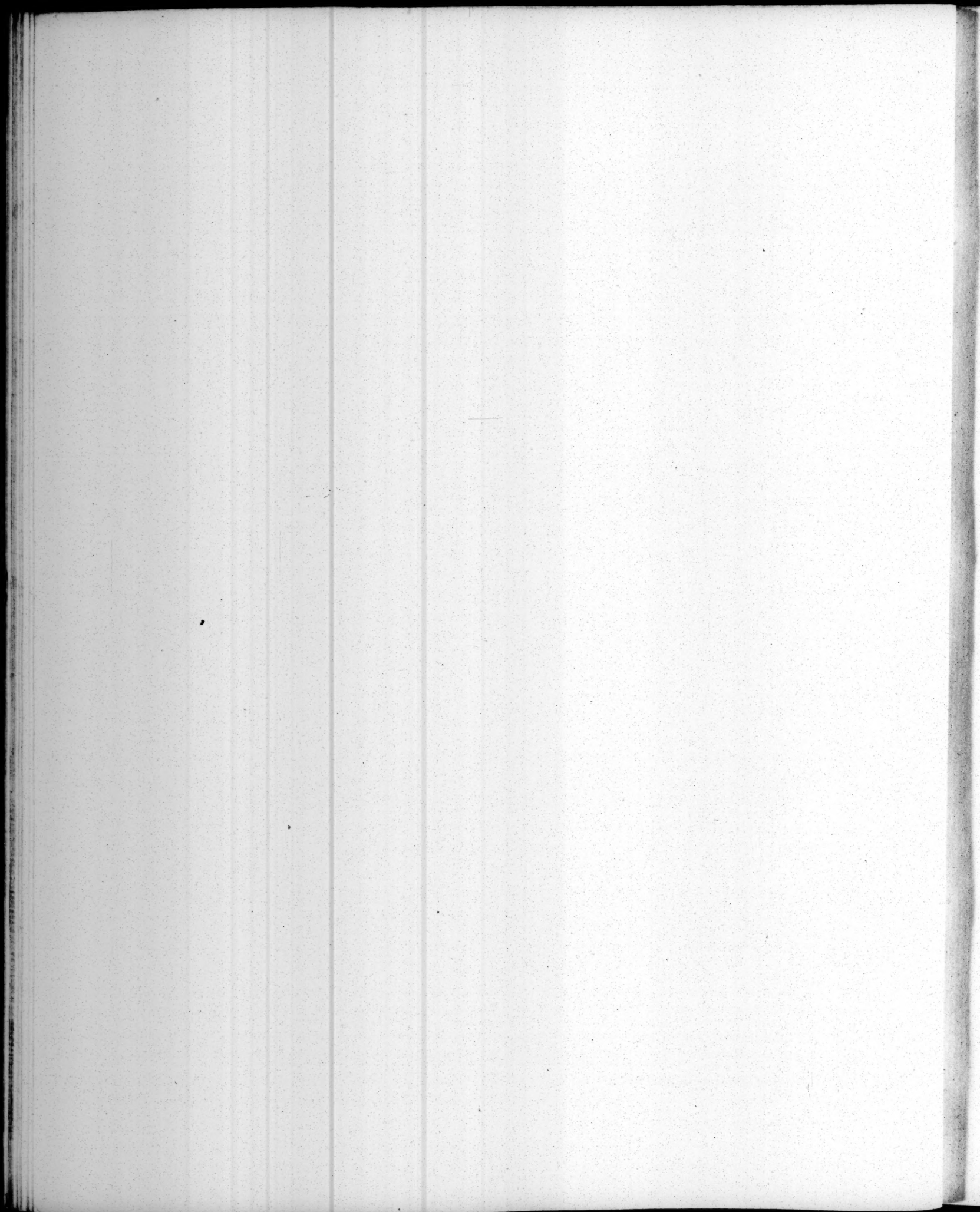
About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

PRONUNCIATION is an apte ordering both of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordyng to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellyng his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comely countenance, he shall be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtterance: thoughte they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euery matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundyng lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therefore, that famous oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefe point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made aunswere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they leste askyng, declaring hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe nothyng, vtterance without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æschines* lykwyse beyng bannished his cuntrye through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (quod *Æschines*) you would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy.

Thus haue I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progreß may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

F

A G R A M.



G R A M M A R

O F T H E

E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Profody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shewn this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words*. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Saxon.	Roman.	Italic.	Old English.	Name.
A a	A a	A a	A a	a
B b	B b	B b	B b	be
C c	C c	C c	C c	see
D d	D d	D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	E e	E e	ee
F f	F f	F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	G g	G g	jee
H h	H h	H h	H h	aitch
I i	I i	I i	I i	i (or ja)
J j	J j	J j	J j	j consonant,
K k	K k	K k	K k	ka
L l	L l	L l	L l	el
M m	M m	M m	M m	em
N n	N n	N n	N n	en
O o	O o	O o	O o	o
P p	P p	P p	P p	pee
Q q	Q q	Q q	Q q	cue
R r	R r	R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	S s	S s	ess
T t	T t	T t	T t	tee
U u	U u	U u	U u	u (or va)
V v	V v	V v	V v	v consonant,
W w	W w	W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	X x	X x	ex
Y y	Y y	Y y	Y y	ey
Z z	Z z	Z z	Z z	zed, more commonly izzard, or izzard, that is, f bard.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as *ct, ft, fl, ll, lb, lk, fl, fl, fi, ff, fi, fi, fl, and &c.* or *and per se, and. ct, ft, fl, ll, lb, lk, ff, fl, fi, fi, fl, fi, ff, fl, &c.* *ct, fl, ll, lb, lk, fl, fi, fi, &c.*

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *f*, *s*; of which *f* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *says, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system, sigma, sympathy, &c.*

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, wove, flowing, lowness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian: nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language; and consequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

O F V O W E L S.

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, salvation, generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabic Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pair*, and in their masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still say *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *uv*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *vain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *want*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Æ is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalised, or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cæsar*, *Æneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scène*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *cèlebratè*, *mèn*, *thèn*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vèx*, *pèrplexity*, *rèlent*, *mèdlar*, *rèptile*, *sèrpènt*, *cèllar*, *cèssation*, *blèssing*, *fèll*, *fèlling*, *dèbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *bedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bàn*, *bàne*; *càn*, *càne*; *pìn*, *pìne*; *tùn*, *tùne*; *ròb*, *ròbe*; *pòp*, *pòpe*; *fìr*, *fìre*; *cùr*, *cùre*; *tùb*, *tùbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnessè*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glòve*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thisle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*; or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *uv*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *e* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fine*; and short, as *fin*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *shirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frènd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bône*, *obedient*, *corroding*; or short, as *blòck*, *knòck*, *òblique*, *lèll*.

Women is pronounced *wimèn*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *apòproach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are founded with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *boot*, *cooler*, *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *uv*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *four*, *bowel*, *few*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *few*, the she of a boar; *few*, to scatter seed; *bowel*, an orbicular body; *bowel*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *bonheur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *use*, *confusion*; or short, as *us*, *concession*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *uv*, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *lanquish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guist*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *synagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betray-er*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *opportunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *flag*, *frèg*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C has

ENGLISH TONGUE.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccily*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *th*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is founded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholera*. **Arch** is commonly founded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

Ch in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chauffe*.

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *sick*, *block*, which were originally *sicke*, *blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

It is used before *t* and *r*, as *clock*, *crofs*.

D.

D is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *drofs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semi-vowels, yet has this quality of a *f*, that it is commodiously founded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *sung*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantic*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gillflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy*.

Gb, in the beginning of a word, has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *sought*, spoken *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gb* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *b*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always founded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *bumble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blackhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehend*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jester*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*, because *sc* is founded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes asperated the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf*, a loaf, or bread; *hlaford*, a lord; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *r*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthrophy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cw*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. **Qu** is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes founded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrb*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *subilation*, *ifter*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *treas*, *busks*, *distresses*; the pronouns

A GRAMMAR OF THE

nouns *this, his, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house, horse*, or in *ti*, as *grass, dress, bliss, lest*, anciently *grasse, dresse*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *f*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *resy*; and in those words *befom, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, present, present, damsel, casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *f*, that it may be founded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *f* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *f*. This *f* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis littera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Scatter, scatter, idgeno, stracciolo, stravellare, straz, sgombrare, sgranare, stake, stamber, smell, snipe, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, store, step, strength, stramen, stripe, sweetura, swell.

S is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take, temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *fi*, as *salvation*, except an *f* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier*.

Tb has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, together*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence, and there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that, these, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, these, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, together*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath, breathe; cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wb has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is founded like a simple *b*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axe, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, *ye, young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *resy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu, ut; do, ed*; but in *wed, dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance of each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *shard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthospy*, or just utterance of words, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curfory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The curfory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskillfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curfory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a bar'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengð Erasmus, ðat grēt injur'd nām,
Æ glori of ðe præsthood and ðe zām,
Stemm'd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous æg,
And drøv ðos hōli Vandals off ðe stæg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spencer in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so dishonourably,
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love dishonourably.
But if to love dishonourably it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from death's door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sich I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Unthankful

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Vnthankful wren, said h, iz his de mjd,
Wi twio her sobrain marri sou duff qujt?
Dj, lif rj sated bj her grafus did.
But sou duff wen wi bilmus dispt,
Tu blot her honor, and her hebaly list.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen so disloialj.
Djm of her lib ezert, or sijn so list.
Fair deh iz tu pun mor ræn; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ðer lub disloialj.
But if tu lub disloialj it bj.
Sal I ðen hæ her ðat from dæz dar
Mj broubt? ah! far bj fup reproo from mj.
Wat kan I ies du ðen her lub ðerfer,
Sib I her du reward kanot restor?
Dj raðer dj, and dig du her ferb,
Djg her is b and lity her adler.
Dj, lif rj gæb, ðj, lif rj du dæzab:
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ðer from her fabis swarb.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a purcheod, made of coarse boulder, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set an other piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day.

But penſeſſer you hav' occaſion to trouble ðeir pacienc', or to *coom* among ðem being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf'gard of your fac', pio ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purcheod, mad' of coorſe boulder, to *bæ* drawn and knit about your collar pio for mor' ſaf'ty is to *bæ* lined againſt ð' eminent parts wic woollen clot. Firſt cut a pec' about an ian and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pio *bæ*ing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two port pieces of the ſam breac't under ðe eys, for the balls of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer pec' about ðe breac't of a pilling againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowx it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees, 1634.*

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

— All the erth
Shall the be par:dis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yæ fæther hæith art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy sál ti lya in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *fais* for *says*, *repte* for *repeat*, *expl ne* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; the stile of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are

commonly of the genuine Teutonic race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *b*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.

Shakespeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want a pen*, *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want some pens*.

THE has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those things that are cattle, and his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.

Dryd.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. *God* is used as a proper name.
2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindness*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination,

A GRAMMAR OF THE

tion, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

	Singular.
Nom. Magister,	a Master, the Master.
Gen. Magistri, of	a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.
Dat. Magistro, to	a Master, to the Master.
Acc. Magistrum,	a Master, the Master.
Voc. Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl. Magistro, from	a Master, from the Master.

	Plural.
Nom. Magistri,	Masters, the Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum, of	Masters, of the Masters.
Dat. Magistris, to	Masters, to the Masters.
Acc. Magistros,	Masters, the Masters.
Voc. Magistri,	Masters, O Masters.
Abl. Magistris, from	Masters, from the Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus :

Master, Gen. Masters.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar, Gen. Scholars.	Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *magister's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns. *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*, *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise, *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, he and his having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ uris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined *smith*, a *smith*; Gen. *smithes*, of a *smith*; Plur. *smithes*, or *smithas*, *smiths*; and so into two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knights*, for *knight's* in Chaucer; *leaves*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be founded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *sheen*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonic dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *hoofs*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them, they would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house*, may be *the house of Lords*, or *the house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lord's house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince*, *princess*; *actor*, *actress*; *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may

be added *arbitress*, *poetess*, *chauntress*, *duchess*, *tigress*, *governess*, *tutress*, *peeress*, *authoress*, *traytress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*; a *horse*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, a *good woman*, *good women*; *of a good woman*; a *good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *many* (or *moë*), *more* (for *moer*), *most* (for *moest*); *late*, *later*, *latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether*, *nethermost*; *outer*, *outermost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost*, *southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*, *fairer*; or *more fair*: *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Poly syllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*: in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *misgiving*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules: but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So steady is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note.

Parad. Lost.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuouslest*, discreetest, best.

Parad. Lost.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

So trifling, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be named among the *famousst*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's *Agonistes*.

Inventive, by Ascham.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

Ascham's *Schoolmaster*.

Mortal, by Bacon.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's *Architecture*.

Wretched, by Jonson.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

Ben Jonson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne.

Paradise Lost.

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns in the English language are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, *the same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	} Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	} Applied to neutrals or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *be*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *be*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are our books*. *These books are ours*. *Your children excel ours in stature*, but *ours surpass yours in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is ours*. *These books are ours*.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry, they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as, *thy house is larger than mine*, but *my garden is more spacious than thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

	Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.
Nom.	Who	Nom.	Which
Gen.	Whose	Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	Other oblique cases.	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, *the man which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Who is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two; as, *Whether of these is left I know not*. *Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, *whether* relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses*. *I have not sent the same horses, but others*.

Another, being only an *other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c., *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand*, *our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

OF THE VERB.

English Verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neutrals are formed like the actives.

Most

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Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, *I am in love*, *I strike*, *I am now striking*.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I have*; *thou hast*; *he hath or has*.

Plur. *We have*; *ye have*; *they have*.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in prose and verse.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I had*; *thou hadst*; *he had*;

Plur. *We had*; *ye had*; *they had*.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I have had*; *thou hast had*; *he has or hath had*;

Plur. *We have had*; *ye have had*; *they have had*.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I had had*; *thou hadst had*; *he had had*;

Plur. *We had had*; *ye had had*; *they had had*.

Future.

Sing. *I shall have*; *thou shalt have*; *he shall have*;

Plur. *We shall have*; *ye shall have*; *they shall have*.

Second Future.

Sing. *I will have*; *thou wilt have*; *he will have*;

Plur. *We will have*; *ye will have*; *they will have*.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Have*, or *have thou*; *let him have*;

Plur. *Let us have*; *have*, or *have ye*; *let them have*.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. *I have*; *thou have*; *he have*;

Plur. *We have*; *ye have*; *they have*.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I have had*; *thou have had*; *he have had*.

Plur. *We have had*; *ye have had*; *they have had*;

Future.

Sing. *I shall have*; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I shall have had*; *thou shalt have had*; *he shall have had*;

Plur. *We shall have had*; *ye shall have had*; *they shall have had*.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. *I may have*; *thou mayst have*; *he may have*;

Plur. *We may have*; *ye may have*; *they may have*.

Preterite.

Sing. *I might have*; *thou mightst have*; *he might have*;

Plur. *We might have*; *ye might have*; *they might have*.

Present.

Sing. *I can have*; *thou canst have*; *he can have*;

Plur. *We can have*; *ye can have*; *they can have*.

Preterite.

Sing. *I could have*; *thou couldst have*; *he could have*;

Plur. *We could have*; *ye could have*; *they could have*.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

Sing. *I should have had*; *thou shouldst have had*; *he should have had*;

Plur. *We should have had*; *ye should have had*; *they should have had*.

In like manner we use, *I might have had*; *I could have had*, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *To have.* *Preterite.* *To have had.*

Participle present. *Having.* *Participle preter.* *Had.*

Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. *I love*; *thou lovest*; *he loveth, or loves*;

Plur. *We love*; *ye love*; *they love*.

Preterite simple.

Sing. *I loved*; *thou lovedst*; *he loved*;

Plur. *We loved*; *ye loved*; *they loved*.

Preterperfect compound. *I have loved, &c.*

Preterpluperfect. *I had loved, &c.*

Future. *I shall love, &c.* *I will love, &c.*

Imperative.

Sing. *Love*, or *love thou*; *let him love*;

Plur. *Let us love*; *love*, or *love ye*; *let them love*.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. *I love*; *thou love*; *he love*;

Plur. *We love*; *ye love*; *they love*.

Preterite simple. As in the Indicative.

Preterite compound. *I have loved, &c.*

Future. *I shall love, &c.*

Second Future. *I shall have loved, &c.*

Potential.

Present. *I may or can love, &c.*

Preterite. *I might, could, or should love, &c.*

Double Pret. *I might, could, or should have loved, &c.*

Infinitive.

Present. *To love.* *Preterite.* *To have loved.*

Participle present. *Loving.* *Participle past.* *Loved.*

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. *I am*; *thou art*; *he is*;

Plur. *We are*, or *be*; *ye are*, or *be*; *they are*, or *be*.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. *I was*; *thou wast or wert*; *he was*;

Plur. *We were*; *ye were*; *they were*.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I have been, &c.*

Preterpluperfect. *I had been, &c.*

Future. *I shall or will be, &c.*

Imperative.

Sing. *Be thou*; *let him be*;

Plur. *Let us be*; *be ye*; *let them be*.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. *I be*; *thou beest*; *he be*;

Plur. *We be*; *ye be*; *they be*.

Preterite.

Sing. *I were*; *thou wert*; *he were*;

Plur. *We were*; *ye were*; *they were*.

Preterite compound. *I have been, &c.*

Future. *I shall have been, &c.*

Potential.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be. Preterite. To have been.

Participle pres. Being. Participle preter. Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. Preterite. To have been loved.

Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I do; thou dost; he doth;

Plur. We do; ye do; they do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did; thou didst; he did;

Plur. We did; ye did; they did.

Preterite, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.

Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do thou; let him do;

Plur. Let us do; do ye; let them do.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I do; thou do; he do;

Plur. We do; ye do; they do.

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Participle pres. Doing. Participle preter. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I do love, I did love; simply for I love, or I loved; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.*

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

*I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again.*

Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy, than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not.*

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do do no dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, *Do I live? Dost thou strike me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die? So likewise in negative interrogations; Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

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I am risen, surrexi, Latin; Je me suis levé, French.

I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, doleo. She is dying, illa moritur. The tempest is raging, furit procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem insequor. So the other tenses, as, We were walking, ivyxi, amur, ivyxi, amur, I have been walking, I had been walking, I shall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, *The grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur. The brass is forging, cera excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing, The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.*

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of verification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after *if, though, ere, before, till or until, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Mr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants, *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fish't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't*; for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *wext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept*, *slept*, *wkept*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, *to keep*, *to sleep*, *to weep*, *to creep*, *to sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shed*, *bid*, *bid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *rid*; from the verbs *to read*, *to lead*, *to spread*, *to shed*, *to spread*, *to bid*, *to bide*, *to chide*, *to feed*, *to bleed*, *to breed*, *to speed*, *to stride*, *to slide*, *to ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *fit*, *quit*, *smit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs, *to cast*, *to hurt*, *to cost*, *to burst*, *to eat*, *to beat*, *to sweat*, *to fit*, *to quit*, *to smite*, *to write*, *to bite*, *to hit*, *to meet*, *to shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, *to lend*, *to send*, *to rend*, *to gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*; from the verbs, *to be*, *to take*, *to give*, *to slay*, *to know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shotten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs *to write*, *to bite*, *to eat*, *to beat*, *to hide*, *to chide*, *to shoot*, *to choose*, *to break*, and many such like.

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In

A GRAMMAR OF THE

In the same manner *foven, shewn, beven, mowen, loaden, laden*, as well as *fovd, shovd, bevd, movd, loadd, ladd*, from the verbs to *fove, to shew, to beve, to move, to load, or lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *wrote, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps intitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sling, slung, ring, swing, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite, imperfect, and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, rung, sung, rung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, sunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *d*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, stricken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *taached, reached, beseeched, caught, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seth, make* in both preterite and participle took, *forsook, woke, awoke, flood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wore, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trade, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, sworn, swollen, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, foddren*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, setbed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit, make* in the preterite *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, suten*; but in both *did*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *lay, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, flew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *see* is made *sled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I strike or strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, fighting, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, fighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives; and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as a house, to *house*; brass, to *braise*; glass, to *glaze*; grails, to *graze*; price, to *prize*; breath, to *breathe*; a fish, to *fish*; oyl, to *oyle*; further, to *further*; forward, to *forward*; hinder, to *binder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, to *hasten*; length, to *lengthen*; strength, to *strengthen*; short, to *shorten*; fast, to *fasten*; white, to *whiten*; black, to *blacken*; hard, to *harden*, soft, to *soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a house, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *heartly*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance, as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting something, or in some degree; as delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or in before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wife, *unwife*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *ineffectual, impious, indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English; as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisting, unaiding, unaided, undelighted, unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfighing*; but a privation of habit as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertile, unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection; uncivil, incivility; inactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, indignant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *dis* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, to *dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to *grace, to dishonour, to disgrace*; to deign, to *disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, to *mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, to *misuse*; to employ, to *misemploy*; to apply, to *misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis*, retain the same signification as *distinguish, distinguish, detract, detract, defame, defame; detain, detain*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

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E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft *softish*; a thief, *thievish*, a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a billock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination; a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Harwkins*; *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *sup*, *sip*, *jopp*, *fop*, *fippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *boozes*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *great*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *bead*, noting character or qualities ; as, white, *whiteness* ; hard, *hardness* ; great, *greatness* ; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness* ; godbead ; *manhood*, *maidenbead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likehood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; flow, *flowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, *wealth*; dry, *drowth*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs ; dy, *death* ; till, *tith* ; grow, *growth* ; mow, later *mowth* ; after *mow'th* ; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math* ; steal, *stealth* ; bear, *birth* ; rue, *ruth* ; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow* ; fly, *flight* ; weigh, *weight* ; fray, *fright* ; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flightb*, *frightb*, only that custom will not suffer *b* to be twice repeated.

The fame form retain *faith, spight, wreath, wrath, broth, froth, breath, loot, worth, light, wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *spy, wry, wreak, brew, mow, fry, bray, jay, work*.

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *stewardship*, *headship*, *lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthskip*; whence *worshipful*, and to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailewick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat, a bat, baton, a battle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, batter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by beating different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batus*. Thus *tate, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; *it* imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twos*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *turn*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *note*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez*; and the English *nose*; and *nessé*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nusus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the note, as *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snort*, *snear*, *snicker*, *snot*, *snivel*, *snize*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snuffle*, *snariz*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinus*, as *snake*, *sneak*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl imply a *blast*; as *blow*, *blast*, to *blast*, to *light*, and, metaphorically, to *blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *blaffer*, *blurt*, *blister*, *blat*, *bladder*, *blob*, *blifter*, *blabber-lip't*, *blabber-check't*, *blotted*, *blote-berrings*, *blaff*, *blazes*, to *blow*, that is, *blissom*, *blom*; and perhaps, *blood* and *blurb*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the things signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, clofter, softer, stronger, clearer, more obfcure, and more fridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *σπρην*, or *σπρηνος*; as *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streak*, *stroke*, *strip*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strout*, *strut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *stright*, that is, narrow, *disstrain*, *strjs*, *disjels*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so that much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, *stop*, *stop*, to stop, that is, to stop; a *stay*, that is, an obstacle; *sick*, *suck*, *sucker*, *stammer*, *sagger*, *sickle*, *sick*, *sick*, a sharp pain, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, to sting, *sink*, *sit*, *sud*, *stanchion*, *stab*, *stubble*, to stub up, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stake*, to stake, *step*, to stamp with the feet, whence to *stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *slow*, to slow, to below, *steward*, to *steward*, *stead*, *steady*, *steadfast*, *stable*, a stable, a stall, to stall, *still*, stall, still, stall, *stallage*, *stage*, *still* adj. and *still* adv. *stake*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stall*, *station*, *stiff*, *stark-dead*; to *starve* with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *staunch*, to *staunch* blood, to *stare*, *sleep*, *sleeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thrust*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr implies some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry*, *to wreath*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *winch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion: as *sway*, *swag*, to *sway*, *swagger*, *swerve*, *sweat*, *sweep*, *swill*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *sweet*, *switch*, *swing*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smoothe*, *smug*, *smile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *snell*, *smack*, *smother*, *smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, *to clasp*, *to clip*, *to clench*, *cloak*, *clog*, *close*, *to close*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a clot of blood, *clouted cream*, *a clutter*, *a cluster*.

Simply a kind of diffipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r* as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread*, *spring*, *spring*, *sprig*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *split*, *splinter*, *spill*, *spit*, *sputter*, *patter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime*, *slide*, *slip*, *slipper*, *sly*, *sleight*, *slit*, *slow*, *slack*, *slight*, *sling*, *slap*.

And to likewise *af*, in *crash*, *raf*, *guf*, *flaf*, *claf*, *lah*, *flaf*, *plaf*, *traf*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *uf*, in *cruf*, *ruft*, *guft*, *fluf*, *bluf*, *bruf*, *buf*, *puft*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *f*.

Thus in *fling, sling, ding, sewing, cling, sing, wing, fling*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, fink, clink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, stumble, rattle, crumble, fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtruded:

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and a congeries of consonants *mb*l, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *scamble*, *seramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the feebility of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *quack*, *quall*, *brawl*, *wraul*, *yaul*, *spaul*, *fero-k*, *shreek*, *shrill*, *sharp*, *shrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *crash*, *clash*, *gnash*, *plash*, *crust*, *buff*, *hiss*, *fist*, *whiff*, *soft*, *jarr*, *hurl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buzz*, *busht*, *spindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompositions, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs, which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend, expendo; conduce; conduco; despise, despicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio.*

From the *fupines*, *fupplicate*, *fupplico*; *demonstrate*, *demonstro*; *dispose*, *dispono*; *expatiate*, *expatior*; *suppress*, *fupprimio*; *exempt*, *exiuno*.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *ex-empt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French, *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original: as, *vine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *swallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *weep*, velpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, trahō; *tame*, domo, *daya*, yoke, jugum, *Zeus*, over, upper, super; *am*, fum, *am*; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *below*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonic is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolic, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan, and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonic. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonic languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *ach*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfund*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *fear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to ferape*, *whale*, from *αἶψα*, *μῆλιν*, *παχυνος*, *Σελήνη*, *μυρίαδος*, *μυρία*, *ποτα*, *φόβος*, *τῆτα*, *δωρ*. Since they received these immediately from the Greek, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the strong, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in *expendo*, *spend*; *exemplum*, *sample*; *exipio*, *scap*; *extraneus*, *strange*; *extractum*, *stretch'd*; *exercitio*, *to ferret*; *exscorio*, *to scour*; *excorio*, *to scourge*; *excortico*, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as *also*, *emendo*, *to mend*; *episcopus*, *bishop*;

in Danish, *Bisp*; epistola, *epistle*; hospitale, *spittle*; Hispania, *Spain*; historia, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander, Elisabetha, Betty*; *apis bee*; *aper bar*; *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle: but for the old, *bar or bare*, we now say *boar*; as for *lang, long*; for *bain, bane*; for *flane, stone*; *aprunna, brown*, *p* being changed into *b*, and a transposed as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus, pawn*; *lege, law*; *ἄλσος, fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis, a fell*; *pullus, a foal*; *pator, father*; *pavor, fear*; *polio, file*; *pleo, impleo, fill, full*; *piscis, fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; *apex, a piece*; *peak, pike*; *zophorus, freeze*; *mustum, flum*; *defensio, fence*; *dispensator, spencer*; *asculot, escouter, Fr. scout*; *excalpo, scrape*; restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap, scrawl, scrawl*; *exculpo, scoop*; *exterritus, start*; *extonitus, attonitus, ston'd*; *stomachus, masu*; *offendo, fined*; *obstipo, stop*; *audere, dare*; *cavere, ware*; whence, *a-ware, be-ware, wary, warn, warning*, for the Latın *v* consonant formerly founded like our *w*, and the modern found of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the found of *φ*, and the modern found of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*; *ulcus, ulcer, sore*, and hence *sorry, sorrow, sorrowful*; *ingenium, engine, gin*; *scalenus, leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from *κλινω*, whence *inclino*; *infundibulum, funeral*; *gegates, jets*; *projectum, to jett forth, a jetty, cucullus, a cowl*.

There are synonyms somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nominē*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*; as the French *bonne*, *femme*, *nom*, from *hominē*, *femina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *uoluptas*, *pot*, *uicula*, *cup*; *cantharus*, *can*; *tentorium*, *tent*; *precor*, *pray*; *præda*, *prey*; *specio*, *spectulor*, *spy*; *plico*, *ply*; *implico*, *imply*; *replico*, *reply*; *complico*, *comply*; *fedes*, *episcopalis*, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, *amita*, *auri*; *spiritus*, *spright*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubito*, *doubt*; comes, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quit*, *quit*; *acquieto*, *to acquit*; *separo*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabulum*, *stable*; *pallatium*, *palace*, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*; *rawis*, *rawul*, *brawl*, *rabel*, *brable*; *questio*, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; fecurus, *far*, regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; subtilis, *subtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; subitaneus, *sudden*, *soon*; superare, *to soar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *stain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; predari, *reach*.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *xpauis; kyrk, church; presbyter, priest; facristanus, sexton; frango, fregi, break, breach; fagus, q̄iya, beech; f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near *a*-kin; *frigeo, freeze; frigeo, froge, fē* in *fr*, as above in *biſhop, fiſh*, so in *ſcapa, ſkip, ſkip*, and *refrigeo, refreſh*; but *viſceo, freſh; phlebotomus, ſteam; bovina, beef; vitulina, veal; ſcutifer, ſquire; poenitentia, penance; ſanctuarium, ſanctuary, ſentry; quæſitio, chaſe; perquiſitio, purchaſe; anguilla, eel; inſula, iſle, ile, iſland, inland, inſuleta, iſlet, ileet, cyght, and more contractedly ey, whence *Owſway, Ruley, Ely; examinare, to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, write *ſamen*, or *ſamen* is contracted into *ſcan*; as from *dominus, don; nomine, noun; aboniuo, ban; and indeed apum examen* they turned into *ſciane*; for which we ſay *ſwearme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *theſaurus, ſtore; ſedile, ſtool; uerō, uot; ſudo, ſweat; gaudium, gay; jocus, joy; fuccus, juice; catena, chain; caliga, calaga; chauſe, chauſie, Fr. hole; extinguo, ſlanck, ſquench, quench, ſtint; foras, forth; ſpecies, ſpice; recito, read; adiuvo, aid; ævū, ævum, ay, age, ever; floccus, lock; excerpto, ſcrape, ſcrabble, ſcrawl; extravagus, ſtray, ſtraggel; collectum, clot, clatch; colligo, coil; recolligo, recoil; fevero, ſwear; tridulus, ſhrill; procurator, proxy; pulſo, to puſh; calamus, a quill; impetere, to impeach; augeo, auxi, waix; and vaneſco, vanui, waue; ſyllabare, to ſpell; puteus, pit; granum, corn; comprimo, cramp, cramp, crumple, crinkle.**

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, *Alexander, Eliza, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Samy; Elizabetha, Elizabeth, Elizabath, Eliza, Bels; Margareta, Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg; Maria, Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Marwin, Marckes; Mattheus, Mattha, Matthew; Martha, Matt, Pat; Guilielmus, Wilhelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, Willtam, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicki, Weeks.*

Thus *cariophyllas*, *flos*, *gerofilo*, Ital. *girifée*, *giöfer*, Fr. *gillflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroelinum*, *parisly*; *portulaca*, *purslain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quiddney*; *persicum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*; which they corrupt to *ear eige*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annulus gennius*, a *gimnal* or *gimbal-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things.

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things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kick/shaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many; especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them found the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonic languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *pereca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *peritica*, and likewise to *perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola*; whence *gospel*, *good-spell*, or *god spell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigeo*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeze*, for *clot*, from *frisa*, or perhaps from *frigeo*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll*, comes *scroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *sp*, of the verb *stay*, or *stand* and *out*, is made *stout*; from *stout* and *hardy*, *sturdy*; from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout*; from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin*; and adding *out*, *spin out*; and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *spatter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout*; and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *spatter*. From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark* comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp*, the emission, or the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle*. The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring*; its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly in acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exhalation. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastic force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *sprig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout*, and *strut*. From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *groug* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot* and *drudge*.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.
2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.
3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.
4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such pretty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou sleepest from good; he runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory, The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me; Thou fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this to me; He took this from me; He says this of me; He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Buomattai; that of the French by Desmarais; and that of the English by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Jonson, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises orthoepy, or the rules of pronunciation; and orthometry, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish, kingdom, acted, dissolute, lower, scoffer, fairer, foremost, zealous, filence, godly, meekly, artist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begot, to beset, to beset*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descend, a descent; to cement, a cement; to contract, a contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight, perfume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, swallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle, bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambrick, chock*; in *ter*, as *butler*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fifteen*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canker, butter*; have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise, escape*, or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease, reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend, have* the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain, certain, mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *loveliness, tenderness, contemner, wagoner, physical, bespatter, commenting, commending, assurance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious, arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent, and ate*, accent the first syllable, as *continence, continence, armament, imminent, elegant, propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance, acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity, specify, liberty, victory, subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Tris-

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12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théâtre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *exemple*, *épître*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créateur*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestic*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce*, *repartée*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *continency*, *incontinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *disputable*, *indisputable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertisement* rather than *advertisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation*, *perturbation*, *concoction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puffblowness*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exception; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft*, *créate*; or trochaick, as *bóly*, *lósly*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses.

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you'st lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.
With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Drayton.

Dryden.

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to fleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found.

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
To assuage breem winter's scathes,
In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that tips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are filled with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stop our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Walton's Angler.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Old Ballad.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of welform'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

Waller.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bare so high,
And farth't survey their foils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alledging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The god-like race of Brute to Severn's setting tide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve;
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resigned her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain,
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waite,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables, were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve lines, called an *Alexandrian*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join,
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

} Pope.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space.

Fenton,

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day,
Shall I lament to see.

Lewis to Pope.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.

When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,

What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine.

Wesley.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

Dr. Pope.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes furly and proud.

Dr. Pope.

When present we love, and when absent agréé,
I think not of Iris, nor Iris of me.

Dryden.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

Addison.

So in that of eight syllables.

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

Prior.

In that of seven.

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done.
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone.

Glover.

In that of six.

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

Gay.

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

Ballad.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

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L I F E
O F
S A M U E L J O H N S O N, L L D.

THERE is, perhaps, no instance of an individual that has sustained so much injury to his posthumous reputation from the ill-directed zeal of injudicious friendship, as Doctor SAMUEL JOHNSON. A life marked only by the common sterility of inactive literature, has been expanded into a source of voluminous anecdote—been tortured into becoming the vehicle of almost general history—and what is still worse, of no small portion of individual calumny. Under the Presentation of his Biography, the weak have shot their bolts of folly, and the malicious exhausted their resources of insidious traduction: Circumstances have been related which could not do him honour, and have given others pain. With a new and base species of intellectual anatomy, they have laid open his heart after his death, and have produced to the observation of mankind parts of its constituent materials not always creditable to the dead, but what is perhaps of still more consequence, in the highest degree, afflicting to the living. There are men, and those of the highest distinction and most approved ability, who have, doubtless, reposed often on the memory of past connection with Doctor JOHNSON—who have solaced present vexation with such a remembrance—who have cheered the hour of care and depression with the recollection of an intimacy of which they knew the value and never doubted the sincerity—of which they felt the loss but experienced also that gratification which resulted from the conviction that the affection, was once equal, and the esteem, reciprocal. These new historians, however, are too severely moral to permit men to derive their felicity from visionary sources—they have put a very abrupt period to several of these endearing illusions—they make Doctor JOHNSON speak from the grave to disavow esteems, which were once thought rooted, and by consequence to disclaim attachments that were once fondly believed to be immutable. —The writer of these few pages declines to comment upon such proceedings with the dilated vehemence which the subject would so well sustain; he depends upon honest sympathy, to which he trusts with so implicit a confidence, that he will not believe there can exist a cultivated mind

that does not feel a ready and animated abhorrence of a conduct that tends at once to give instability, to every humane opinion, and to diffuse uncertainty and suspicion through every human attachment.

The authors of this recent invention of biography do not at all appear to have considered that if the style of criticism which they have adopted in the instance of Doctor JOHNSON were to prevail to any great degree, it would operate to the exclusion of men eminent for talents or literature from all the enjoyments of society. Labour demands relaxation, and genius pants for its native luxury in the embrace of indolence: but for these gratifications they must look in vain, when it is known that from the moment they have given any indication of intellectual superiority, they cease to have the capacity of friendship about them; and that instead of the companions of careless privacy, or the participators of thoughtless merriment, they must expect to be surrounded only by a set of people who are the spies upon their minutest actions, and the historians of their most indigested opinions. Under such circumstances a man's very virtues are at war with him, and turn traitors to his repose; his *penates* are no household gods to him, since they try in vain to obtain him a security from inauspicious intrusion, or to afford him any protection against the enmity of injudicious friendship. A person will stand for ever on tip-toe, and of course be for ever uneasy, who knows that wherever he is placed, whether on high change, or with his back to his own fire-side, he is equally under the eye of scrutiny, and exposed to the operation of a critical measurement.

This practice, however, is not less injurious to the moral and literary character of an author, than it is destructive of his comfort. The hastiness of occasional impatience,—the effusions of constitutional irritability,—the suggestions of temporary suspicion as to the motives or intentions of those with whom a person lives which fly before the least discussion or consideration, and which he blames himself for having given birth to,—the paradoxes

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of mere colloquial display—the whims of indulged speculation, and all the other almost involuntary periphrases of the mind which escape from it in the gentle exercises of relaxation, and which, like the similar effect of corporeal motion, a man wishes to wipe away almost the moment it appears, are to be fixed and localized by the operation of this modern invention, are to be incorporated into his system, and made a part of himself, with this additional disadvantage to him, that in the proportion as this new accession to his frame is less perfect, it is more vulnerable, and as it is more exposed it is equally fatal.

The above are the reasons co-operating indeed with the almost indispensable necessity for circumscription in a plan like this, that have added at least an objection of principle to the obligation resulting from the locality of this life, to induce me to reject the detail of little petty anecdote that characterize the histories alluded to. There is a degree of information as to a man's more latent habits, the turn and tenor of his feelings and sentiments in situations of secession from observation, that is not only entirely as interesting as any other possible part of his description, but essentially and perhaps above every other circumstance necessary to the comprehensive and philosophical understanding of his character. It is an act, however, of somewhat superfluous benevolence, because much is wanted therefore to give *all*, and to distress by unwholesome repletion merely because the pain of inanition requires to be removed. It is with the view of the human character as with all other prospects, too many circumstances confound; they destroy what critics call integrity or wholeness; they make particular features too large to admit the collective countenance into the eye at once.—A man's power of witticism is as well demonstrated by ten specimens as by a hundred; his pregnancy or facility in making them will be as satisfactorily received on the credit of a general assertion, as by any accumulation of sayings that friendship can retain. No man can have pretensions to the distinction of a colloquial wit without saying many things that are either huddled into premature oblivion by the illiberal suppression of envy, or lost to society by the fallibility of friendly recollection. At last, therefore, it will probably happen, that general assertion is the ground we must resort to in a great measure, as the basis of our opinion. It is enough to have instances sufficient to demonstrate the existence of the quality; and whether it is in wit, benevolence, power of combination, or any other operation of the mind or intellect, multiplied examples must after this point be unnecessary if not useless; and as they cannot increase the conviction may perhaps only terminate at last, in confounding the recollection.

As the transcription of an author's works, therefore, does not make a necessary part of his personal history, it may perhaps be practicable to convey a correct idea of Doctor Johnson's general character, without pursuing him through the uniform tract of his daily occurrences, without following him through a tedious relation of domestic incidents of little variety and less importance, and above all, without making him guilty of the posthumous treachery, of violating established friendships, and spreading wanton injuries among the illustrious individuals, from whose confidence and familiarity he once appeared to derive pride and happiness. The avoidance of such a practice is a species of negative merit I make a bold claim to,

but is, perhaps, the only pretension to biographical ability that I could urge with any propriety, or maintain with any proof.

It will surprize some of our readers, but is nevertheless a fact which a very few months will incontestibly establish, that the still, quiet, eventless life of Dr. Johnson will have given rise to a larger number of volumes in size, as well as in quantity, than was found sufficient by a most correct, acute, and elegant writer* to embrace the whole history of the British people, with the philosophical developement of the causes of their progress, in manners, laws, commerce, literature, and politics, from the period of Julius Cæsar's landing on the Island to the æra of the Revolution in 1688.—Either the minuteness of communication in the one case must be extended to a length of superfluous and almost ridiculous expansion, or else our knowledge of our own history must be dark and imperfect to a degree of unpardonable contraction.—The reader will decide to which quarter he feels a stronger bias, in the application of the more unfavourable alternative.

SAMUEL JOHNSON was born in Sept. 1709, in the parish of St. Mary, Litchfield, Staffordshire, and christened on the 7th of the said month. His father's name was Michael, and by the register of his son's birth is styled *Gentleman*. With that noble contempt, however, of distinction, merely collateral and accidental, which is so apt to adhere about minds that feel any foundation for a just confidence in themselves, Doctor Johnson declines availing himself of the *gentility* of his father, and describes him in a passage in the lives of the poets, under the denomination that is now well known to be his real designation, “as an old bookseller.”

The following account of some of the earlier circumstances in the life of Mr. Johnson, are related by a writer as easy and elegant in the style of her communications, as injudicious in the principle of them, who possesses a sufficient portion of female virtue to entitle her to a lenient consideration of a few female frailties, and who is so singularly paradoxical in the frame and constitution of her mind, that her veracity may be implicitly trusted to for facts, when it is by no means certain that her ardent and high-flown professions of friendship can be always confided in for sincerity.

“SAMUEL JOHNSON was the son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller at Litchfield, in Staffordshire; a very pious and worthy man, but wrong-headed, positive, and afflicted with melancholy, as his son, from whom alone I had the information, once told me: his business, however, leading him to be much on horseback, contributed to the preservation of his bodily health, and mental sanity; which, when he staid long at home, would sometimes be about to give way; and Mr. Johnson said, that when his work-shop, a detached building, had fallen half down for want of money to repair it, his father was not less diligent to lock the door every night, though he saw that any body might walk in at the back part, and knew that there was no security obtained by barring the front door. “*This* [says his son] was madness, you may see, and would have been discoverable in other instances of the prevalence of imagination, but that poverty prevented it from playing such tricks as riches and leisure encourage.” Michael was a man of still larger size and greater strength than his son, who was reckoned very like him, but did not delight in talking much of his family—“one has

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(says he) *so* little pleasure in reciting the anecdotes of beggary." One day, however, hearing me praise a favourite friend with partial tenderness as well as true esteem; "Why do you like that man's acquaintance so?" said he: "Because, replied I, he is open and confiding, and tells me stories of his uncles and cousins; I love the light parts of a solid character. "Nay, if you are for a family history says Mr. Johnson good-humouredly), I can fit you: I had an uncle, Cornelius Ford, who, upon a journey, stopped and read an inscription written on a stone he saw standing by the way-side, set up, as it proved, in honour of a man who had leaped a certain leap thereabouts, the extent of which was specified upon the stone: Why now, says my uncle, I could leap it in my boots; and he did leap it in his boots. I had likewise another uncle, Andrew, continued he, my father's brother, who kept the ring in Smithfield (where they wrestled and boxed) for a whole year, and never was thrown or conquered. Here now are uncles for you, Mistress, if that's the way to your heart." Mr. Johnson was very conversant in the art of attack and defence by boxing, which science he had learned from this uncle Andrew, I believe; and I have heard him descant upon the age when people were received, and when rejected, in the schools once held for that brutal amusement, much to the admiration of those who had no expectation of his skill in such matters, from the sight of a figure which precluded all possibility of personal prowess; though, because he saw Mr. Thrale one day leap over a cabriolet stool, to shew that he was not tired after a chace of fifty miles or more, *he* suddenly jumped over it too; but in a way so strange and so unweildy, that our terror lest he should break his bones, took from us the power of laughing.

"Michael Johnson was past fifty years old when he married his wife, who was upwards of forty; yet I think her son told me she remained three years childless before he was born into the world, who so greatly contributed to improve it. In three years more she brought another son, Nathaniel, who lived to be twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old, and of whose manly spirit I have heard his brother speak with pride and pleasure, mentioning one circumstance, particular enough, that when the company were one day lamenting the badness of the roads, he enquired where they could be, as he travelled the country more than most people, and had never seen a bad road in his life. The two brothers did not, however, much delight in each other's company, being always rivals for the mother's fondness; and many of the severe reflections on domestic life in *Rasselas*, took their source from its author's keen recollections of the time passed in his early years. Their father Michael died of an inflammatory fever, at the age of seventy-six, as Mr. Johnson told me: their mother at eighty-nine, of a gradual decay. She was slight in her person, he said, and rather below than above the common size. So excellent was her character, and so blameless her life, that when an oppressive neighbour once endeavoured to take from her a little field she possessed, he could persuade no attorney to undertake the cause against a woman so beloved in her narrow circle: and it is this incident he alludes to in the line of his *Vanity of Human Wishes*, calling her

The general favourite as the general friend.

Nor could any one pay more willing homage to such a character, though she had not been related to him, than

did Dr. Johnson on every occasion that offered: his disquisition on Pope's epitaph placed over Mrs. Corbet, is a proof of that preference always given by him to a noiseless life over a bustling one; for however taste begins, we almost always see that it ends in simplicity; the glutton finishes by losing his relish for any thing highly sauced, and calls for his boiled chicken at the close of many years spent in the search of dainties; the connoisseurs are soon weary of Rubens, and the critics of Lucan; and the refinements of every kind heaped upon civil life, always sicken their possessors before the close of it.

"At the age of two years Mr. Johnson was brought up to London by his mother, to be touched by Queen Anne for the scrophulous evil, which terribly afflicted his childhood, and left such marks as greatly disfigured a countenance naturally harsh and rugged, beside doing irreparable damage to the auricular organs, which never could perform their functions since I knew him; and it was owing to that horrible disorder, too, that one eye was perfectly useless to him; that defect, however, was not observable, the eyes looked both alike. As Mr. Johnson had an astonishing memory, I asked him, if he could remember Queen Anne at all? "He had (he said) a confused, but somehow a sort of solemn recollection of a lady in diamonds, and a long black hood."

"The christening of his brother he remembered with all its circumstances, and said, his mother taught him to spell and pronounce the words *little Natty*, syllable by syllable, making him say it over in the evening to her husband and his guests. The trick which most parents play with their children, of shewing off their newly-acquired accomplishments, disgusted Mr. Johnson beyond expression; he had been treated so himself, he said, till he absolutely loathed his father's caresses, because he knew they were sure to precede some unpleasing display of his early abilities; and he used, when neighbours came o'visiting, to run up a tree that he might not be found and exhibited, such, as no doubt he was, a prodigy of early understanding. His epitaph upon the duck he killed by treading on it at five years old,

Here lies poor duck
That Samuel Johnson trod on;
If it had liv'd it had been good luck,
For it would have been an odd one;

is a striking example of early expansion of mind, and knowledge of language; yet he always seemed more mortified at the recollection of the bustle his parents made with his wit, than pleased with the thoughts of possessing it. "That (said he to me one day) is the great misery of late marriages; the unhappy produce of them becomes the plaything of dotage; an old man's child (continued he) leads much such a life, I think, as a little boy's dog, teized with aukward fondness, and forced, perhaps, to sit up and beg, as we call it, to divert a company, who at last go away complaining of their disagreeable entertainment." In consequence of these maxims, and full of indignation against such parents as delight to produce their young ones early into the talking world, I have known Mr. Johnson give a good deal of pain, by refusing to hear the verses the children could recite, or the songs they could sing; particularly one friend who told him that his two sons should repeat Gray's *Elegy* to him alternately, that he might judge who had the happiest cadence. "No,

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pray Sir (said he), let the dears both speak it at once; more noise will by that means be made, and the noise will be sooner over." He told me the story himself, but I have forgot who the father was.

"Mr. JOHNSON's mother was daughter to a gentleman in the country, such as there were many of in those days, who possessing, perhaps, one or two hundred pounds a year in land, lived on the profits, and fought not to increase their income: she was therefore inclined to think higher of herself than of her husband, whose conduct in money matters being but indifferent, she had a trick of teasing him about it, and was, by her son's account, very importunate with regard to her fears of spending more than they could afford, though she never arrived at knowing how much that was; a fault common, as he said, to most women who pride themselves on their economy. They did not however, as I could understand, live ill together on the whole: "my father (says he) could always take his horse and ride away for orders when things went badly." The lady's maiden name was Ford; and the parson who sits next to the punch-bowl in Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation* was her brother's son. This Ford was a man who chose to be eminent only for vice, with talents that might have made him conspicuous in literature, and respectable in any profession he could have chosen: his cousin has mentioned him in the lives of Fenton and of Broome; and when he spoke of him to me, it was always with tenderness, praising his acquaintance with life and manners, and recollecting one piece of advice that no man surely ever followed more exactly: "Obtain (says Ford) some general principles of every science; he who can talk only on one subject, or act only in one department, is seldom wanted, and perhaps never wished for; while the man of general knowledge can often benefit, and always please." He used to relate, however, another story less to the credit of his cousin's penetration, how Ford on some occasion said to him, "You will make your way the more easily in the world, I see, as you are contented to dispute no man's claim to conversation excellence, they will, therefore, more willingly allow your pretensions as a writer." Can one, on such an occasion, forbear recollecting the predictions of Voltaire's father, when stroking the head of the young satirist, *Ce petit bon homme (says he) n'a point trop d'esprit, mais il ne dira jamais mal de personne.* Such are the prognostics formed by men of wit and sense, as these two certainly were, concerning the future character and conduct of those for whose welfare they were honestly and deeply concerned; and so late do those features of peculiarity come to their growth, which mark a character to all succeeding generations.

"Dr. JOHNSON first learned to read of his mother and her old maid Catharine, in whose lap he well remembered sitting, while she explained to him the story of St. George and the Dragon. I know not whether this is the proper place to add, that such was his tenderness, and such his gratitude, that he took a journey to Litchfield fifty-seven years afterwards to support and comfort her in her last illness; he had enquired for his nurse, and she was dead. The recollection of such reading as had delighted him in his infancy, made him always persist in fancying that it was the only reading which could please an infant; and he used to condemn me for putting Newbery's books into their hands as too trifling to engage their attention. "babies do not want (said he) to hear about babies;

they like to be told of giants and castles, and of somewhat which can stretch and stimulate their minds." When in answer I would urge the numerous editions and quick sale of *Tommy Prudent* or *Goody Two Shoes*: "Remember always (said he) that the parents *buy* the books, and that the children never read them." Mrs. Barbauld however had his best praise, and deserved it; no man was more struck than Mr. Johnson with voluntary descent from possible splendour to painful duty.

"At eight years old he went to school, for his health would not permit him to be sent sooner; and at the age of ten years his mind was disturbed by scruples of infidelity, which preyed upon his spirits, and made him very uneasy; the more so, as he revealed his uneasiness to no one, being naturally (as he said) "of a fullen temper and reserved disposition." He searched, however, diligently but fruitlessly, for evidences of the truth of revelation; and at length recollecting a book he had once seen in his father's shop, intitled, *De Veritate Religionis, &c.* he began to think himself highly culpable for neglecting such a means of information, and took himself severely to task for this sin, adding many acts of voluntary, and to others unknown penance. The first opportunity which offered (of course) he seized the book with avidity; but on examination, not finding himself scholar enough to peruse its contents, set his heart at rest; and, not thinking to enquire whether there were any English books written on the subject, followed his usual amusements, and considered his conscience as lightened of a crime. He redoubled his diligence to learn the language that contained the information he most wished for; but from the pain which guilt had given him, he now began to deduce the soul's immortality, which was the point that belief first stopped at; and from that moment resolving to be a Christian, became one of the most zealous and pious ones our nation ever produced. When he had told me this odd anecdote of his childhood; "I cannot imagine (said he) what makes me talk of myself to you so, for I really never mentioned this foolish story to any body except Dr. Taylor, not even to my dear, dear Bathurst, whom I loved better than ever I loved any human creature; but poor Bathurst is dead!!!"

Mr. JOHNSON received the first rudiments of regular school education from a Mr. Hunter, at that time a popular teacher of Litchfield, and a man not without talents, so far at least as classical attainments extended, abundantly adequate to his situation. But he was in other respects a man so unconciliating and overbearing, that the esteem for his erudition was lost in the abhorrence of his inurbanity; and as Johnson used very emphatically to describe the durable impressions of his tyranny, "No man that had ever been educated at that school was known to tend his son there." There was a success about his instruction, however, sufficiently rare in the history of a country pedagogue, as he had the good fortune to prepare for their public figure in life, men the most eminent in the times they lived in: namely, Bishop Smalridge; the acute and able metaphysician, Mr. Woolaston; the learned and pious Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Newton; that able lawyer, Lord Chief Justice Willes; and the last great ornament of his learned labours, our Author himself.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Johnson quitted school, and was admitted on the 8th of October 1728, of Pembroke College, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Jordan,
a man

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a man more distinguished, as Johnson constantly described him, for the parental zeal and the unaffected good nature shewn in the exercise of his office, than for any transcendancy of natural endowment, or proficiency in literature. Doctor Adams and Doctor Taylor were his cotemporaries and associates, and are now living to lament the loss of so early and valuable a friend.

Doctor JOHNSON did not stay to take a degree at the University, but left it after a residence of two years. There are no well attested instances of any extraordinary indication of his uncommon talents during this period, although he always remembered his *alma mater* with a fervour of attachment not likely in a proud mind to generate in indifference, or to remain during a life of difficulties, but under the warmest impressions of gratitude. He indeed was himself fond of relating a circumstance of a half-remembered declamation which he pronounced while a student of Pembroke, and which in consequence of imperfect recollection, being obliged to eke out with mere improvisation, he succeeded so well in as to excite the admiration of the whole society.

It would not be fair, however, to omit the mention of one testimony of early poetical genius, begun two years before he went to College, but not finished till many years after the usual period of academical education, not till he was sixty-eight. It is a translation of ANACREON'S DOVE.---If we contemplate this little effusion as an effort of juvenile talents, it is a promise of early excellence in poetry, certainly not surpassed in the real essentials of the art by his subsequent advances in it. If, as the tardier produce of his climacteric, it is a proof, amongst many others, that the opinion which prevails, that the poetic spirit sympathises with the corporeal decay, and declines into the vale of impotence in amicable association with the body, is a notion better calculated to encourage an indolent resignation of the intellectual powers, than firmly attested by fact, and more a calumny of speculation, than an approved decision of experience.

The following is a copy of it, and I have no hesitation in declaring, for so my judgment, such as it is, gives me an irresistible bias to pronounce, there is a certain unembarrassed freedom of poetical movement, a gaiety, a vividness, and an ease, that whatever may be the other excellencies of his more important and later offerings to the Muse, I have in vain endeavoured to see equalled.

LOVELY courier of the sky,
Whence and whither dost thou fly?
Scatt'ring, as thy pinions play,
Liquid fragrance all the way:
Is it business? is it love?
Tell me, tell me, gentle Dove.
"Soft Anacreon's vows I bear,
"Vows to Myrtle the fair;
"Grac'd with all that charms the heart,
"Blushing nature, smiling art.
"Venus courted by an ode,
"On the bard her Dove bestow'd.
"Vest'd with a master's right
"Now Anacreon rules my flight:
"His the letters that you see,
"Weighty charge consign'd to me:
"Think not yet my service hard,
"Joyless task without reward;
"Smiling at my master's gates,
"Freedom my return awaits;

"But the liberal grant in vain
"Tempts me to be wild again:
"Can a prudent Dove decline
"Blissful bondage such as mine?
"Over hills and fields to roam,
"Fortune's guest without a home;
"Under leaves to hide one's head,
"Slightly shelter'd, coarsely fed;
"Now my better lot bestows
"Sweet repast, and soft repose;
"Now the generous bowl I sip
"As it leaves Anacreon's lip;
"Void of care, and free from dread,
"From his fingers snatch his bread,
"Then with luscious plenty gay,
"Round his chamber dance and play;
"Or from wine as courage springs,
"O'er his face extend my wings;
"And when feast and frolic tire,
"Drop asleep upon his lyre.
"This is all, be quick and go,
"More than all thou canst not know;
"Let me now my pinions ply,
"I have chatter'd like a pye."

There is reason to believe Doctor Johnson left the University entirely from his incapacity to support the expence of it. That his finances were inconsiderable at this time is further evident, as his first employment after leaving the University, was that of an usher to the free school at Market Bosworth in Leicestershire, under the direction of Mr. Anthony Blackwall; probably at a yearly stipend of not more than from twenty to thirty pounds.

On the death of his principal, Mr. Johnson went to Birmingham, and resided in the house of one Warren, where he wrote essays in a newspaper, printed by his landlord; all of which are now lost. It was here also he translated "A Voyage to Abyssinia, by Father Jerome Lobo," and wrote those elegant lines, "On a Lady's presenting a Sprig of Myrtle to a Gentleman." He relates the circumstance that attended the formation of this little elegant poetic *prîxoux* as follows:—A young fellow had a sprig of myrtle given him by a girl he courted, and asked Mr. Johnson to write some verses, that he might present her in return. He promised, but forgot, and when he called for his lines at the time appointed, sit still a moment, said the Doctor, dear Mun, and I'll fetch them thee, so slipped aside for five minutes, and wrote the following extempore:

WHAT hopes, what terrors, does thy gift create,
Ambiguous emblem of uncertain fate:
The Myrtle, ensign of supreme command,
Consign'd by Venus to Melissa's hand;
Not less capricious than a reigning fair,
Now grants, and now rejects a lover's prayer.
In myrtle shades oft sings the happy swain,
In myrtle shades despairing ghosts complain:
The myrtle crowns the happy lovers' heads,
Th' unhappy lover's grave the myrtle spreads:
O then the meaning of thy gift impart,
And ease the throbbings of an anxious heart!
Soon must this bough, as you shall fix his doom,
Adorn Philander's head, or grace his tomb.

About the beginning of the year 1735, Mr. Johnson returned to his native town of Litchfield, and undertook the education of some young gentlemen there in the *Belles Lettres*,

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Lettres, amongst whom was the late celebrated David Garrick, then about the age of eighteen. This employment, however, could not have lasted long, for in the year 1736, we find the following advertisement in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—"At Edial, near Litchfield, in Staffordshire, young gentlemen are boarded and taught the Latin and Greek Languages, by SAMUEL JOHNSON."

Who would not regret the humiliation of genius, and mourn over the miserable expedients thrust upon its adoption by the hand of poverty, were it not for the recollection that it requires an influence strong and potent as its own inaction to rouse it into exertion, and that was it not for the pinch of some severe and biting calamity, the ill demon of indolence, which nature sends into the world, as the almost inseparable associate of a gifted intellect, would still oftener than it does, prevail over its powers, and triumph in its resignation to oblivion. No man had less of constitutional tendency to industry than Johnson, and with all his powers, had he been placed in circumstances of original affluence, that man would have been now included in the number of the unhonoured dead, who occupies the very first place in the literary ranks of Europe, and who, in the energetic eulogy of a panegyrist,* at least his own equal in genius, "has made our language live."

He did not remain long in the situation of school-master, probably because he did not meet with much success in it, for the year following we find him determined to bring his talents to a scene more propitious to the display of genius, and more pregnant with expedients for livelihood. He determined to visit the metropolis. He was accompanied in his journey by his pupil, now become his friend, David Garrick, and under the guidance of the same auspices, and stimulated by the same motives, these two distinguished individuals entered London together. The following letter from Gilbert Walmesley appears to have been the principal dependence of Mr. Johnson for his introduction into his new scene of life:

To the Reverend Mr. COLSON.

Litchfield, March 2, 1737.

"DEAR SIR,

"I had the favour of yours, and am extremely obliged to you; but I cannot say I had a greater affection for you upon it than I had before, being long since so much endeared to you, as well by an early friendship, as by your many excellent and valuable qualifications; and, had I a son of my own, it would be my ambition, instead of sending him to the University, to dispose of him as this young gentleman (meaning Garrick) is.

"He, and another neighbour of mine, one Mr. Samuel Johnson, set out this morning for London together. David Garrick is to be with you early the next week, and Mr. Johnson to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation, either from the Latin or the French. Johnson is a very good scholar and poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy writer. If it should any way lie in your way, doubt not but you would be ready to recommend and assist your countrymen.

"G. WALMSLEY."

It would be injustice to the memory of this friend of Mr. Johnson's early youth, to withhold a subsequent tribute of gratitude, addressed to him in the course of the *Lives of the Poets*. It would be injustice also to Mr. Johnson, as it demonstrates the warmth and duration of his attachments, and proves that there was a talent for a sort of magnificent pathos about him, that if oftener exercised, might have turned out equally honourable to himself and advantageous to the drama.

Speaking of his being indebted for some anecdotes of Smith's life to Mr. Walmesley, he adds,

"Of Gilbert Walmesley, thus presented to my mind, let me indulge myself in the remembrance. I knew him very early; he was one of the first friends that literature procured me, and I hope that, at least, my gratitude made me worthy of his notice.

"He was of an advanced age, and I was only not a boy; yet he never received my notions with contempt. He was a whig, with all the virulence and malevolence of his party; yet difference of opinion did not keep us apart. I honoured him, and he endured me.

"He had mingled with the gay world without exemption from its vices or its follies; but had never neglected the cultivation of his mind. His belief of revelation was unshaken; his learning preserved his principles; he grew first regular, and then pious.

"His studies had been so various, that I am not able to name a man of equal knowledge. His acquaintance with books was great, and what he did not immediately know, he could at least tell where to find. Such was his amplitude of learning, and such his copiousness of communication, that it may be doubted whether a day now passes, in which I have not some advantage from his friendship.

"At this man's table I enjoyed many cheerful and instructive hours, with companions, such as are not often found—with one who has lengthened, and one who has gladdened life; with Dr. James, whose skill in physic will be long remembered; and with David Garrick, whom I hoped to have gratified with this character of our common friend. But what are the hopes of man! I am disappointed by that stroke of death, which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the publick stock of harmless pleasure."

When Mr. JOHNSON arrived in town, he took lodgings in a miserable street behind Exeter-change, up two pair of stairs, where he met in full sympathy of talents, pride, and poverty, that mixed, excentric and unfortunate character, Mr. Richard Savage. It will readily be believed, that the peculiarity of their mutual fortune could not but produce a very early and ardent friendship. Such a meeting indeed must have operated as a most powerful mitigation of the severities of the other parts of their fate. A man is gratified to perceive he is not the exclusive butt of fortune, and the opportunity given for the reciprocal display of talent before a companion able to comprehend its extent, and from sympathy ready to admit its value, must perhaps be of all other consolations to misery, the most efficacious and heart-felt. It brings vanity into the field to contend against the bitterness of disappointment, and the flattery of an admired friend, to oppose to the neglect of a despised world. They have been frequently known to walk in the squares of London till five o'clock in the morning, for

* R. B. Sheridan, Esq; M. P.

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want of money to carry them to a coffee-house. They had the good fortune also to agree in politics, so that when the circumstances of their own individual misfortunes failed to supply them with conversation, they conspired to lament the disasters of their country, and to execrate the blunders of the then administration, for Johnson had not then commenced his reverence for courts, nor had conceived his opinion, that infallibility was attached even to the representatives or instruments of royalty.

He appears to have regarded Savage with more than common affection. He accompanied him to Greenwich, to attend his departure to his place of retirement in Wales, and wept violently at taking leave. He afterwards distinguished him, and alluded to this circumstance in his poem of London, where, under the appellation of Thales, he speaks thus of Savage.

Though grief and fondness in my breast rebel,
When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell;
Yet still my calmer thoughts his choice commend,
I praise the hermit, but regret the friend;
Who now resolves, from Vice and London far,
To breathe in distant fields a purer air,
And fix'd on Cambria's solitary shore,
Give to St. David one true Briton more.

He was introduced by Savage to Mr. Cave, the proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine; and Mr. Johnson has been heard to say, that the first performance that gained him any notice, was the following little poem, published in that miscellany, in the beginning of the year 1738:

Ad URBANUM.

URBANE, nullis fesse laboribus,
URBANE, nullis victæ calumniis,
Cui fronte fectum in erudita,
Perpetuo viret et virebit;
Quid molitur gens imitantium,
Quid et minetar, sollicitus parum,
Vacare folis perge Musis
Juxta animo studiisq; felix.
Linguae procacis plumbea spicula,
Fidens, superbo frange silentio;
Victrix per obstantes catervas
Sedulitas animosa tendet.
Intende nervos fortis, inanibus
Risurus olim nifibus æmuli;
Intende jam nervos, habebis
Participes operæ Camœnas.
Non ulla Musis pagina gratior,
Quam quæ severis ludicra jungere
Novit, fatigatamq; nugis
Utilibus recreare mentem.
Texente Nymphis ferta Lycoride,
Rosæ ruberem sic Viola adjuvat
Immitta, sic Iris refulget
Æthereis variata fucis.

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In May, the same year, he finished his poem of "London," imitated from the third satire of Juvenal. He offered this poem to most of the booksellers in London, for almost any thing they would give? At last, the course of application brought him to the shop of Mr. Robert Dodsley, brother of the present Mr. James Dodsley, in Pall-Mall. He gave him *ten guineas* for the copy: a circumstance which Mr. Johnson used often to speak of

amongst his friends; adding jocularly, "Dodsley was the only bookseller in London that found out I had any genius."

The publication of this poem was a source of much accession of character to him, and amidst the general observation which it excited, had the good fortune to raise the curiosity of Mr. Pope, who having for some days in vain endeavoured to discover the author, relinquished his pursuit at last, with these words: "It cannot be long before my curiosity will be gratified—the writer of this poem will soon be *deterred*."

For the present, however, the poem of "London" operated much more to the gratification of Mr. Johnson's vanity, than to the satisfaction of any of his other appetites; and conspired, perhaps, with other more powerful causes, to induce him to wish for a more substantial and advantageous connection than a mere union with the Muse. About this time he married Mrs. Potter, of Manchester, a widow lady, and twenty years older than himself. She brought him, however, a portion of eight hundred pounds, with which sum, united to the mastership of a charity-school in Shropshire, worth about sixty pounds a year, which was then vacant, and the appointment to the succession of which, Johnson thought he had interest enough to obtain, he had speculated to sit down in quiet and retirement. This was an illusion, however, not fated to be realized, and which the experience of a few subsequent weeks totally dissipated. His father, much about this time failed in business, and Johnson, with that enthusiasm of filial piety which always distinguished him, readily parted with the greatest part of his new wealth, to relieve the exigencies of an aged parent, and to put his affairs into some situation of tolerable ease again.

In his other scheme respecting the school he was not more fortunate. The statutes of the school required the person who should be elected to the vacant mastership, to be *Master of Arts*, which Mr. Johnson was not. He had obtained the patronage of Earl Gower, the father of the present Marquis of Stafford, who wrote the following letter in his behalf to a friend of Dean Swift at that time in London.

"SIR,

"Mr SAMUEL JONSON, (author of *London*, a Satire, and some other poetical pieces) is a native of this county, and much respected by some worthy gentlemen in his neighbourhood, who are trustees of a charity school now vacant: the certain salary is sixty pounds a year, of which they are desirous to make him master; but, unfortunately, he is not capable of receiving their bounty, which *would make him happy for life*, by not being a *Master of Arts*; which, by the statutes of this school, the master of it must be.

"Now these gentlemen do me the honour to think that I have interest enough in you, to prevail upon you to write to Dean Swift, to persuade the University of Dublin to send a diploma to me, constituting this poor man Master of Arts in their University. They highly extol the man's learning and probity: and will not be persuaded, that the University will make any difficulty of conferring such a favour upon a stranger, if he is recommended by the Dean. They say he is not afraid of the strictest examination, though he is of so long a journey; and will venture it, if the Dean thinks it necessary; choosing rather to die upon the road, *than be starved to death in translating for booksellers*; which has been his only subsistence for some time past.

"I fear

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"I fear there is more difficulty in this affair, than those good-natured gentlemen apprehend; especially as their election cannot be delayed longer than the 11th of next month. If you see this matter in the same light that it appears to me, I hope you will burn this, and pardon me for giving you so much trouble about an impracticable thing; but, if you think there is a probability of obtaining the favour asked, I am sure your humanity, and propensity to relieve merit in distress, will incline you to serve the poor man, without my adding any more to the trouble I have already given you, than assuring you that I am, with great truth,

"S I R,
"Your faithful humble servant,
G O W E R."

Trentham, August 1, 1738.

This interference, however, proved unsuccessful, and Johnson, much to his mortification, was again thrown amongst all the shoals, storms and difficulties of a life of professional literature. He returned to London, and being in want of employment, he applied to Mr. Edward Cave, with whom he had had various engagements previous to his expedition into the country, and who retained him now to write the debates in parliament, for the Gentleman's Magazine. Johnson did not attend personally to take the debates, not having interest enough to obtain admission which at that period was extremely difficult to procure, almost every day being pregnant with discussions that menaced the dissolution of an administration that had stood for fourteen years. This defect was supplied by the agency of Mr. Worthington, a clergyman, a man of excellent memory, who furnished Johnson with the detail of the day's occurrences; and he afterwards gave the last finish to the manufacture, by moulding the several speeches into the form of argument, and investing them in all the graces of verbal decoration.

The fact is, these debates are executed in a uniform tone of mischievous elegance that destroys the discrimination of character, and subverts the reality of History. He continued in this employment for four years, namely from 1740 to 1744. The debates were entitled (as it was at that time held such a breach of privilege as never failed to call for the interference of the houses, to publish any account of parliamentary proceedings, under that ostensible character) *The Speeches of the Senate of Lilliput*. Doctor Johnson himself felt a consciousness of some impropriety attached to this mode of executing his employment, as he has been known repeatedly to declare, and that but a few days previous to his death, "That those debates were the only parts of his writings which then gave him any compunction; but at that time he had no conception he was imposing on the world, though they were frequently written from very slender materials, and often from none at all—the mere coinage of his own imagination." He likewise gave Dr. Smollet notice of this circumstance when he was writing his history of England; and some years since when a gentleman in high office was praising those speeches before him for so particular an appropriation of character, that he could name the speakers without a signature. "Very likely, Sir," said Johnson, ashamed of having deceived him; but I wrote them in the garret where I then lived." How a man could describe the peculiar manners of individuals he had never seen, or the characteristic traits of eloquence he had never heard, is not altogether so intelligible.

During the period of giving those debates, he employed himself in several biographical, and other productions, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine of those times; many of which are now to be seen under the title of, "Miscellaneous and Fugitive Pieces," collected and published in three volumes, by Mr. Thomas Davies. And his *Poetry*—now printing, in a small collection, by Mr. Kearsley, under the title of "*The Poetical Works of Dr. Samuel Johnson*."

His principal employers in these productions were Cave and Osborne: the former, one of his first friends and patrons; the latter, a rich man and a brute, as the following anecdote will prove.

Mr. JOHNSON being engaged by Osborne, to select a number of the most scarce and valuable tracts in the Earl of Oxford's Library, which he had purchased in consequence of his Lordship's death, and which were afterwards printed in eight quarto volumes, under the title of the *Harleian Miscellany*: this work went on (agreeable to Osborne's ideas, who measured most things by the facility with which they were done) rather slowly: accordingly he frequently spoke to Mr. Johnson of this circumstance; and, being a man of a coarse mind, sometimes by his expressions made him feel the situation of dependence. Mr. Johnson, however, seemed to take no notice of him, but went on according to that plan which he had prescribed to himself. Osborne, wishing to have the business finished, and perhaps irritated by what he thought an unnecessary delay, one day went into the room where Mr. Johnson was, and abused him in the most illiberal manner: he was an illiterate man, but by great application in his profession, had acquired some property, which had the usual effect, and made him insolent, even to his customers. This impropriety of conduct frequently brought him into scrapes and disgraceful situations.

The selection abovementioned had been at press a considerable time, and the public to whom it had been often announced, became impatient for its appearance.

Mr. JOHNSON heard him for some time unmoved; but, at last, losing all patience, he seized up a large folio, which he was at that time consulting, and aiming a blow at the Bookseller's head, succeeded so forcibly, as to send him sprawling to the floor: Osborne alarmed the family with his cries; but Mr. Johnson, clapping his foot on his breast, told him "he need not be in a hurry to rise; for if he did, he would have the further trouble of kicking him down stairs."

The resentments, on both sides, however, were not recorded in marble, as it appears soon after, that Mr. Johnson finished this selection.

The death of his early associate in difficulties, Mr. Richard Savage, in the year 1743, gave Johnson a fresh opportunity of introducing himself to the observation of the town.—He published the life of his friend a few months after his decease, and gave a specimen of philosophical biography, such as had never before been equalled, and hardly indeed attempted in this country—and yet it may be doubted whether this life, pregnant as it is with all the excellence of superior composition, has done more service or injury to the posthumous reputation of the unfortunate man who is the subject of it. His profligacies are more fully established in point of fact than they almost could have been by any other interposition, because they come attested to us now on the high authority of a man who could not be deceived, because he had

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ocular and personal preservation of the circumstances he describes, and who, as he was in this instance removed from all practicability of imposition himself, is equally superior to the suspicions of any such sinister practice upon others.—His conduct appears worse in point of principle, because it is now demonstrated to be such as the warmest affection could not palliate, nor the most powerful eloquence defend or obscure. Whatever else therefore may be said of this celebrated production, it will be hardly denied, that it is at least equivocal, when considered as a specimen of efficacious friendship.

Mr. JOHNSON's next production was his prologue on the opening of Drury-lane theatre in the year 1747, being the year of the commencement of Mr. Garrick's managerial authority.

Two years afterwards he presented to Mr. Garrick his tragedy of *Irene*, the performance alluded to in Mr. Walmley's letter to Mr. Colson, eight years previous to this first preparation for its public appearance in 1749.—Nothing was wanting to the support of this tragedy that the internal activity of the manager within the theatre, or the partiality of external expectation without, could supply.—It dragged on a difficult existence till the ninth night of its representation; and beyond that period, the manager himself, who sustained the principal part in the performance, did not think it expedient to extend it.

The same year Mr. Johnson published his poem imitated from the 10th satire of Juvenal, entitled, *The Vanity of Human Wishes*. About the same time he published the plan of his Dictionary of the English Language, in a letter to the late Earl of Chesterfield. This letter is dated in the year 1747, and the work itself was not published till 1755, so that the preparation for this great undertaking cost him eight years labour. Every one has heard of the original friendship, and the subsequent quarrel of Doctor Johnson and the Earl of Chesterfield; and the effects of their mutual resentment have been repeatedly related among the other specimens of their respective powers of wit.—Lord Chesterfield takes an opportunity to indulge his enmity, in the following allusion in one of his letters to his son:

"There is a man, whose moral character, deep learning, and superior parts, I acknowledge, admire, and respect: but whom it is so impossible for me to love, that I am almost in a fever whenever I am in his company. His figure, without being deformed, seems made to disgrace, or ridicule the common structure of the human body. His legs and arms are never in the position, which, according to the situation of his body, they ought to be in, but constantly employed in committing acts of hostility upon the Graces. He throws any where, but down his throat; whatever he means to drink; and only mangles what he means to carve. Inattentive to all the regards of social life, he mistakes, or misplaces every thing. He disputes with heat, and indiscriminately; mindless of the rank, character, and situation of those with whom he disputes. Absolutely ignorant of the several gradations of familiarity, or respect; he is exactly the same to his superiors, his equals and his inferiors; and therefore, by a necessary consequence, absurd to two of the three. Is it possible to love such a man? No: the utmost I can do for him, is to consider him as a respectable Hot-tentot."

Johnson took his revenge when the book appeared, by describing it as a production "that inculcated the morals of a prostitute with the manners of a dancing master." Passion, however, is not often favourable to the display of wit—Lord Chesterfield destroyed almost the whole effects of his satire by a weak exaggeration—by making the similitude too remote, he made the application more doubtful, and the severity of course less personal. Doctor Johnson seems to have derived his retort from any thing but the book which it purports to describe.—That a set of instructions, calculated exclusively for the direction of one sex, should be founded on feelings alone applicable to the other, and that a book, a greater part of which consists in recommending reserve in sensual gratification, excepting in instances, where the pride of difficult conquest, added to the other pleasures of the enjoyment, should be grounded on the principles of a profession the very nature and business of which is constant, habitual, unreserved, and indiscriminate indulgence, are hard things easily said, but require more difficulty when they are either to be proved or explained.

The price which the booksellers paid Mr. Johnson for his Dictionary was fifteen hundred pounds, a sum evidently not a reasonable compensation for the learned labours of eight years. He felt himself poor, and applied to his employers for a further sum of five hundred pounds. They refused, and menaced application to a Court of Justice. He treated their threat with contempt, and disclaimed all intention of proceeding with the Dictionary. They at last acquiesced in the demand, and the book proceeded. This occurrence has been much discussed, and different opinions have been entertained respecting it, but the fact seems to have been, that neither party were violently to blame about it.—The booksellers founded their refusal upon the letter of an original compact, and Doctor Johnson rested his claim upon the spirit of its obvious equity.

In the year 1750, Mr. Johnson began his *Rambler*, which came out every Tuesday and Saturday in that year, and continued to do so for two years successively. He had fewer co-adjutors in the composition of this work than was ever known in a periodical publication, having received no more assistance in the whole course of its long and gradual formation, than five essays; namely, two from Richardson, two from Miss Carter, and one from Miss Talbot. The book has undergone ten editions, and has been recently translated into the Russian language, by order of the Empress. When Johnson was told of this circumstance, he replied, "I should be afraid of being thought a *vain* man if I did not feel myself *proud* of such distinction." This year the University of Oxford thought proper to acknowledge his literary merits by a voluntary admission of him to the degree of *Master of Arts*, an honour which they finally confirmed a few years after, by creating him Doctor of Laws in full convocation.

On the 5th of April, 1750, the masque of *Comus* was performed at Drury-lane theatre, for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Forster, Milton's grand-daughter. Johnson wrote a prologue, and Garrick performed one of his best parts, but the usual repulsion of charity thinned the house, and the whole produce, including various private contributions, amounted to no more than one hundred and thirty pounds.

T H E L I F E O F

In 1753 Mrs. Johnson died. The Doctor felt the loss severely, and wrote the following plain but affectionate epitaph to her memory, on her tomb in Bromley Church, Kent.

Hic conduntur reliquiae
ELIZABETHÆ
Antiqua JARVISIORUM gente,
Peatlingæ, apud Leicestrenes, ortæ;
Formosæ, cultæ, ingeniosæ, piæ;
Uxor, primis nuptiis, HENRICI PORTER,
secundis, SAMUELIS JOHNSON,
Qui multum amatam, diuque desectam,
Hoc lapide contexit.
Obijt Londini, mense Mart.
A. D. MDCCLIII.

In 1756 we find the Doctor concerned in a periodical paper, published by T. Gardner, in the Strand, called, "The Universal Visiter," in conjunction with several other gentlemen of literary distinction of that day. The work did not continue a year. The contributors were Dr. Johnson, whose lucubrations are marked with two astericks; Christopher Smart, Richard Rolt, David Garrick, and Doctor Percy, each of whose papers are distinguished by having the initial letter of their surname prefixed to them.

In the year 1758 he wrote the *Idler*, in a series of papers published every Saturday. They were read with less avidity than the *Rambler*, and the town distinguished rightly in the different reception they gave them. This year he lost his mother, whose death he laments in the 41st Number of the *Idler*.

In the spring of 1759 he published his *Rasselas*, prince of Abyssinia; the occasion of this publication should not be withheld from the public—it was the want of twenty pounds, to enable him to go down to Litchfield, to pay the last duties to his mother who was dying. After having sketched the design of it, he shewed it a bookseller, and told him his exigencies; but the other refused advancing him any money till he had seen the whole of the copy. The Doctor sat down to comply with his request; but before he had finished it his mother died. He afterwards sold it to another bookseller. This year he was honoured with an annual pension of 300*l*. The circumstances attending this distinction are related in a printed account of Doctor Johnson's life as follows:—

"Soon after the accession of his present Majesty, Lord Bute, who was then First Lord of the Treasury, being determined to pension his countryman, Mr. John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, he thought it prudent to associate him with an Englishman of established literary reputation. Johnson was immediately thought of, but what from the natural ruggedness of his temper, and the bent of his political opinions, it was thought hazardous to make the application. His constant and intimate friend, Mr. Murphy, however, undertook it, who fought him out, and told him the subject of his message. He received it with evident marks of surprise, and after pausing a few minutes, replied, "No, Sir: they'll call me pensioner Johnson."—"Suppose they do," says Mr. Murphy, "as you will be conscious of not obtaining that title disgracefully, what's in a name?"—"Very true, Sir," says the other, "I'll consider of it; call upon me to-morrow, and I'll give you an answer." His friend pressed him not to let matters cool, and judiciously pointed out

the hazard of procrastination; but he replied, "The question was momentous, and he would not be taken by surprise."

Next day he told Mr. Murphy he would accept it; and in a few days afterwards the Doctor waited upon Lord Bute to thank him, when a conversation took place equally creditable to both parties.—Upon Johnson's introduction afterwards at Court, after expressing his obligations to his Majesty, for this mark of royal favour, he added, "And I accept it the more readily, as I am conscious of not having obtained it by once dipping my pen in faction."—"True Doctor, said Lord Bute, "and what must give further satisfaction to a mind like yours, I hope you'll never be asked to dip your pen in faction." Here the conversation ended, and Johnson took his leave; but such was the awkward feel of this patronage to him, that from that hour he never once knocked at his Lordship's door.

"The learned leisure," which this pension enabled him to enjoy, being 300*l*. per year, directed the Doctor to studies more congenial to his mind than those generally suggested by booksellers. He therefore sat down to a new edition of Shakespeare, which he published by subscription in 1765, in eight volumes octavo. The general merit of this work repaid the public expectation so much, that it went through two editions in five years, and a certain literary character, Dr. Campbell, since dead, said of it, "That the preface and notes were worth the whole subscription-money."

The story respecting Mr. John Home has never been sufficiently attested to entitle it to much belief. Anecdotes of this kind should never be given to the public but when the evidence on which they rest is decisive and incontestible. Such communications are wrong, because in the first place they tend to impose punishment without a certainty of guilt; and in the second operate to shut the gates of bounty upon genius, as no man will be very forward in benevolence to literature who finds that he thereby exposes himself to the chance of having his motives publicly perverted, and runs the risk of incurring obloquy when he expected praise.

In 1765, he brought out his Shakespeare in eight volumes.

In the year 1770, in conjunction with Mr. Stevens, Doctor Johnson enlarged his Shakespeare to ten volumes octavo.

Dr. Johnson's political works, consisting of "Taxation no Tyranny—Falkland Island—The Patriot—and False Alarm," were published at different intervals, from about the year 1769, to 1775.

In the year 1773, he undertook an excursion which he had long meditated, a journey to the Hebrides. Mr. Boswell has given a description of some of the circumstances that led to this tour, so much in that style of simplicity, oddity, sense, and something like an occasional tendency to the contrary, that characterize his peculiar manner of writing, that I have selected it for the entertainment of my readers.

"Doctor JOHNSON had for many years given me hopes that we should go together and visit the Hebrides. Martin's Account of those islands had impressed us with a notion that we might there contemplate a system of life almost totally different from what we had been accustomed to see; and, to find simplicity and wildness, and all the circumstances of remote time or place, so near to our native great

great island, was an object within the reach of reasonable curiosity. Dr. Johnson has said in his journey, "that he scarcely remembered how the wish to visit the Hebrides was excited;" but he told me, in summer 1763, that his father put Martin's Account into his hands when he was very young, and that he was much pleased with it. We reckoned there would be some inconveniencies and hardships, and perhaps a little danger; but these we were persuaded were magnified in the imagination of every body. When I was at Ferney, in 1764, I mentioned our design to Voltaire. He looked at me, as if I had talked of going to the North Pole, and said, "You do not insist on my accompanying you?"—"No, Sir."—"Then I am very willing you should go." I was not afraid that our curious expedition would be prevented by such apprehensions; but I doubted that it would not be possible to prevail on Dr. Johnson to relinquish, for some time the felicity of a London life, which, to a man who can enjoy it with full intellectual relish, is apt to make existence in any narrower sphere seem insipid or irksome. I doubted that he would not be willing to come down from his elevated state of philosophical dignity; from a superiority of wisdom amongst the wise, and of learning amongst the learned; and from flashing his wit upon minds bright enough to reflect it.

"He had disappointed my expectations so long, that I began to despair; but in spring, 1773, he talked of coming to Scotland that year with so much firmness, that I hoped he was at last in earnest. I knew that, if he were once launched from the metropolis, he would go forward very well; and I got our common friends there to assist in setting him afloat. To Mrs. Thrale in particular, whose enchantment over him seldom failed, I was much obliged. It was, "*I'll give thee a wind.*"—"Thou art kind."—To attract him, we had invitations from the chiefs Macdonald and Macleod; and, for additional aid, I wrote to Lord Elibank, Dr. William Robertson, and Dr. Beattie.

"To Dr. Robertson, so far as my letter concerned the present subject, I wrote as follows:

"Our friend, Mr. Samuel Johnson, is in great health and spirits; and, I do think, has a serious resolution to visit Scotland this year. The more attraction, however, the better; and therefore, though I know he will be happy to meet you there, it will forward the scheme, if, in your answer to this, you express yourself concerning it with that power of which you are so happily possessed, and which may be so directed as to operate strongly upon him."

"His answer to that part of my letter was quite as I could have wished. It was written with the address and persuasion of the historian of America.

"WHEN I saw you last, you gave us some hopes that you might prevail with Mr. Johnson to make out that excursion to Scotland, with the expectation of which we have long flattered ourselves. If he could order matters so, as to pass some time in Edinburgh, about the close of the summer session, and then visit some of the Highland scenes, I am confident he would be pleased with the grand features of nature in many parts of this country: he will meet with many persons here who respect him, and some whom I am persuaded he will think

not unworthy of his esteem. I wish he would make the experiment. He sometimes cracks his jokes upon us; but he will find that we can distinguish between the stabs of malevolence, and the rebukes of the righteous, which are like excellent oil*, and break not the head. Offer my best compliments to him, and assure him that I shall be happy to have the satisfaction of seeing him under my roof."

"To Dr. Beattie I wrote, "The chief intention of this letter is to inform you, that I now seriously believe Mr. Samuel Johnson will visit Scotland this year: but I wish that every power of attraction may be employed to secure our having so valuable an acquisition, and therefore I hope you will, without delay, write to me what I know you think, that I may read it to the mighty sage, with proper emphasis before I leave London, which I must do soon. He talks of you with the same warmth that he did last year. We are to see as much of Scotland as we can, in the months of August and September. We shall not be long of being at Marischal College†. He is particularly desirous of seeing some of the Western Islands."

"Dr. Beattie did better: *ipse venit*. He was, however, so polite as to waive his privilege of *nil mihi scribas*, and wrote as follows:

"YOUR very kind and agreeable favour of the 20th of April overtook me here yesterday, after having gone to Aberdeen, which place I left about a week ago. I am to set out this day for London, and hope to have the honour of paying my respects to Mr. Johnson and you, about a week or ten days hence. I shall then do what I can, to enforce the topick you mention; but at present I cannot enter upon it, as I am in a very great hurry; for I intend to begin my journey within an hour or two."

"He was as good as his word, and threw some pleasing motives into the northern scale. But, indeed, Mr. Johnson loved all that he heard from one whom he tells us, in his Lives of the Poets, Gray found "a poet, a philosopher, and a good man."

"My Lord Elibank did not answer my letter to his lordship for some time. The reason will appear, when we come to the isle of Sky. I shall then insert my letter, with letters from his lordship, both to myself and Mr. Johnson. I beg to be understood, that I insert my own letters, as I relate my own sayings, rather as keys to what is valuable belonging to others, than for their own sake.

"Luckily Mr. Justice (now Sir Robert) Chambers, who was about to sail for the East-Indies, was going to take leave of his relations at Newcastle, and he conducted Dr. Johnson to that town. Mr. Scott, of University College, Oxford, (now Dr. Scott, of the Commons) accompanied him from thence to Edinburgh. With such propitious convoys did he proceed to my native city. He afterwards adds,

"He was now in his sixty-fourth year: he was become a little dull of hearing. His sight had always been somewhat weak; yet, so much does mind govern, and even supply the deficiency of organs, that his perceptions were uncommonly quick and accurate. His head and sometimes also his body, shook with a kind of motion like the effect of a palsy: he was frequently disturbed by cramps, or convulsive contractions,

* Our friend Edmund Burke, who by this time had received some pretty sore rubs from Dr. Johnson, on account of the unhappy difference in their politics, upon my repeating this passage to him, exclaimed, "Oil of Vitriol!"

† This I find is a Scotticism. I should have said, "It will not be long before we shall be at Marischal College."

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of the nature of that distemper called *St. Vitus's* dance. He wore a full suit of plain brown clothes, with twisted hair buttons of the same colour, a large bushy greyish wig, a plain shirt, black worsted stockings, and silver buckles. Upon this tour, when journeying, he wore boots, and a very wide-brown cloth great coat, with pockets which might have almost held the two volumes of his folio dictionary; and he carried in his hand a large English oak stick. Let me not be censured for mentioning such minute particulars. Every thing relative to so great a man is worth observing. I remember Dr. Adam Smith, in his rhetorical lectures at Glasgow, told us he was glad to know that Milton wore latches in his shoes, instead of buckles. When I mention the oak stick, it is but letting Hercules have his club; and, by-and-by, my readers will find this stick will bud, and produce a good joke."

Whatever animadversions the book from whence the above extracts are taken may be liable to, from the tendency it has in every part to excite uneasiness among families, by the unnecessary communications which it contains of the sentiments, which one set of individuals entertain of another, there is no denying it would have been abundantly pregnant at least with entertainment, had it not been for one little secret that Mr. Boswell, with by no means the usual dexterity of artifice, satyrically imputed to his countrymen, suffers to escape him almost in the very commencement of it. That Mr. Johnson was every morning favoured with a sight of Mr. Boswell's manuscript history of their proceedings of the preceding day—who after this can for a moment expect an impartial communication of Mr. Boswell's real sentiments. No man meant more sincerely than Mr. Boswell, but no man could execute an intention of sincerity with such a restraint upon him. We can have no other impression of the *Journal*, therefore, after such a discovery, than that of its being a constrained selection of morning compliments, a mere preparation of diurnal flattery, gratifying to the vanity of Doctor Johnson, but not descriptive of his real manners, nor at all decisive upon his general character.

In 1770, the Doctor again wielded his pen in the cause of benevolence, and wrote an occasional prologue to the *Word to the Wife*, acted for the widow of the author, the late Mr. Hugh Kelly. The four last lines in this prologue are equal to any thing in any part of Doctor Johnson's poetry.

Yet then shall calm reflection bless the night,
When liberal pity dignifi'd delight,
When pleasure fir'd her torch at virtue's flame,
And mirth was bounty with an humble name.

In the year 1778, he undertook to supply the booksellers with the *Lives of the British Poets*, and in 1780 the design was fully executed, and the books published at first in ten volumes, small octavo; they were accompanied by a revised edition of the works of all the several writers, whose lives were given in four volumes of large octavo. This was the last great effort of Dr. Johnson's pen—and with the account of his literary history must pretty nearly terminate the relation of every thing that can be important or interesting in a life like his. The following I have reason to believe is a correct statement of the few remaining incidents which the vigilance of friendship has collected,

* Several of the members being fellows of the Royal Society, this night was afterwards changed to Thursday, for their convenience.

and which the fondness for his memory have given an interest to, hardly derived from their own magnitude or importance.

During the night of the summer of 1783, he was attacked with a paralytic stroke, at his house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, which deprived him of the powers of speech. He awoke with the attack; and as sentiments of religion were ever the prevalent suggestions of mind in every situation not only of danger, but even of retirement, he attempted to repeat the Lord's prayer in English—but could not—he attempted it in Latin with the same effect—at last he succeeded in Greek. He immediately rung the bell, but on the approach of his servant, could not articulate a syllable. Feeling, however, that he retained the full use of his senses, he signified a desire for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote the following note to Mr. Allen, a printer, who lived next door to him; a very honest, worthy man, who had been his intimate and confidential friend for many years, and at whose death (which happened suddenly last summer) the Doctor said, "he never knew a man fitter to stand in the presence of his God."

" DEAR SIR,

" It hath pleased Almighty God this morning to deprive me of the powers of speech; and as I do not know but that it might be his further good pleasure to deprive me soon of my senses, I request you will, on the receipt of this note, come to me, and act for me, as the exigencies of my case may require.

I am sincerely your's,

S. JOHNSON."

" To Mr. Edmund Allen."

Mr. Allen immediately attended him, and sent for his usual physicians, Drs. Heberden and Brocklesby, who in the course of a few months recovered him so much, that he was able to take the air, and visit his friends as usual.

He continued every day growing better; and as he found his spirits much relieved by society, it was proposed by some friends, to establish a club in the neighbourhood. The Doctor seemed highly pleased with the proposal, and after naming some friends, whom he wished to have about him, they met early last winter, at the *Essex-head*, in *Essex-street*, for the first time, when the Doctor being unanimously called to the chair, he surprized them with a set of rules, drawn by himself, which being read, and approved of by the rest of the members, were regularly entered in a book provided for that purpose.

These rules, to use his own words, are "founded in frequency and parsimony;" and as the public may have some curiosity in seeing such a production from Dr. Johnson in his hour of social relaxation, the following is an authentic copy of them, together with the names of the gentlemen who composed the club, as they stood, "on the rota of monthly attendance."

General Rules of the Essex-Head Club, commenced the 10th of December, 1783.

" To day deep thoughts with me resolve to drench

" In mirth—which after no repenting draws.—MILTON.

I. THE Club shall consist of twenty-four members. The meetings shall be on the Monday, Wednesday*, and

Saturday,

S A M U E L J O H N S O N, L L D.

Saturday, of every week; but on the *week before Easter-day* there shall be no meeting.

II. Every member is at liberty to introduce a friend once in a week, but not oftner.

III. Two members shall oblige themselves to attend in their turn every night from eight to ten o'clock, or procure two to attend in their room.

IV. Every member present at the Club shall spend at least *six-pence*; and every man who stays away, shall forfeit *three-pence*.

V. The master of the house shall keep an account of the absent members, and deliver to the president of the night a list of the forfeits incurred.

VI. When any member returns after absence, he shall immediately lay down his forfeits; which if he omits to do, the president shall require them of him.

VII. There shall be no general reckoning, but every member shall adjust his own expences.

VIII. The night of indispensable attendance will come to every member once a month. Whoever shall for three months together omit to attend himself, or by substitution—nor shall make any apology on the fourth month, shall be considered as having abdicated the Club.

IX. When a vacancy is to be filled, the name of the candidate, and of the member recommending him, shall stand in the Club-room three nights: on the fourth he may be chosen by ballot, six members at least being present, and two-thirds of the ballots being in his favour, or the majority, should the numbers not be divisible by three.

X. The master of the house shall give notice, six days before, to each of those members whose turn of necessary attendance is come.

The notice may be in these words: ["Sir, On ——— the———of ——— will be your turn of presiding at the *Effex-head*; your company, is therefore, earnestly requested."] "requested."]

One penny shall be left by each member for the waiter.

Nightly Rules of the Effex-head Club.

I. The president will collect *seven-pence* from each member at his entrance, marking his attendance thus V; and *three-pence* for every preceding night which is not marked against his name in the book thus V.

II. The forfeits to be paid over to the landlord. The seven-pence to be considered as part of each member's distinct reckoning.

III. Two letters of notice are to be forwarded each night, by the Penny-post, to the presidents of that day seven-night, as by list of the members.

IV. When the forfeits are paid, they should be noted in the book thus W.

List of the members of the Effex-head Club, when first instituted, as they stood on the rota of monthly attendance.

Dr. Johnson,
Dr. Horsley,
Dr. Brocklesby,
—— Jodderell, Esq;
William Cooke, Esq;
W. Ryland, Esq;
—— Paradise, Esq;
Dr. Burney,
John Hoole, Esq;

Francesco Sastres, Esq;
Mr. Edmund Allen, (dead)
Hon. Daines Barrington,
James Barry, Esq;
J. Wyatt, Esq;
Mr. John Nichols,
Edward Poore, Esq;
Rt. H. W. Wyndham, M. P.
Thomas Tyers, Esq;

William Cruikshank, Esq; Wm. Strahan, Esq; M. P.
W. Seward, Esq; Arthur Murphy, Esq;
Richard Clarke, Esq; Dr. W. Scott.

In the summer of the same year he grew so much better, that supposing the air of Italy might be the best means of re-establishing his health, he hinted in conversation his desire to undertake that journey. His old and intimate friend, Sir Joshua Reynolds, anxious for the preservation of such a life, and yet thinking the Doctor's finances not equal to the project, mentioned the circumstance to the Lord Chancellor, adding, "that if his pension could be increased two hundred a-year more, it would be fully sufficient for the purpose." His Lordship heard the proposal cordially, and took the first opportunity to mention it to the K—g.

His M——y had been previously advertised of the Chancellor's intention, but when it was mentioned to him waved the conversation.

The Chancellor, on this implication of refusal, wrote to Dr. Johnson, informing him, that as the return of his health might not wait the forms of the addition to his pension, he might draw immediately upon him for 500*l.* which lay at his banker's for that purpose.

So liberal and unexpected an offer from a quarter where he had no right to expect it, called forth the Doctor's gratitude, and he immediately wrote the Lord Chancellor the following letter:

"MY LORD,

"AFTER a long and not inattentive observation on mankind, the generosity of your Lordship's offer raises in me no less wonder than gratitude. Bounty so liberally bestowed I should gladly receive if my condition made it necessary; for to such a mind who would not be proud to own his obligation? But it hath pleased God to restore me to such a measure of health, that if I should now appropriate so much of a fortune destined to do good, I could not escape from myself the charge of advancing a false claim. My journey to the continent, though I once thought it necessary, was never much encouraged by my physicians, and I was very desirous that your Lordship should be told of it by Sir Joshua Reynolds as an event very uncertain; for if I should grow much better I should not be willing, and if much worse, I should not be able to migrate.

"Your Lordship was first solicited without my knowledge; but when I was told that you was pleased to honour me with your patronage, I did not expect to hear of a refusal; yet as I have had no long time to brood hope, and have not rioted in imaginary opulence, this cold reception has been scarce a disappointment; and from your Lordship's kindness I have received a benefit which men like you are able to bestow. I shall now live *mihi carior*, with a higher opinion of my own merit.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obliged,

"Most grateful,

"And most humble servant,

"S. J O H N S O N."

To the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor.

September 1784.

The Doctor was at Litchfield when he wrote this letter, on his return from Derbyshire, in tolerable good health. However, on his arrival in town in October, his disorder

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disorder returned with so much violence as to make all expectation of change of abode quite chimerical. The dropsy returned in his legs, which swelled to such a magnitude, that his physicians relinquished all hopes of his recovery. They however continued to visit him, and prescribe such medicines as were best calculated to compose and quiet his pains. He was likewise occasionally visited by several of his friends, and, at intervals, possessed his usual spirits and flow of conversation.

His constant friend, as well as physician, Dr. Brocklesby, calling upon him one morning, after a night of much pain and restlessness, he suddenly repeated those lines from Macbeth:

" Oh! Doctor,
" Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
" Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
" Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
" And with some sweet oblivious antidote
" Cleanse the full bosom of that perilous stuff
" Which weighs upon the heart?"

And when the Doctor replied in the following words of the same author:

" Therein the patient
" Must minister unto himself."

—He exclaimed, " well applied,—that's true,—that's more than poetically true."

On the Thursday before his death, finding himself grow worse, he insisted on knowing from Dr. B——, whether there were any hopes of his recovery? The Doctor at first declined an answer; but he repeating it with great eagerness, the other told him, " that from the complication of disorders he laboured under, and the advanced state of life he was in, there were but little hopes," he received his fate with firmness; thanked him, and said he would endeavour to compose himself for the approaching scene.

The next day, a friend of his, apprized of this alarming sentence, and anxious to have every possible expedient exerted for his recovery, brought Dr. Warren to him; but he would take no prescription; he said, " he felt it too late, the soul then wanted medicine and not the body." Upon the Doctor's taking his leave, he told him " he must not go till he had given him his fee, and then presenting him with a copy of his *Lives of the Poets*, begged his acceptance of it, assuring him " that was all the fee he had ever given his other two physicians."

For some weeks before he died, he received the sacrament two, or three times in each week; on the mornings of those days he begged that nobody might disturb him, not even his physicians, but in cases of absolute necessity. He spent a great part of the preceding nights in prayer, and in the act of communion he shewed a piety and fervency of devotion that communicated itself to all around him. An intimate friend of his coming into the room one day after this ceremony, the Doctor exclaimed (his face at the same time brightening with a ray of cheerful piety), " oh! my friend, I owe you many obligations through life; but they will all be more than amply repaid by your taking this most important advice, BE A GOOD CHRISTIAN."

The Saturday night preceding his death, he was obliged to be turned in the bed by two strong men employed for that purpose; and though he was very restless, yet when a friend asked him in the morning, whether the man he had recommended to sit up with him was wakeful and

alert, the Doctor, recovering his pleasantry a little, replied, " not at all, sir, his *vigilance* was that of a dormouse, and his activity that of a turnspit on his first entrance into a wheel."

The next night he was at intervals delirious; and in one of those fits, seeing a friend at the bedside, he exclaimed, " What, will that fellow never have done talking poetry to me?" He recovered his senses before morning, but spoke little after this. His heart, however, was not unemployed, as by his fixed attention, and the motion of his lips, it was evident he was pouring out his soul in prayer. He languished in this manner till seven o'clock on Monday evening, the 13th of Dec. 1784, and then expired without a groan, in the 75th year of his age.

His body was opened on Wednesday the 15th of December, in the presence of Drs. Heberden and Brocklesby, where the causes which produced his last disorder were discoverable, but found impracticable to have been removed by medicine. His heart was *uncommonly large*, and what was very extraordinary, one of his kidneys was entirely consumed, though he never once complained of a *nephritic* complaint at any period of his life. It is, however, to be conjectured, that he had some *presentiment* of this circumstance, as a few months before his death he held an argument with his physicians, on the possibility of a man's living after the loss of one of his kidneys.

Sometime previous to his death he made a will subscribed only by two witnesses; but telling the circumstances to a friend, who knew he had a freehold, of about twelve pounds a-year in Litchfield, in right of his father, another was drawn; but it was only a few weeks before he died, that the blanks were filled up. On the same principle of delay, the revision of many manuscripts was postponed, some of which were burnt by the Doctor the week before he died, to avoid being left in a state of imperfection. Amongst the rest was one book, out of two, wherein he had recorded some hints for the history of his life, which he committed to the flames by mistake.

[An authentic copy of his will is here subjoined.]

So anxious was he to discharge every tie of moral obligation with punctuality, that some time before his death he set down to recollect what little sums he might owe in the early part of his life to particular friends, which were never given with a view to be restored. Among this number he sent a guinea to the son of an eminent printer which he had borrowed of his father many years before, to pay his reckoning at a tavern.

He likewise recollected borrowing thirty pounds of Sir Joshua Reynolds at a great distance of time; " but this sum (said the Doctor to Sir Joshua, with a manliness of mind which answered for the feelings of his friend being similar to his own) " I intend to bestow on a charity which I know you'll approve of." His attention exerted itself in several little particulars, which would have escaped the vigilance of almost any other person under such circumstances, but which at once indicated the calmness of his mind, and the delicacy of his friendships—Amongst these may be mentioned his sealing up several bags of letters to be returned to the writers of them, lest the confidence they reposed in him should suffer by any subsequent conduct when he could no longer protect them.—An example of good faith in the termination of his earthly friendship, in which some of his acquaintances had not refinement enough to sympathize, nor, what is worse, grace to imitate.

S A M U E L J O H N S O N, LLD.

OF DR. JOHNSON's literary estimation, high and almost unparalleled as it is, we must trace the sources, full as much in the variety and diversity of his talents, as in the transcendency by which he can be proved to have been distinguished in any particular endowment. No man can be named who has filled the collective departments of literature, as scholar, critic, essayist, poet, and philologist, with more skill and versatility than himself; but that he so excelled in each of these particular and distinct provinces of art, as to bid defiance, perhaps, even to very modern competition, it will hardly be entirely safe to maintain. Variety however is the first strong character of genius, and as the possession of a certain degree of excellence in *all* the senses is the proof of perfection in the body, a man ought no more to regret that he is outdone in one department of science by a person incompetent to all the rest, than he should consider himself excelled in organization by one who can see farther without the faculty of hearing, or with a more exquisite sensibility of taste is without the advantage of feeling.

As a scholar, there is no vestige in any of Dr. Johnson's works, nor tradition transmitted by his familiar associates, of an uncommon profundity in any particular science. He had appropriated no part of his time to the attainment of mathematics—in natural philosophy he affected no more than the casual gleanings, which to a mind like his, always prepared for the reception of science, and unprecedently tenacious in the preservation of it, the common intercourse with learned society could not fail to produce.—Of the abstractions of metaphysical philosophy he does not appear to have been fond, and indeed no subject of literature seems with much violence to have attached his affection, such only excepted as tended to develop the mysterious operations of the mind of man, or the more awful indications of the intention of the Deity. A vast comprehension, therefore, of general information, hardly so exact, perhaps, as to amount to system, nor in the capricious distinctions of literature entitled to the name of science, was the character of his erudition.—The maxim that was very early taught him by a relation, “to learn a little of every thing,” seems to have pervaded the whole system of his future life; so that a mind perhaps more generally illumined than Doctor Johnson's at the time of his death, has not been often found amongst the ornaments of society.—He knew enough of almost every branch of learning to understand its principles, and the detail by the prosecution of which, lesser men contrive to make their heavy way to honours in literature that have been fastidiously denied to him, would have only been a clog and an incumbrance to the activity of such a genius.—He appears to have made his way through the various and involved paths of learning with the same intention and success that actuated Ulysses in his tour from Troy to Ithaca, to record the powers and extent, and to detect the peculiarities of the *ποικίλον*, the best theme and most beneficial subject of human observation.—It has been said, and with so much confidence, as to have it publicly mentioned by his friends as the weak part of his literary character, that he was no great proficient in Greek. It is difficult to controvert assertions so countenanced, and yet the whole tenor of his composition, the familiarity of his allusion to Grecian history and anecdote, and the promptitude of his quotations from Grecian writers conspire to make the report at least extremely improbable.—

Nothing can be more easily distinguishable by an eye of the least discrimination, than the voluntary ebullitions of memory issuing from a cultivated mind, on an occasion that suggests them, and the little prepared *moreaus* of classical ornament, the little patches of meretricious decoration, frequently used perhaps to conceal a blemish, rather than to set off a beauty, which have recently stolen into prevalent adoption, and which it would be literary blasphemy to impute to Dr. Johnson. The charge, therefore, of want of knowledge on this subject can mean only an insinuation of comparative inferiority, and can tend only to prove not an ignorance of the tongue, but the voluntary neglect perhaps of some of its verbal technicalities.

As a critic we contemplate that part of Doctor Johnson's character, in which perhaps he is to be viewed with the most unimpaired reverence. To an accurate and extensive information in all the peculiarities of the mere bearings and tendencies of words, he united a comprehensive and philosophical knowledge of the general structure of the mind, and the particular operation of particular passions, such as is but rarely met with. In the prosecution of the more professional and technical parts of the art, such as depend upon an acquaintance with local usage and transitory prejudices, he had the discretion never to indulge himself in the fastidious habit, of rejecting the unambitious assistance of plain common sense. And to give him more praise than mere literary excellence could alone entitle him to, he introduced a spirit of urbanity into the science, a disposition of politeness to the persons of his competitors, and of candour to the consideration of their labours, estimable at once from its value to the art itself, and pleasing from its novelty, in all modern practice. From the arrogant reliance of one of his contemporaries in the first dictates of an imperious mind, he had seen literature excite disgust, and ingenuity degenerate into chimaera. From the absorption of another in the humbler drudgeries of the profession, he had reason to apprehend that a new species of criticism was to be instituted, that was to exist independently of all exercise of the judgment, and that the art itself was to sink into a mere compilation of authorities, and an unenlightened succession of ostentatious quotation. By adding moderation and reflection to the ability of the one, and mind and philosophy to the attainments of the other, he accomplished all the *desiderata* of an annotator, and laid down at least such a system of the principles of elegant criticism, as can never be sufficiently praised nor too anxiously imitated.

This however is more true of his notes upon Shakespeare than in his animadversions upon the poets, in his account of their Lives. In the latter work he has trusted too much to general impressions, and has given too free an indulgence to the operation of all his prejudices.

As a poet, Dr. Johnson is not justly to be ranked even as a member of the higher class. His language, though select and powerful, does not bend to the delicacy nor acknowledge the authority of those lighter graces which the muses dictate and delight in. Fancy and creation in the degree of them that are necessary for eminent proficiency in poetry, do not appear to have been in the number of his gifts from nature. Knowledge made him timorous, and his weight of understanding impeded his capacity of soaring. Sense, observation, cultivated and magnificent

T H E L I F E O F &c.

ificent diction, a managed movement in the flow of his verse, strong satire and witty antithesis, will not be denied to him; but these alone will not make poetry.—There is a subtle spirit of which “nothing but itself can be the parallel,” and which perhaps it is almost as difficult to define as to create, that must be present for the formation of real poetry. This Dr. Johnson appears to have wanted, and when I describe his poetical productions, as being with a very few exceptions, nothing more than eloquence in rhyme, as correct verifications of splendid sense, I shall not have much dread of having incurred the disesteem of those who have either themselves delighted to travel in the fairy-land of the muses, or have taken pleasure in the histories of their arts, manners, or produce.

As an essayist, Doctor Johnson yields to Addison.—The wisdom of the former steps into our system invested in all the stiff formality of her primitive magnificence—that of the latter comes cheerfully into our familiar habits, and appears amongst us like Apollo in his exile from heaven, a conscious divinity in a garb of plainness. Johnson is fond of pomp, ceremony, and procession; he is the *Doge of Venice*, proceeding in accumulated finery to celebrate his nuptials with the Adriatick, while Addison with more power and less state comes amongst us like *Peter the Great*, and thinks nothing that belongs to life or manners too minute for observation, too trifling for use, or too insignificant for description. His humour also is more easy, more exuberant, and more natural. Not that Johnson is quite destitute of the quality, but what he has is of the grand and epic cast. It would have enabled him to have given a tolerably correct idea of the language, and character of the Knight of *La Mancha* himself, but would have deserted him totally in attempting to convey the most remote similitude of his incomparable *Squire*.

Johnson's stories and apologues have also less of the glow of real life than Addison's. They have the rigidity of theoretical fabrication; the incidents are not badly made, but it is evident they are made. With all these drawbacks to his disadvantage, however, it is not to be denied that we not infrequently discover in the lucubrations of Johnson, instances of strong original observation, of commanding powerful combination, and of noble and sublime morality, such as we in vain hope to find in the neater pages of Addison.

Of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Tongue, of which it would more immediately become me to speak, I find myself relieved from all necessity of a dilated mention, by the universality at once of its reception and its fashion. The book that is to be found in every library, and is the acknowledged umpire of every difficulty in the subject of which it treats, possesses better evidence of merit than any arts of partial declamation can possibly bestow upon it.

An authentic Copy of Dr. JOHNSON's WILL, extracted from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN the name of God. Amen. I SAMUEL JOHNSON, being in full possession of my faculties, but fearing this night may put an end to my life, do ordain this my last will and testament. I bequeath to God a soul polluted with many sins, but I hope purified by repentance, and I trust redeemed by Jesus Christ. I leave seven hundred and fifty pounds in the hands of Bennet Langton, Esq. three hundred pounds in the hands of Mr. Barclay and Mr. Perkins, brewers; one hundred and fifty pounds in the hands of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore; one thousand pounds, three per cent. annuities in the public funds, and one hundred pounds now lying by me in ready money; all these before-mentioned sums and property I leave, I say, to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. William Scott of Doctors Commons, in trust, for the following uses; That is to say, to pay to the representatives of the late William Innys, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church Yard, the sum

of two hundred pounds; to Mrs. White, my female servant, one hundred pounds stock in the three per cent. annuities aforesaid. The rest of the aforesaid sums of money and property, together with my books, plate, and household furniture, I leave to the before-mentioned Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Doctor William Scott, also in trust, to be applied after paying my debts, to the use of Francis Barber, my man servant, a negro, in such manner as they shall judge most fit and available to his benefit. And I appoint the aforesaid Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. William Scott, sole executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills and testaments whatsoever. In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix my seal, this eighth day of December, 1784.

SAM. JOHNSON. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published, declared and delivered by the said testator, as his last will and testament, in the presence of us, the word *two* being first inserted in the opposite page.

GEORGE STRAHAN.
JOHN DES MOULINS.

By way of codicil to my last will and testament, I SAMUEL JOHNSON, give, devise, and bequeath, my messuage, or tenement, situate at Litchfield, in the county of Stafford, with the appurtenances, in the tenure or occupation of Mrs. Bond, of Litchfield aforesaid, or of Mr. Hinchman, her undertenant, to my executors in trust, to sell and dispose of the same; and the money arising from such sale I give and bequeath as follows, to Thomas and Benjamin, the sons of Fisher Johnson, late of Leicester, and Whiting, daughter of Thomas Johnson, late of Coventry, and the grand-daughter of the said Thomas Johnson, one full and equal fourth part each; but in case there shall be more grand-daughters than one of the said Thomas Johnson, living at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the part or share of that one to, and equally between such grand-daughters. I give and bequeath to the Rev. Mr. Rogers of Berkley, near Froome, in the county of Somerset, the sum of one hundred pounds, requesting him to apply the same towards the maintenance of Elizabeth Merne, a lunatic. I also give and bequeath to my god-children, the son and daughter of Mauritiu Low, painter, each of them one hundred pounds of my stock in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, to be applied and disposed of by and at the discretion of my executors, in the education or settlement in the world of them my said legatees. Also I give and bequeath to Sir John Hawkins, one of my executors, the Annals Ecclesiastici of Baronius and Holingshed; and Stowe's Chronicles; and also an octavo Common Prayer Book. To Bennett Langton, Esq. I give and bequeath my Polyglot Bible. To Sir Joshua Reynolds, my great French Dictionary, by Martiniere, and my own copy of my folio English Dictionary of the last revision. To Dr. Wm. Scott, one of my executors, the Dictionnaire de Commerce, and Lectius's edition of the Greek Poets. To Mr. Windham, Poeta Greci Heroici per Henricum Stephanum. To the Rev. Mr. Strahan, Vicar of Idington, in the county of Middlesex, Mills's Greek Testament, Beza's Greek Testament, by Stephens, all my Latin Bibles, and my Greek Bible, by Wechelius. To Dr. Heberden, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Butler, Mr. Cruikshanks, the surgeon who attended me, Mr. Holder, my apothecary, Gerard Hamilton, Esq. Mrs. Gardiner, of Snowhill, Mrs. Francis Reynolds, Mr. Hoole, and the Rev. Mr. Hoole, his son, each a book at their election, to keep as a token of remembrance. I also give and bequeath to Mr. John des Moulins, two hundred pounds consolidated three per cent. annuities; and to Mr. Saffres, the Italian master, the sum of five pounds, to be laid out in books of piety for his own use. And whereas the said Bennet Langton hath agreed, in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, mentioned in my will to be in hands, to grant and secure an annuity of seventy pounds, payable during the life of me and my servant, Francis Barber, and the life of the survivor of us, to Mr. George Stubbs in trust for us; my mind and will is, that in case of my decease before the said agreement shall be perfected, the said sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, and the bond for securing the said sum, shall go to the said Francis Barber; and I hereby give and bequeath to him the same, in lieu of the bequest in his favour contained in my said will. And I hereby empower my said executors to deduct and retain all expences that shall or may be incurred in the execution of my said will, or of this codicil thereto, out of such estate and effects as I shall die possessed of. All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate and effects I give and bequeath to my said Executors, in trust for the said Francis Barber, his Executors and administrators. Witness my hand and seal this ninth day of December, 1784.

SAMUEL JOHNSON (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published, declared and delivered by the said Samuel Johnson, as, and for a Codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and at his request, and also in the presence of each other, have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

JOHN COPLEY.
WILLIAM GIBSON.
HENRY COTE.

Proved at London, with a Codicil, the sixteenth of December, 1784, before the worshipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knight; Sir John Hawkins, Knight; and William Scott, Doctor of Laws, the Executors named in the will, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

HENRY STEPHENS. } Deputy
GEO. GOSTLING. } Registers.
JOHN GRENE. }

Dec. 13, 1784.

A D I C T I O N A R Y

OF THE

E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E.

A

A, The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found, in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *waukt*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *wauun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pair*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is short, as *glaze*, *graze*; or long, as *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an i added, as, *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

1. *A*. an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree; denoting the number one, as a man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, a man may come this way; that is, *any man*. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an ox*, *an egg*, of which *a* is the contraction.

2. *A*, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

3. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a*

walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *a*.

A hunting Chloë went. *Prior*.
They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden*.
May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!
Which we may every year

Find when we come *a* fishing here. *Wotton*.
Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which
a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton*.

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth.
Mores Antid. Arb.

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and
judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. *Addison on medals*.

4. *A* has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addison on Italy*.

5. *A* is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden*.

6. *A* is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. *A*, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *a side*, *a slope*, *a foot*, *a sleep*, *a thirst*, *a ware*.

I gin to be *a* weary of the fun;
And with the state of th' world were now undone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails
Let fall, to-court the wind, and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon

A

A B A

A little house with trees *a* row,
And like its master very low. *Pope, Hor.*

8. *A* is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*.

9. *A*, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalarius*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*. *Gibson*.

ABACK, *adv.* [from *back*] Backwards. *Obsoleto*.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.

Spens. Past.

ABACTOR, *n. f.* [Latin] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. *Blount*.

ABACUS, *n. f.* [Latin]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABAST, *adv.* [of *abastan*, Sax. Behind] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict.*

ABAISANCE, *n. f.* [from the French *abaïser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaissance*, but is now universally used.

TO ABALIENATE, *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION, *n. f.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dict.*

TO ABAND, *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See *ABANDON*.] To forsake.

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They stronger are
Than they which fought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.

To **ABA'NDON**. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandoner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [vexillum] *deserere*. *Posquier* thinks it a coalition of a *ban* *dunner*, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. *Ban*, in our own dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris desovere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to*.

If she be to *abandon'd* to her sorrow,

As it is spoke, she never will admit me,

Shaksp. Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire.

Dryd. Æneid.

Who is he so *abandoned* to sottish credulity, as to think, that a clod of earth in a sack, may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body?

Bentley's Sermons.

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unblest'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?

Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 80.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense.

The princes using the passions of fearing evil,
and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of
virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of
the ship.

Sidney, b. ii.

Seeing the hurt stag alone,

Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,

'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.

Dryd. Æn. 2.

But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd;
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.

Dryd. Fab.

3. To forsake, to leave.

He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. stanza. 39.

To **ABANDON OVER**. *v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd* o'er

To an eternal lethargy of love;

To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death.

Dryd. Sp. Friar.

ABANDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the highest degree; as, an *abandoned* wretch. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, *abandoned* [given up] to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [A verbal noun from *abandon*] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might
outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of fu-
ture action. *Clarend. b. viii.*

ABANDONMENT. *n. f.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.

2. The state of being abandoned.

Diſt.

ABANNITION. *n. f.* [Lat. *abannitia*.] A banishment for one or two years, for manslaughter. Obsolete. *Diſt.*

To **ABA'RE**. *v. a.* [*abajuan*, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Diſt.*

ABARTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Diſt.*

To **ABA'SE**. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaïsser*, from the Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.]

1. To depress, to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; yet with a demure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Eaton.*

2. To cast down, to depress, to bring low: in a figurative and personal sense, which is the common use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee *abased*. *Sidney, b. i.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him.

Job, xl. 11.

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;

He levels mountains, and he raises plains;

And, not regarding difference of degree,

Abas'd your daughter and exalted me.

Dryd. Fables.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken much by too strict an hand over them; they lose all their vigour and industry.

Locke on Education, § 46.

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds] a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

ABASEMENT. *n. f.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate.

Ecclesiasticus, xx. 11.

To **ABA'SH**. *v. a.* [See **BASHEUL**. Perhaps from *abaïsser*, French.]

1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame. They heard, and were *abash'd*.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with fear;

Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.

Silence was in the court at this rebuke:

Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the casual noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be *abash'd* of the error of thy ignorance.

Ecclesiasticus, iv. 25.

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages; however, I did not believe her, and I was *abashed* at her.

Tob. ii. 13. 14.

In the admiration only of weak minds
Led captive: cease to admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden flight quite *abash'd*.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 223.

The little Cupids hovering round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abash'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.

Swift's Miscellanies.

To **ABA'TE**. *v. a.* [from the French *abbate*, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure.

Shakspere.

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and those who have most need of their help, can receive but little from them.

Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world

Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:

For misery doth bravest minds *abate*.

Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power still

To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives to some nation
That won you without blows?

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the foul.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To **ABATE**. *v. n.*

1. To grow less; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process of time, some diseases have *abated* of their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.

Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. [In common law.]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to disseise: so he that steppeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the neuter signification thus; The writ of the demandant shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Cow. l.*

3. [In horfemanship.] A horse is said to *abate* or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Diſt.*

ABA'TEMENT. *n. f.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest, consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious *abatements*, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contents of Athens and Rome.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatement*; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead an *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education.

Atterbury's Sermons.

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.*

6. [With heralds] an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abated, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Diſt.*

ABA'TER. *n. f.* The agent or cause by which an *abatement* is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Abaters

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts.

ABATOR. *n. f.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

ABATUDE. *n. f.* [old records.] Any thing diminished.

ABATURE. *n. f.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by.

ABE. *n. f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers.

ABBA. *n. f.* [Heb. אבא.] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABBACY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See **ABBEY**.

According to *Felinus*, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also stiled an abbot.

ABBEY. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon *abudirre* then probably *abbateſſi*, and by contraction *abbess* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled

Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;
And here the abbess shuts the gate on us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out.

Shakspeare, Com. of Errors.

I have a sister, abbess in Terceras,
Who lost her lover on her bridal-day.

Dryd. D. Sebaſt.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the abbess into her own apartment.

Addison.

ABBE, or **ABBY**. *n. f.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably first *ABBACY*; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See **ABBOT**.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

Shakspeare.

ABBEY-LUBBER. *n. f.* [See **LUBBER**.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive sucking friar.

Dryd. Sp. Fr.

ABBOT. *n. f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas* from *אב* father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbesses *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government.

Cowley.

ABBOTSHIP. *n. f.* The state or privilege of an abbot.

Diſt.

TO ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting off.

Bacon. Essay 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of abbreviating or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest.

Swift.

2. To shorten, to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were abbreviated after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.

ABBREVIATION. *n. f.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying the whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using abbreviations.

Swift.

ABBREVIATOR. *n. f.* [abbreviator, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *n. f.* [abbreviatura, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit.

This is an excellent abbreviature of the whole duty of a Christian.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

ABBREUVOIR. [in French, a watering-place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*. Lat. *bibere*.]

Abbeverari i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *abbebare* for *abibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew*. See **BREW**.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interface between two stones to be filled up with mortar.

Diſt.

ABBY. See **ABBEY**.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his a, b, c.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an a, b, c, book.

Shakspeare.

TO ABDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdicare*.] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcast eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies.

Addison.

ABDICATION. *n. f.* [abdicatio, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot abdicate for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.

ABDICATIVE. *adj.* That which causes or implies an abdication.

Diſt.

ABDICATIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding.

Diſt.

ABDOMEN. *n. f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

Quincy.

The abdomen consists of parts containing and contained.

Wifeman's Surgery.

ABDOMINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the abdomen.

ABDOMINOUS. }

TO ABDUCE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abducere*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

A word chiefly used in physic or science.

If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.

ABDUCT. *v. a.* [from *abducere*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

A word chiefly used in physic or science.

If we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.

ABDUCT. *v. a.* [from *abducere*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adduct.

Diſt.

ABDUCTION. *n. f.* [abductio, Lat.]

1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDUCTOR. *n. f.* [abductor, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the abductors in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye.

Arbutnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

ABECEDARIAN. *n. f.* [from the names of a, b, c, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where mentioning *Farnaby* the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an abecedarian by his misfortunes.

ABECEDARY. *adj.* [See **ABECEDARIAN**.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two abecedary circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.

ABED. *adv.* [from a, for at, and Bed. In bed.] It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying abed: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day.

Sidney, b. ii.

She has not been abed, but in her chapel.

All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryd. Spa. Friar.*

ABERRANCE. *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat. to ABERRANCY.]

wander from the right way; a deviating from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their aberrances.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to aberrances, as now.

Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c. 16.

ABERRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless aberration; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.

Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c. 11.

ABERRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

Divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.

TO ABERVNCATE. *v. a.* [averuncare, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

Diſt.

TO ABET. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be seen in **ABETTER**.

To abet signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on.

Cowley.

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return.

Fairy Queen, b. i.

B 2 A

A B H

A widow who by solemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has abetted all. *Hudibras*, p. iii. cant. 3.
Men lay so great weight upon right opinions;
and eagerness of abetting them, that they account
that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety*.
They abetted both parties in the civil war, and
always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest
there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.
Addison, *Freeholder*, N° 28.

ABETMENT. *n. f.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*
ABETTER, or ABETTOR. *n. f.* He that abets;
the supporter or encourager of another.
Whilst calumny has two such potent abettors,
we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as
men are malicious and designing, they will be
abetting. *Governor of the Tongue*.
You shall be still plain Torrifmond with me,
Th' abettor, partner (if you like the name),
The husband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.
These considerations, though they may have
no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into
the minds of those who are their abettors, and
who, if they escape punishment here, must
know, that these several mischiefs will be one
day laid to their charge.
Addison, *Freeholder*, N° 50.

ABEYANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*,
allatave, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton*,
cap. Discontinuance, is thus used. The right of
free-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in
the remembrance, intentment, and consideration
of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe
of the parsonage, is in no man during the time
that the parsonage is void, but is in abeyance.
Cowell.

ABGREGATION. *n. f.* [abgregatio, Lat.] A se-
paration from the flock. *Dict.*
To ABHOR. *v. a.* [abhorreo, Lat.] To hate
with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath;
to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my woful state,
Shunn'd my abhor'd society.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
Justly thou abhor'st,
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Para. Lost*, b. xii. l. 79
The self-same thing they will abhor
One way, and long another for.

Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.
A church of England man abhors the humour
of the age, in delighting to sling scandals upon
the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace
to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an
ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift*, *Ch. of Eng.*

ABHORRENCE. } *n. f.* [from abhor.]
ABHORRENCY. }
3. The act of abhorring, detestation.
It draws upon him the hatred and abhorrence
of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath
of God hereafter. *South's Sermons*.

2. The disposition to abhor, hatred.
Even a just and necessary defence does, by giv-
ing men acquaintance with war, take off some-
what from the abhorrence of it, and infensibly
dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety*.
The first tendency to any injustice that appears,
must be suppressed with a show of wonder and
abhorrency in the parents and governors.

Locke on Education, § 110.
ABHORRENT. *adj.* [from abhor.]
1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.
For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson's Sum. l.* 310.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. It
is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more
properly with *from*.
This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well wor-
thy a rational belief; and yet is so abhorrent from
the vulgar, that they would as soon believe An-

A B I

axagoras, that snow is black, as him that should
affirm it is not white. *Glewoil. Scipis Scient.* c. 12.
Why then these foreign thoughts of state em-
ployments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?
Dryden.

ABHORRER. *n. f.* [from abhor.] The person
that abhors; a hater, detester.

The lower clergy were rail'd at, for disputing
the power of the bishops, by the known abhor-
rers of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing
in the convocations, by these very men who
wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift*, *Ex. N° 21*.

ABHORRING. The object of abhorrence.
This seems not to be the proper use of the parti-
cipial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carca-
ses of the men that have transgressed against Me:
for their worm shall not die, neither shall their
fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring
unto all flesh. *Isaiah*, lxi. 44.

To ABIDE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from
brian, or abridian, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove, to stay.
Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my
father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee,
then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever.
Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant abide
instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and
let the lad go up with his brethren.
Gen. xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.
The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he abides.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are
forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible
and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and
abides for ever above the highest heavens, from
whence He beholds all the things that are done
in heaven and earth.
Stillingfl. *Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolat.*

3. To remain; not cease or fail; to be im-
moveable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount
Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth
for ever. *Psalms*, cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the same state.
The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he
that hath it shall abide satisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

There can be no study without time; and the
mind must abide and dwell upon things, or be al-
ways a stranger to the inside of them. *South*.

5. To endure without offence, anger, or con-
tradiction.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors,
six whole books should by their fatherhoods be im-
periously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall*.
6. It is used with the particle *with* before a
person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I
should give her to another man: *Abide with me*.
Gen. xxix. 19.

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I abode at
Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring
me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve
the Lord. *2 Sam.* xv. 8.

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to abide
by his testimony; to abide by his own skill; that
is, to rely upon them; to abide by an opinion; to
maintain it; to abide by a man, is also, to defend or
support him. But these forms are something
low.

Of the particle *abid*, I have found only the
example in Woodward, and should rather deter-
mine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive
participle, or compounded preterite.

To ABIDE, *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon,
await; used of things prepared for persons, as
well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many skilful leeches him abide,
To salve his hurts. *Fairy Tale*, l. i. cant. 5, stanza 17.

A B J

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs abide their enmity.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.* p. 3.
Bonds and afflictions abide me. *As You Like It*, xx. 23.
2. To bear or support the consequences of a
thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I abide that boast so vain.

Milton's Paradi. Lost.
3. To bear or support, without being conquer-
ed or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living
God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the
earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be
able to abide his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour
of the truth of my doctrines, that they have abid-
a very rigorous test now for above thirty years,
and the more strictly they are look'd into, the
more they are confirmed. *Woodward*, *Letter* i.

4. To bear without aversion; in which sense it
is commonly used with a negative.

Thou can't not abide Tiridates; this is but love
of thyself. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good
natures

Could not abide to be with; therefore wast thou
Deservedly confin'd unto this rock. *Shakespeare*, *Tem.*

5. To bear or suffer.
Girt with circumfluous tides
He still calamitous constraint abides.

Pope's Odyssey, b. iv. l. 750.
ABIDDER. *n. f.* [from abide] The person that
abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or
endures. A word little in use.

ABIDING. *n. f.* [from abide] Continuance;
stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before Thee and sojourners,
as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are
as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

1 Chron. xxix. 15.
The air in that region is so violently removed,
and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing
in that place can consist or have abiding.

Rawleigh's History of the World.
A/BJECT. *adj.* [abjectus, Lat. thrown away as
of no value.]

1. Mean; worthless; base; groveling; spoken
of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
I was at first as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low.

Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 571.
Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what
they expect from them, and what obedience they
shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon
an equal foot with base and abject flatterers.

Addison's Whig Examiner.
2. Being of no hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n.

Milton's Samson Agonistes.
We see man and woman in the highest inno-
cence and perfection, and in the most abject state of
guilt and infirmity. *Addison*, *Spec.* N° 279.

3. Mean and despicable; used of actions.

The rapine is so abject and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.

Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8.

To what base ends, and by what abject ways
Are mortals urg'd through sacred lust of praise?

Pope's Essay on Criticism.
A/BJECT. *n. f.* A man without hope; a man
whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the low-
est condition.

Yea, the abjects gathered themselves together
against me. *Psalms* xxxv. 15.

To ABJECT. *v. a.* [abjicio, Lat. To throw
away. A word rarely used.

ABJECT-

A B J

ABJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJECTION. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; fervility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or fervility, is it credible?

Hooker, b. v. § 47.

The just medium lies betwixt pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes, *L'Estrange.*

ABJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, fervilely, contemptibly.

ABJECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abject*.] Abjection, fervility, meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying.

Government of the Tongue, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.

ABILITY. *n. f.* [*Habileté, Fr.*]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyris, mine I yield to thy ability;
My heart doth seek another estimation.

Sidney, b. i.

If aught in my ability may serve
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease
Thy mind with what amends is in my power.

Milton's Sampson Agonistes, l. 744.

They gave after their ability unto the treasure.

Exra ii. 69.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Pet. iv. 11.*

Wherever we find our abilities too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his Holy Spirit.

Rogers's Sermons.

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan. i. 4.*

3. When it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of abilities to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTESTATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestate*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To **ABJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*abjugo, Lat.*] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To **ABJURE.** *v. a.* [*abjuro, Lat.*]

1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*

For ever the society of man.

Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hall.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

ABJURATION. *n. f.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or churchyard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but

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confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the Church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is to abjure the Pretender.

Ayliffe's Parergon, Juris Canonici.

To **ABLACTION.** *v. a.* [*ablacio, Lat.*] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTION. *n. f.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEATION. *n. f.* [*ablaqueatio, Lat.*] The art or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease.

Bacon's Office of Alienations.

ABLATION. *n. f.* [*ablatio, Lat.*] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. *n. a.* [*ablativus, Lat.*]

1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

ABLE. *adj.* [*habile, Fr. habilis, Lat.*] Skilful, ready.

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that threw a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.
All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermon.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Daut. xvi. 17.*

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy. *Prov. xxvii. 4.*

4. With *for* it is not often, nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

To **ABLE.** *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See **ENABLE.**

Plate sin with gold.

And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me my friend. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 4.*

To **ABLEGATE.** *v. a.* [*ablego, Lat.*] To send

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abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way. *Dict.*

ABLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of sending abroad. *Dict.*

ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *able*.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ABLEPSY. *n. f.* [*Ἀβληψία, Gr.*] Want of sight, blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*

ABLIQUITION. *n. f.* [*abliquitio, Lat.*] Prodigal expence on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To **ABLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*abligo, Lat.*] To tie up from.

To **ABLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*abloco, Lat.*] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.*

ABLOCATION. *n. f.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To **ABLUDE.** *v. n.* [*abludo, Lat.*] To be unlike. *Dict.*

ABLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens, Lat.*] from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That which washes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLUTION. *n. f.* [*ablutio, Lat.*]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

2. The Water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.

Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinsing of chemical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To **ABNEGATE.** *v. a.* [from *abnego* Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *n. f.* [*abnegatio, Lat.*] denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditiously follow Christ. *Hammond.*

ABNODATION. *n. f.* [*abnodatio, Lat.*] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNORMAL. *adj.* [*abnormis, Lat.*] out of rule.] Irregular, misshapen. *Dict.*

ABOARD. *adv.* [a sea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. *Boyd*, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house*; in which sense, to go aboard, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.

Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.

He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them aboard. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essay.*

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring:
Supplies of water from a neighbouring spring;
Whilst I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went aboard.

Addison's Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

ABOIDE. *n. f.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings, xix. 27.*

Others may use the ocean as their road,

Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky.

Waller.

2. Stay,

2. Stay, continuance in a place.
Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time,
landing in Italy, and making the war, may be
reasonably judged the business but of ten months.

Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.
The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temperate clime,
Foretell a liberal harvest. *Phillips.*

3. To make *abode*. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.
Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.
Dryden's Æneid 6.

To ABO'DE. v. a. [See BODE.] To foretold
or foretold; to be a prognostic, to be ominous.
It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either
of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *abode*
The sudden breach of it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
ABO'DEMENT. n. f. [from *To abode*.] A secret
anticipation of something future; an impression
upon the mind of some event to come; prognostica-
tion; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright
us. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had
never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, re-
plied the duke; but I think some adventure may
kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'LISH. v. a. [*abolere*, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws
or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were
an imputation most intolerable. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that
all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be im-
mediately taken away and *abolished*. *Clar. b. viii.*
2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars, between the English
and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealous-
ies and hate, which long continued peace hath
since *abolished*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood *abolish* to reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More destroy'd than they,
We should be quite *abolish'd*, and expire. *Milt.*
Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, b. iii. l. 163.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The fœnch *abolish*, or the favour tame.
Dryden's Virgil, Geo. iii.

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and conso-
lidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many can-
als; especially where the fibres are the tenderest,
as in the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE. adj. [from *abolish*.] That
which may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. n. f. [from *abolish*.] He that
abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. n. f. [from *abolish*.] The act
of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove,
that all such ceremonies, as they require to be
abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the
church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment*
of them would bring. *Hooker, b. iv.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy
among us, would prove a mighty scandal and
corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous
to our monarchy. *Swift's Church of Englandman.*

ABOLITION. n. f. [from *abolish*.] The act of
abolishing. This is now more frequently used
than *abolishment*.

From the total abolition of the popular power,

may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the re-
ducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed
by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcena's
model, that state might have continued unto this
day. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.*

An apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the
senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stop-
page of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits
through the nerves destined for those motions.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
ABO'MINABLE. adj. [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milt.*
The queen and ministry might easily redress
this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to
choose men of virtuous principles.

Swift's Project for the advancement of Religion.
2. Unclean.

The foul that shall touch any unclean beast, or
any *abominable* unclean thing, even that foul shall
be cut off from his people. *Leviticus, vii. 21.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word
of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am
so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those
that are in extremity of either, are *abominable*
fellows, and betray themselves to every modern
censure, worse than drunkards.

Shakespeare's As you like it.
ABO'MINABLENESS. n. f. [from *abominable*.]

The quality of being abominable; hateful-
ness, odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the
eternal and essential difference between virtue and
vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the
corruption and *abominableness* of their principles.

Bentley's Sermons.
ABO'MINABLY. adv. [from *abominable*.] A
word of low or familiar language, signifying ex-
cessively, extremely, exceedingly; in an ill sense.

It is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in
your family; your servants are mutinous and
quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*.

Arbuthnot.
To ABO'MINATE. v. a. [*abominor*, Lat.] To
abhor, detest, hate utterly.

Pride goes, hated, curied, and *abominated* by
all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty.

Southern's Oronoko.
He professed both to *abominate* and despise all
mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a
prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINATION. n. f.

1. Hatred, detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch for-
ces, would render him odious to his new subjects,
who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those
whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyp-
tians. *Genesis, xlv. 34.*

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there shall in no wife enter into it any
thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh
abomination, or maketh a lie. *Rev. xxi. 27.*

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

Th' adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusa-
lem, which were on the right hand of the mount
of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel
had builded for Ahtoreth the *abomination* of the
Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the
Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the
children of Ammon, did the king defile.

2 Kings, xxiii. 13.
ABORIGINES, n. f. [Lat.] The earliest inha-

bitants of a country; those of whom no original
is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

To ABORT. v. n. [*abortio*, Lat.] To bring
forth before the time; to miscarry. *Diæ.*

ABORTION. n. f. [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved
only a female foetus, he comforted himself.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.
Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like some untimely product of the seasons. *Rowe.*

ABORTIVE. n. f. That which is born before
the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irre-
gularly produced.

No common wind, no custom'd event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and prefages, tongues of heav'n,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.

Shakespeare's King John.
Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with
starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet.

Peacham on Drawing.
Many are preserved, and do signal service to
their country, who, without a provision, might
have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an un-
timely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their
guilty parents, the like destruction.

Addison's Guardian, N° 106.
ABORTIVE. adj. [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due
time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 456.
Nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fall.

Phillips.
2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of
time.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-faln;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
3. That which brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 451.
4. That which fails or miscarries, from what-
ever cause. This is less proper.

Many politic conceptions, so elaborately formed
and wrought, and grown at length ripe for de-
livery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove
abortive. *South's Sermons.*

ABORTIVELY. adv. [from *abortive*.] Born
without the due time; immaturity, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. n. f. [from *abortive*.] The
state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. n. f. [from *abort*.] The thing
brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind,
shall be brought into use by the industry of con-
verted penitents, whose wretched carcasses the
impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the
worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted
mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abort-*
ments, unless those be made the active midwives to
deliver them. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

ABOVE. prep. [from *a*, and *began*, Saxon;
boven, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

Dryden, Æneid, vii. l. 643.
2. More

3. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens. *Psalms* cxiii. 4.

The public power of all societies is above every soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker*, b. i.

There is no riches above a sound body, and no joy above the joy of the heart. *Ecclesiastes* xxx. 16.

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place wherein God set thee above her, made of thee, And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd Her's, in all real dignity.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 147.

Latona fees her shine above the rest, And feeds with secret joy her silent breast.

Dryden's Æneid

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be above our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift*

5. Beyond; more than. We were pressed out of measure, above strength; inasmuch that we despaired even of life.

2 Cor. i. 8.

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man above another. *Locke*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges above those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addison*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey*; notes.

ABOVE, adv.

1. Over-head; in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to those above, men standing below, seem not so much lessened.

When he established the clouds above; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 28.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James* i. 17.

2. In the regions of heaven.

The Trojans from above their foes beheld; And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.

Dryden's Æneid

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove, And winds shall waft it to the powers above.

Pope's Pastorals

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said above, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves something to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but above all, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers.

Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open fight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamester,

who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board, and without tricks. *L'Estrange*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned above-board. *South's Sermons*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be above.

It appears from the authority above-cited, that this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves.

Addison on the Christian Religion

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages.

Addison's Spectator, N° 279.

To ABOVE-UND. v. n. [abundo, Lat. abonder, Fr.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle in, and sometimes the particle with.

The king becoming graces,

I have no relish of them, but abound

In the division of each several crime, Acting it many ways. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground, In which our countries fruitfully abound.

Dryden's Indian Emperor

A faithful man shall abound with blessings: but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Proverbs* xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and abound with words, standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.

Matthew xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound, Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Pope's Essay on Criticism

ABOUT. prep. [abutari, or abutari, Sax, which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs* iii. 3.

She cries, and tears her cheeks, Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the sands, About his neck she cast her trembling hands.

Dryden's Fables

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius, Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think; But I both see and hear it; and am with thee, By and before, about and in thee too.

Benj. Jonson's Catiline

3. Concerning, with regard to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hooker*

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillot's Sermon* i.

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws about dominion and property. *Stillingfleet*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed. *Locke*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer, that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift's short View of Ireland*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are about. *Taylor*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 309.

5. Appendant to the person; as cloaths.

If you have this about you, As I will give you when we go, you may Boldly assault the necromancer's hall.

Milton's Comus

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things about them, that handfomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant, or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus about me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sidney*, b. iii.

7. Relating to person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

ABOUT, adv.

1. Circularly, in a round; circum.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about, Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,

And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am about.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waste two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift.

Shakspeare

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there, A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear.

Dryden's Fables

3. Nearly; circiter.

When the boats were come within about sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer.

Bacon's New Atlantis

4. Here and there; every way; circa.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place, And looked all about, if she might spy Her lovely knight. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. cant. ii. Stan. 33.

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age, borrows a habit, and so about he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange*

5. With to before a verb; as, about to fly; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons, Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns: Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds

Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to; the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; pliancy, or softness;

ness; immunity from rust; colour or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 328.

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Samuel i. 20.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had with'd was come about;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale
'Till morn continu'd, both resolv'd to fail.

Dryden's Fables.

9. To go about; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? *John vii. 19.*

In common language, they say, to come about a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un*.

A Bp. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADABRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRADE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively abraded from them by decurion of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRASION. *n. f.* [See ABRASE.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours.

Quincy.

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABREAST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

For honour travels in a straight so narrow,

Where one but goes abreast.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

The riders rode abreast, and one his shield,

His lance of cornel wood another held.

Dryden's Fables.

ABRICOT. See APRICOT.

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will cloy to abridge in one volume. *2 Macc. ii. 23.*

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance,

Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd

From such a noble rate. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been abridged them since by several statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

ABRIDGER. *n. f.*

1. He that abridges; a shortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT. *n. f.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes of scripture.

Hooker, b. ii. § 5.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgment and sum total of all absurdities. *South's Sermon.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,

To make abridgments, and to draw to less,

Even that nothing, which at first we were.

Donne.

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, nobody, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty, or at least an abridgment of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's abridgment in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that abridgment. *South.*

ABROACH. *adv.* [See TO BROACH.]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The jars of gen'rous wine,

He set abroad, and for the feast prepar'd.

Dryd. Virgil.

The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's abroad, Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.

Swift's Miscel.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or extended, in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,

And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,

Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,

Alack! what mischiefs might be set abroad,

In shadow of such greatness?

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

ABROAD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch

Against a wakeful foe, while I abroad,

Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction seek

Deliverance. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. ii. l. 463.*

Again, the lonely fox roams far abroad,

On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;

Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,

And flies the hated neighbourhood of man.

Prior.

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir,

This cell's my court; here have I few attendants, And subjects none abroad. *Shakef. Tempest.*

Lady — walked a whole hour abroad, without dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and discredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth abroad, but to refine

The homely vices of their native land?

Dryd. Span. Friar.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears abroad, to the state of things at home. *Auerb. Sermon.*

4. In all directions, this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,

An elm displays her dusky arms abroad.

Dryd. Virg. Æn. vi.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from abroad. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do abrogate themselves. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by publick disrelish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly abrogated by the same authority.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

ABROGATION. *n. f.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the abrogation and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To ABROOK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with a superabundant, a word not in use.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind abrook

The abject people gazing on thy face

With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

ABRUPT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. Broken off.]

1. Broken, craggy.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild, Tumbling through rocks abrupt. *Thomf. Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,

Upborn with indefatigable wings,

Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive

The happy isle. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. ii. l. 409.*

3. Sudden, without the customary or proposed preparatives.

My lady craves

To know the cause of your abrupt departure.

Shakespeare.

The abrupt and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky;

Instant invisible to mortal eye.

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest.

Pope's Odyssey, b. i.

4. Unconnected.

The abrupt stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall. *B. Jonson's Discovery.*

ABRUPTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. 10.

ABRUPTION. *n. f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its abruption from them, on all their sides. *Woodw. Nat. Hist. p. 4.*

ABRUPTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter abruptly into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Now missing from their joy so lately found,

So lately found, and so abruptly gone.

Par. Regain, b. ii.

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business

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business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire.

Addison, Spectator, N° 241.

ABRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.

Woodw. Nat. Hist. p. 4.

ABSCISS. *n. f.* [*abscissus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body.

Arbuth. of Diet.

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery.

Harvey on Consumptions.

TO ABSCIND. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION. *n. f.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger.

Wifeman's Surgery.

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercession, not *abscission*, or consummate defolation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.

TO ABSCOND. *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte or mus alpinus which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring-time, when it comes forth again very lean.

Ray on the Creation.

ABSCONDER. *n. f.* [from *abscond*.] The person that *absconds*.

ABSENCE. *n. f.* [See **ABSENT**.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party to defend yourself By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain, For what advice can ease a lover's pain? *Absence*, the best expedient they could find, Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind.

Dryden's Fables.

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations.

Addison, Spectator, N° 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandize, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

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I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind.

Addison, Spectator, N° 77.

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence* from his mother off he'll mourn, And, with his eyes, look wishes to return.

Dryden's Juv. Sat. ii.

ABSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love; At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove; But Delia always: *absent* from her sight, Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.

Pope's Past.

Where there is advantage to be given, Both more and less have given him the revolt; And none serve with him but constrained things, Whose hearts are *absent* too.

Shakef. Macbeth.

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike.

Wisd. xi. 11.

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing.

Addison, Spectator, N° 77.

TO ABSENT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from felicity a while,

And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,

To tell my tale.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* the more.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 372.

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself

From all I love, I shall contrive some means,

Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.

Southern's Spartan Dame.

The Arengo is still called together in cafes of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to *absence*; *absent*.

Dict.

ABSENTEE. *n. f.* He that is *absent* from his station or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing.

Child's Discourse on Trade.

ABSINTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*, Lat.] wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood.

Dict.

TO ABST. *v. n.* [*abstho*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off.

Dict.

TO ABSOLVE. *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,

Absolve'd him with an axe.

Shakef. Henry VIII.

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,

Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars.

Tickell.

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments.

Swift's Miscellanies.

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,

And the act ill, I am *absolve'd* by both.

Waller's Maid's Tragedy.

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us.

Locke.

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;

Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;

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Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear; For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.

Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.

4. To finish, to complete. This use is not common.

What cause

Mov'd the creator, in his holy rest

Through all eternity, so late to build

In chaos; and the work begun, how soon

Absolve'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. vii. l. 94.*

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things. Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or main; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend.

Hooker, b. ii. § 6.

What is his strength by land?—

—Great and increasing: but by sea

He is an *absolute* master.

Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.

2. Unconditional; as an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced.

South's Sermons.

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images.

Stilllingfl. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.

Watts's Logic.

In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none;

I cannot in a base subjection live,

Nor suffer you to take, tho' I would give.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,

But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour, Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice, And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*

'Twas very Cloten.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity.

Sidney.

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever.

Swift's Prefb. Plea.

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.

Hooker, b. v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other.

Sprat's Sermons.

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions.

Bentley's Sermons.

3. Without limits or dependance.

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The

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided.

Hobbes's Preface.

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou saidst?

Paradise Lost, b. ix.

ABSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of.

Clarendon, b. viii.

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others.

South's Ser.

3. Despoticism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people, which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety.

Bacon's Henry VII.

They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it.

Locke.

ABSOLUT'ION. *n. f.* [from *absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else in *foro penitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, styled a declaratory or extrajudicial *absolution*.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Can.

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God.

South's Sermons.

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [from *absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See *absonus*.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [from *absonus* Lat. ill-sounding.] Absurd, contrary to reason. It is not much in use, and it may be doubted whether it should be followed by *to* or *from*.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason.

Glanville's Scopsis Scientifica, c. 4.

TO ABSORB. *v. a.* [from *absorbo*, Lat. preter. *absorpsi*; part. pret. *absorpsi*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water.

Burn's Theory.

Some tokens shew

Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable, *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity.

Phillips.

2. To suck up. See **ABSORBENT.**

The evils that come of exercise are that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body.

Bacon.

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger.

Harvey on Consumption.

While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air.

Arbutnot.

ABSORBENT. *n. f.* [from *absorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body.

Quincy.

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as, the various kinds of stells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, though not so properly, for they are not salts.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

ABSORPT. *part.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past.

Pope's Letters.

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb*.] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the inquiries of men.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

TO ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification; with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Converting, looking, loving, to *abstain*

From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain* from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main.

Dryden's Virgil.

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [from *abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit; and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god:
Or that Melampus (to have some assur'd)
When the mad Pretides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'ful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last.

Dryden's Fables.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemious*.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See **ABSTEMIOUS**.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *n. f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint.

TO ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [from *abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

TO ABSTERSE. [See **ABSTERGE**.] To cleanse, to purify; a word very little in use, and less analogous than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich no alteration; but we suf-

fer this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to chification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scoriaceous parts thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.

ABSTERSION. *n. f.* [from *absterse*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See **ABSTERGE**.

Absterse is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 42.

ABSTERSIVE. *adj.* [from *absterge*.] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree,
Where *Aethiops* fwarthy bird did build to nest.

Sir John Denham.

There, many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue.

Swift's Miscellanies.

ABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [from *abstinencia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.

Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces.

Locke.

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:

And *abstinence* ingenders maladies.

Shakespeare's Love's Lab. Lost.

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness.

2 Esdras, vii. 55.

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence.

Dryden's Ind. Emp.

ABSTINENCY. *n. f.* The same with **ABSTINENCE**.

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond's Fundam.

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [from *abstinens*, Lat.] That uses *abstinence*, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTORTED. *adj.* [from *abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence.

DiG.

TO ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [from *abstrahere*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects; and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise.

Decay of Piety.

2. To separate by distillation.

Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance.

Boyle.

3. To separate ideas.

Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree.

Locke.

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often.

Watts's Imp. of the Mind.

ABSTRACT. *adj.* [from *abstractus*, Lat. See the verb **TO ABSTRACT**.]

1. Separated

1. Separated from something else; generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death.

Watts's Logic.

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him.

Locke.

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract* Of all faults all men follow. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleo.*

If you are false, these epithets are small;

You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.

Dryd. *Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it.

Watts's Imp. of the Mind.

3. The state of being abstracted, or disjointed.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty.

Wotton.

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated; disjointed.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood From his own evil, and for the time remain'd Stupidly good.

Milton.

2. Refined, purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like Their souls exhal'd.

Dante.

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances. Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,

Or on the writers, or the written book: Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,

In several ages born, in several parts, Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie? Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice, Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.

Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *abstract*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body.

Watts's Logic.

2. The state of being abstracted.

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*.

Pope's Let.

ABSTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *adv.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner; absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Matter *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have born an infinite duration now past and expired.

Bentley's Sermons.

ABSTRACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abstract*.] Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult.

Locke.

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*, Lat.] Unbound.

To *ABSTRACT*. *v. a.* To unbind.

DiC.

To *ABSTRUDE*. *v. a.* [from *abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away.

DiC.

ABSTRUSE. *adj.* [from *abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye whose sight discerns *Abstruse* thoughts, from forth his holy mount, And from within the golden lamps that burn Nightly before him, saw, without their light, Rebellion rising.

Milt. *Parad. Lost*, b. v. l. 712

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. It is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our Sire, and by his count'nance, seem'd Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*.

Paradise Lost, b. viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed.

Holder.

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them.

Dryd. *Dufresnoy*.

ABSTRUSELY. *adv.* In an *abstruse* manner; obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS. *n. f.* [from *abstruse*.] The quality of being *abstruse*; difficulty, obscurity. It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure, and that as to some other passages that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruse*ness of what is taught in them, that makes them almost inevitably so; it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the scripture, than to do so with the author for making us but men.

Boyle on the Scripture.

ABSTRUSITY. *n. f.* [from *abstruse*.]

1. Abstruse.

2. That which is *abstruse*. A word seldom used. Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things.

Brown's Vul. Err.

To *ABSUME*. *v. a.* [from *absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABSURD. *adj.* [from *absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment, as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal.

Bacon.

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*.

Addison. *Spectator*, No. 291.

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired.

South's Sermons.

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat, 'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great: Who wickedly is wise, or mally brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.

Pope's Essay on Man.

ABSURDITY. *n. f.* [from *absurd*.]

1. The quality of being *absurd*; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear forever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number.

Locke.

2. That which is *absurd*; as, his travels are full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own.

Addison.

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an *absurd* manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature, Who, led by folly, combats nature;

Who, when the loudly cries, Forbear, With obstinacy fixes there;

And where his genius least inclines, *Absurdly* bends his whole designs.

Swift's *Myf*.

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is *absurd*, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it.

Bentley's Sermons.

ABSURDNESS. *n. f.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being *absurd*; injudiciousness; impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**; which is more frequently used.

ABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [from *abundantia*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical. At the whisper of thy word, Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board.

Crowd's *abundance* spreads my board. *Grasshew.*

The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies, Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;

So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise, And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find.

Dryden's *Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down.

Addison on Italy.

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprise was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the Christian state.

Sir Walter Raleigh's *Essays*.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereigns, That all this famous antique history, Of some, th' *abundance* of an idle brain, Will judged be, and painted forgery.

Spenser.

ABUNDANT. *adj.* [from *abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more Communicated, more *abundant* grows; The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.

Paradise Lost, b. v.

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hemorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out, and was *abundant* with all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously.

Burnet.

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and *abundant* in goodness and truth.

Exodus, xxxiv. 6.

Abund.

ABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]
1. In plenty.
Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.

Paradise Lost, b. viii.
2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.
Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.

Sprat.
Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony.

Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.
What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To *ABUSE*. *v. a.* [*abutor, abusus, Lat.*]
In *abuse* the verb, *f* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.
They that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away.

1 Cor. vii. 31.
He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To violate; to defile.
Arachne figured how Jove did *abuse*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.
He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 126
It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.

Pope.
4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.
I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakesp. Othello.*
But he mocked them, and laughed at them,
and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly.

1 Mac. vii. 34.
Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.
The next criticism seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABUSERS. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]
1. The ill use of any thing.
The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's providence towards mankind. *Hooker*, b. v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.

Paradise Lost, b. iv.
2. A corrupt practice; bad custom.
The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase.

Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.
Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and, through the deceit abused me, and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge.

Sidney, b. ii.
4. Unjust, censure, rude reproach, contumely.
I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.

Samf. Agon.
ABUSERS. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]
1. He that makes an ill use.

2. He that deceives.
Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear.

Denb. Sophy.
3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
4. A ravisher, a violator.

ABUSIVE. *adj.* [from *abuse*.]
1. Practising abuse.
The tongue moved gently first, and speech was low,

Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.

Pope's Miscellanies.
Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;

Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the muse's fame,

On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive.

Swift's Miscellanies.
2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon.
Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive pow'r.

Roscommon.
3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.
It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored in integrum.

Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.
ABUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]
1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.
2. Reproachfully.
ABUSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *abuse*.] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:

The fine may spare these well, yet not go less.

Herbert.
To *ABUT.* *v. n.* obsolete, [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder.

Shakespeare's Henry V.
The Loos are two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting upon* a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches.

Carew.
ABUTTAL. *n. s.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lauds, highways, or other places, it does *abut*.

ABUTMENT. *n. s.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSM. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABYSS. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. *Abussus*, bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milt. Parad. Lost*, b. ii. l. 405.
Thy throne is darkness in th' *abyss* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.

Dryden.
Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first push, and see it roll
Along the vast *abyss*.

Addison. Guardian, N^o. 110.
2. A great depth, a gulph; hyperbolically.
The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell.

Dryd. Virg. Georg. i.
3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall,
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all.

Dryd. Jew. Ser. x.
If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things, that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke.*

4. The body or waters supposed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explanation of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss.

Roscommon.
Ac, Ak, or Ake.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acon*, signify an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak.

Gibson's Camden.
ACA'CIA. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence.

Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.
2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*.

Millar.
ACADE'MIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athenae Oxoniensis*, mentions a great feast made for the *academicians*.

ACADE'MICK. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects, hear the tattle with contempt.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
ACADE'MICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While thro' poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves.

Dunciad, b. iv. l. 481.
ACADE'MICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.

Wotton.
ACADE'MICIAN. *n. s.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACADE'MIST. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf

half or seal, have their epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACADEMY. *n. f.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academos* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts.

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACANTHUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

Acanthus, and each od'rous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 696.

ACATALECTIC. *n. f.* [*ἀκατάληκτος*, Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To **ACCEDE.** *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To **ACCELERATE.** *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N^o. 307.*

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods.

Glanville Sceptis.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optics.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space

Returning, with *accelerated* course,

The rushing comet to the sun descends.

Thomson's Sum. l. 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thought, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous inquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERATION. *n. f.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body *accelerated*, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gra-

vation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

To **ACCEND.** *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Devay of Piety.*

ACCENSION. *n. f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ACCENT. *n. f.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear.

Dryden's Virg. Post. 3.

4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Whit pass unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale. *Prior.*

To **ACCENT.** *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Educa. § 177.*

2. In poetry; to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce im-
plore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies! *Wott.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To **ACCENTUATE.** *v. a.* [*accentur*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUATION. *n. f.* [from *accentuatus*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To **ACCEPT.** *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *acceptor*, Fr.]
1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, faith the Lord of hosts; neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi, i. 10.*

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts, x. 34, 35.*

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedic. to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting fway,
Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They slaughter'd many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden's Fables.*

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job, xiii. 10.*

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis, xxxii. 20.*

ACCEPTABILITY. *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE.**

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

ACCEPTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptabile*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity.

Addison on Italy.

ACCEPTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *acceptabile*.]

The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.*

ACCEPTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptabile*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *to*. For the accent, see **ACCEPTABLE.**

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one.

Locke on Education, § 145.

ACCEPTANCE. *n. f.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them?

Spenser's State of Ireland.

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble acceptance of them. *Shak. Coriol.*

Thus Imbolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found.

Par. Lost. b. viii. l. 435.

Some.

Some men cannot be fools with so good accep-
tance as others. *South's Sermons*

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood, *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCEPTANCE. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Corvel.*

ACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [from *accept.*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him. For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first manlayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i.*

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not to required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education, § 53.*

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on this part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the Earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

AN ACCEPTER. *n. f.* [from *accept.*] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILATION. *n. f.* [from *acceptatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *acceptio*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptation* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCES. *n. f.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *access*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryden's Æneid vi.*

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong. *Shakespeare.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryd. Æneid, vii. l. 209.*

He grants what they besought;
Instructed, that to God is no *access*;
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moses in figure bears. *Par. Lost, b. xiii. l. 239.*

3. Encrease, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasures,
For the most part; but the silver is still growing.
Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy fight
More wife, more watchful, stronger. *Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 10.*

The reputation
Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an *access*, and fresh supply, of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudibras.*

ACCESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That which, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker, b. iii. § 3.*

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *accessibilis*, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been racked and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCESION. *n. f.* [from *accessio*, Lat. *accessio*, Fr.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wife objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. *adj.* [Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.]

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our blifs. *Hooker.*

ACCESSORY. *n. f.* [from *accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also: that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Corvel.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.
Still before *accessories* do abide

A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 520.*

2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [a corruption of *accidentis*, from *accidentia*, Lat.]

The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess, I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

ACCIDENT. *n. f.* [from *accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *IF*

If she were but the body's accident,
And her sole being did in it subsist,
As white in snow she might herself absent,
And in the body's substance not be miss'd.

Sir John Davies.

An accidental mode, or an accident, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject.

Watts's Logick.

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composes of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and accidents.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable.

Hooker, b. v. § 9.

The flood, and other accidents of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Our joy is turn'd

Into perplexity, and new amaz;

For whither is he gone? What accident

Hath rapt him from us? *Parad. Regained.*

And trivial accidents shall be forborn,

That others may have time to take their turn.

Dryd. Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by accident.

Swift's Miscellanies.

ACCIDENTAL. *n. f.* [accidental, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its accidentals.

Watts's Logick.

ACCIDENTAL. *adj.* [from accident.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely accidental to the tragedy.

Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

This is accidental to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it.

Tillotson.

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy fin's not accidental, but a trade.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

So shall you hear

Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;

Of death's put on by cunning, and forc'd cause.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

Look upon things of the most accidental and mutable nature; accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's preference of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us.

South's Sermons.

3. In the following passage it seems to signify adventitious.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,

That adds an accidental fierceness to

Its natural fury.

Denham's Sophy.

ACCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from accidental.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially. Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but accidentally depending upon the former.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

I conclude choler accidentally bitter, and acrimonious, but not in itself.

Harvey on Consumptions.

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes accidentally make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be

rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.

Swift's Miscellanies.

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from accidental.] The quality of being accidental.

Diſt.

ACCIPIENT. *n. f.* [accipiens, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for recipient.

Diſt.

TO ACCITE. *v. a.* [accito, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will accite

No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,
Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

ACCLAM. *n. f.* [acclamo, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud acclaim,

Thee only extoll'd. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 397.*

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

With loud acclaims; and vast applause, is rent.

Dryden's Fables.

ACCLAMATION. *n. f.* [acclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamation, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow.

Hooker, b. v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd

Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd

With joy, and acclamations loud, that one,

That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one

Return'd, not lost. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 23.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyric and acclamation.

South.

ACCLIVITY. *n. f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity.

Quincy.

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work.

Ray on the Creation.

ACCLIVOUS. *adj.* [acclivus, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

TO ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well head the purest streams arise:

But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,

And with uncumely weeds the gentle wave accloys.

Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be accloyed with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days.

Ray on the Creation.

TO ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry: a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks accoil'd,

With hooks and ladles, as need did require;

The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,

They did about their business sweat, and sorely

toil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

ACCOLENT. *n. f.* [accolens, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

Diſt.

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [accommodabilis, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times and places! so we must be furnished with such general rules as are accommodable to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion.

Watts's Logick.

TO ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [accommodo, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind.

These three,

The rest do nothing; with this word, stand, stand, Accommodated by the place (more charming

With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd A distaff to a lance), gilded pale looks.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might accommodate himself to the age in which he lived.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be accommodated to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world.

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Part know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers, Norris.

TO ACCOMMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular enſigns of the twelve tribes accommodate unto the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

Brown.

Neither fort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistency and duration of many of them seem to accommodate and be explicable by the proposed notion.

Boyle's Scept. Chym.

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [accommodatus, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most accommodated for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched.

Ray on the Creation.

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means accommodated to the end.

L'Eſtrange.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most accommodated to their present state and inclination.

Tillotson.

ACCOMMODATELY. *adv.* [from accommodate.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [from accommodate.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such accommodations, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners.

Clarendon, b. viii.

3. Adaption, fitness; with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no accommodation to your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about *materia* and *forma*.

Glanville's Scepſis.

The organization of the body, with accommodation to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism.

Hale's Origin.

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from accompany.] Sociable: a word now not used.

A show, as it were, of an accompanable solitariness, and of a civil wildness.

Sidney, b. i.

ACCOMPANIER. *n. f.* [from accompany.] The person that makes part of the company; companion.

Diſt.

TO ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [accompagner, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest, Accompany'd with angel-like delights.

Spenser, Sonnet iii.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas.

Locke.

As folly is usually accompanied with perverseness, so it is here.

Swift's short View of Ireland.

TO ACCOMPANY. *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth accompany with others, but he learneth ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

ACCOMPlice. *n. f.* [complice, Fr. from complex,

plex, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his accomplices, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator, in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and accomplices of sound, about it. *Addison. Spectator, N^o. 247.*

3. It is used with the particle to before a thing, and with before a person.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
Suspected for accomplice to the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryd. Jew. Sat.*

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. ACCOMPLISH, *v. a.* [accomplir, Fr. from *complet*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design.

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I accomplish my fury upon them. *Ezekiel, vi. 12.*

2. To complete a period of time.

He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel, ix. 2.*

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full accomplish'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
We see every day those events exactly accomplished, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himself with honourable action;
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords by them accomplish'd. *Shak. Taming of a Shrew.*

I'll make my heav'n in a lady's lap.

Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to accomplish twenty golden crowns. *Shak. Henry V.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shak. Hen. V.*
ACCOMPLISHED, *participial adj.*
1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an accomplished publick orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,

O that I never had! fond with too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That specious monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Samson Agon.*

ACCOMPLISHER, *n. f.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes. *Dict.*

ACCOMPLISHMENT, *n. f.* [accomplissement, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Haywood.*

Thereby he might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the accomplishment of a Helena; because nature,

in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

2. Completion; as of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the accomplishment of many of their predictions, which, to those early Christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of fight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison. Spectator, N^o. 123.*

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the accomplishments of such ends. *South's Ser.*

ACCOMPT, *n. f.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *acompter*, Skinner.] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just account of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker, b. v. § 46.*

Each Christmas they accompts did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCOMPTANT, *n. f.* [accountant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

See ACCOUNTANT.

As the account runs on, generally the accountant goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCOMPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;

Think on the debt against th' accompting day. *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCORD, *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corda*; the string of a musical instrument, by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying harmony, in the other unity.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney, b. i.*

Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice; her panting heart danced to the musick. *Sid. b. ii.*

The lights and shades, whose well accorded strife

Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epistle.*

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and accorded many suits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To ACCORD, *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant; But that my heart accordeth with my tongue, Seeing the deed is meritorious,

And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well accord with the most ancient account of profane history. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

Jarring intersts of themselves create Th' according musick of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

ACCORD, *n. f.* [accord, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for

a mediator of an accord and peace between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If both are satisfy'd with this accord,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,

Accord of friends, consent of parents fought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one accord. *Joshua, ix. 2.*

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

4. Musical note.

Try, if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 281.*

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false accords from her false strings be sent. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own accord. *Fairy Queen.*

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own accord, which all men ought to be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves. *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own accord; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk to thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that accord? *Shakespeare's Titus And.*

ACCORDANCE, *n. f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long accordance bide,
With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax, b. ii. stanza 63.*

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the accordance with that will. *Hammond's Funds.*

ACCORDANT, *adj.* [accordant, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her accordant, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

ACCORDING, *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeable to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, according to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker, b. v. § 13.*

Our zeal, then, shall be according to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, according to the true saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be according to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only according to its truths, but precepts: not only according to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only according to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the same that is built on candour and ingenuity, according to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Addison. Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us according to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, according as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englandman.
ACCORDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must accordingly be distinguished. *Hooker, b. i.*

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world; And squar'st thy life accordingly.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.
Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, shall be saved. *Tillotson's Pref.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. Accordingly, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To ACCOST. *v. a.* [*acoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: accost her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles, With footling words renew'd, him thus accosts.

Paradise Regained.
I first accosted him: I su'd, I sought, And, with a loving force, to Phenex brought.

Dryden's Æneid.
ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *acost*.] Easy of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and accessible nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and suitors. *Wotton.*

ACCOUNT. *n. s.* [from the old French *acomppt*, from *computus*, Lat. it was originally written *acomppt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my accounts, Laid them before you; you would throw them off, And say, you found them in mine honesty.

Shakespeare's Timon.
When my young master has once got the skill of keeping accounts (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concerns. *Locke on Educ.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the account stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, faith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the account. *Ecclesiasticus, vii. 27.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least account with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple, *2 Maccab. xv. 18.*

That good affection, which things of smaller account have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker, b. v. § 35.*

I should make more account of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

4. Profit; advantage; to turn to account is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to account in that great day, when it must stand the test of in-

finite wisdom and justice. *Add. Spett. N^o. 399.*

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.
There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus, it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of account and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their account in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; fake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my account. *Philemon, i. 8.*

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education, § 197.*

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Contest in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers's Sermon v.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. *Addison's Cato.*

8. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt. xix. 23, 24.*

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shak. Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Fable cxxvii.*

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they

were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action, brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Corwell.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To assign to, as a debt; with the particle *to*. For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem; with *of*.

Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer; with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,

At once accounting for his deep arrears. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. xiii.*

They have no uneasy prefaces of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves exalted from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears,

Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure, I stand accountant for as great a sin).

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Sh. Othello.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *n. s.* [See ACCOUNTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

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The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. f.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my account-book, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support.

Swift.
ACCO'UNTING. *n. f.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent.

South's Sermons.
To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [from *accopler*, Fr.] to join, to link together. We now use couple.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To ACCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [Obsolete. See *COURAGE*.] To animate.

That forward pair the ever would assuage,
When they would strive due reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would accourage,
And of her plenty add unto her need.

Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. ii.
To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* [See *To COURT*.] To entertain with courtship, or courtesey; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accounting each her friend with lavish feast.

Fairy Queen.
To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [from *accotrere*, Fr.] To dress to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,
And made the May-game of the public spleen?

Dryden.
ACCO'UTREMENT. *n. f.* [from *accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, compliment, and ceremony of it.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies.

Tillop's Sermon xxviii.
I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them.

Addison's Spectator, N^o. 201.
How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come.

Phil.
ACCRETION. *n. f.* [from *accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 602.
The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tingling corpules more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture.

Newton's Optics.
Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.
ACC'RETIVE. *adj.* [from *accretim*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.

Glanville's Scipis.

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [from *accroacher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accru*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God.

Hooker, b. v. § 54.
2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accrueth* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself.

South's Sermons.
Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrueth* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations.

Atterbury's Ser.
3. To append to, or arise from: as, an ill consequence: this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disreputations of ignorant persons.

Wilkins.
4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds.

Carew's Survey.
The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have let several of the states of Italy on the same project.

Addison on Italy.
5. To follow, as loss; a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation.

Temple's Miscellanies.
ACCUBA'TION. *n. f.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [from *accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

Diſt.
ACCUMBENT. *adj.* [from *accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war.

Arbutnot on Coins.
To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up; to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing canst thou to damnation add.

Shakespeare's Othello.
Crusht by imaginary treasons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*.

Sir John Denham.
ACCUMULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another.

Wotton.
2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body.

Arbutnot on Dict.
ACCUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer.

Government of the Tongue.
ACCUMULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries.

Decay of Piety.
ACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move.

More.
Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression.

Dryden.
The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit, to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy*; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning.

Delany.
We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors.

Arbutnot on Coins.
ACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons.

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumur, that brightest ornament of France.

Colson.
3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross.

Bacon.
ACCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.

The fine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction.

Newton.
That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly, flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

Bentley.
ACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment.

Newton.
To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See *CURSE*.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so *accursed* it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him.

Hooker.
When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord.

Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.
ACCURSED. *part. adj.*

1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accursed*,
That the best things corrupted are and worst.

Denham.
2. That which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful, detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A Swift

ACC

A swift blessing

May soon return to this our suffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd*! *Shak. Macbeth.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men;
and those *accurs'd* spirits, the devils, is this, that
they are of a disposition contrary to God. *Tillotson.*

They, like the seed from which they sprung,
accurs'd,

Against the Gods immortal hatred nurs'd. *Dryden.*

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That
which may be censured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and Nature's
improvisation were justly *accusable*; if animals, so
subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should
want a proper conveyance for cholera.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ACCUSATION. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no end.

Milton.

2. The charge brought against any one by the
accuser.

You read

These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes
Committed by your person, and your followers.

Shakespeare.

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing,
still supposing, and being founded upon some law:
for where there is no law, there can be no trans-
gression; and where there can be no transgression,
I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*. *South.*

3. In the sense of the courts—

A declaration of some crime preferred before a
competent judge, in order to inflict some judg-
ment on the guilty person. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ACCUSATIVE. *adj.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] a term
of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun,
on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuse*.] That which
produces or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to
set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and
definite time. *Ayliffe.*

TO ACCUSE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the
particle of before the subject of accusation.
He stripp'd the bears foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling western winds, *accus'd* the spring of
flood. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The professors are *accused* of all the ill practices
which may seem to be the ill consequences of their
principles. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper, while
there is a cat or a dog in the house, that can be
accused for running away with it: But, if there
happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the
rats, or a strange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to ap-
plause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their
thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing
one another. *Rom. ii. 15.*

Your valour would your sloth too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

ACCUSER. *n. f.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings
a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*,
on the score of their sex, as women; others, of
their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the
account of some crimes committed by them; and
others, on the score of some filthy lucre to pro-
pose to gain thereby; others, on the score of their
conditions, as libertines against their patrons;
and, others, through a suspicion of calumny, as
having once already given false evidence; and,
lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not
being worth more than fifty aurei.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous
draught,

With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drunk as deep as he. *Dryden.*

ACE

If the person accused maketh his innocence
plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is im-
mediately put to an ignominious death; and, out
of his goods and lands, the innocent person is
quadruply recompensed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TO ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*accostumer*, Fr.]

1. To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*.
It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air

Less pure, *accustom'd* to immortal fruits? *Milton.*
It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's self
to books of the same edition.

Wat's Improvement of the Mind.

TO ACCUSTOM. *v. n.* To be wont to do any
thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-freighted funk, and all drowned,
saying one woman, that in her first popping up
again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold
of the boat. *Carew.*

ACCUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Of long
custom or habit; habitual, customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction,
and species, may be diversified by *accustomable* re-
sidence in one climate, from what they are in another.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* According to custom.

Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid for
the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain
beginning of them, and do therefore think that
they grow up with the chancery.

Bacon's Alienation.

ACCUSTOMANCE. *n. f.* [*accostumance*, Fr.] Cus-
tom, habit, use.

Through *accustomance* and negligence, and per-
haps some other causes, we neither feel it in our
own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMARILY. *adv.* In a customary man-
ner; according to common or customary practice.

Go on, rhetoric, and expose the peculiar emi-
nency which you *accustomarily* marshal before log-
ic to public view. *Cleveland.*

ACCUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Usual,
practised; according to custom.

ACCUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Accord-
ing to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how the rubs her hands.—It is an *ac-
customed* action with her, to seem thus washing her
hands: I have known her continue in this a quar-
ter of an hour. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. f.* [*As* not only signified a piece of mone-
ny, but any integer, from whence is derived the
word *ace* or unit. Thus *As* signified the whole
inheritance. *Arbutnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn,
or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what
reason in the world can he have to presume, that
he shall draw a white stone rather than a black,
or throw an *ace* rather than a six. *South.*

2. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty;
but however doubtful or improbable the thing is,
coming from him it must go for an indisputable
truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* further: the whole world
shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [*ἀκεφαλος*, Gr.] Without
a head. *Diët.*

ACE'RE. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an
addition of roughness, as most fruits are before
they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RITY. *n. f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough four taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; seve-
rity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely,
smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, in-
deed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth
than of old age. *Pope.*

TO ACERVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] to heap
up. *Diët.*

ACERVATION. *n. f.* [from *acervate*.] The act
of heaping together.

ACERVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Diët.*

ACERSCENT. *adj.* [*acerescens*, Lat.] That which
has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

ACI

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their
health as well with a mixture of animal diet, quali-
fied with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*; as bread,
vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbut. on Al.*

ACET O'SE. *adj.* That which has in it any thing
four. *Diët.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *acetose*.] The state of
being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Diët.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.]
Having the quality of vinegar, four.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of
grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avo-
lation of the superfluous moisture through their
pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford
any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *n. f.* [*ace*, Sax. *æce*, Gr. now gene-
rally written *ake*; and in the plural *akes*, of one
syllable; the primitive manner being preserved
chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.]
A continued pain. See **AKE**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;

Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shakespeare.*

A coming show'r your shooting corns preface,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.

Swift.

TO ACHE. *v. n.* [See **ACHE**.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and
spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very
eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly
discerned object. *Glanville.*

TO ACH'VEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to com-
plete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure
success:

The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less.

Dryden.

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shak.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd

Within hell-gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,

And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd.

Prior.

ACH'EVER. *n. f.* He that performs; he that
obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever*
brings home full numbers.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

AN ACH'VEMENT. *n. f.* [*achievement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue.

Fairy Queen.

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted
to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;

And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be
hung;

Rank'd with my champion's bucklers, and below,
With arms revers'd, the *achievements* of the foe.

Dryden.

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from
achieve, as it signifies to perform; in the second,
from *achieve*, as it imports to gain.

ACHING. *n. f.* [from *ache*.] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and
worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many
painful girds and *achings* called the gout. *South.*

ACHOR. *n. f.* [*achor*, Lat. *ἀχρ*, Gr. *furfur*.]

A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty
scab, which causes an itching on the surface of
the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing
through the skin. *Quincy.*

AC'ID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and
in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more
than those whose fruit is sweet.

Bacon's Natural History.

Diët.

D 2

Acid, or four, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits.

Arbutnot on Aliments

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green.

Quincy.

ACIDITY. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste.

Ray.

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

ACIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See *ACIDITY*.

ACIDULE. *n. f.* [that is, *aque acidule*.]

Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are.

Quincy.

The *acidule*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts.

Woodward's Natural History.

To *ACIDULATE*. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unfalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, four milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To *ACKNOWLEDGE*. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, *cnapan*, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,

And will acknowledge you and Jessica,
In place of Lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakespeare.*

None that acknowledge God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess; as, a fault.

For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalms li. 3.*

3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit

Taught them; but they his gifts acknowledged not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully acknowledge to the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. *A Gallicism, reconcilliant.*

He has shewn his hero acknowledging and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested.

Dryden's Virgil.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. *n. f.* [from *acknowledge*.] 1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by an necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable acknowledgment of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Concession of the truth of any position. Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any acknowledgment of subjection made.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an acknowledgment to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on.

Temple's Miscellanies.

ACME. *n. f.* [*ἀκμή*, Gr.]

The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arête*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth.

3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme* which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLUTHIST. *n. f.* [*ἀκολούθῳ*, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolutists*, to keep the sacred vessels.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ACOLYTE. *n. f.* The same with *ACOLUTHIST*.

ACONITE. *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,

Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed;

Nor pois'nous aconite is here produc'd,

Or grows unknown, or is, when known, re-

fus'd. *Dryden.*

Despair, that aconite does prove,

And certain death to others, love,

That poison never yet withstood,

Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Gran.*

ACORN. *n. f.* [*Æcurn*, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

Errours, such as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;

Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,

And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

ACORNEO. *adj.* [from *acorn*.] Stored with acorns.

Like a full acorn'd boar. *Shakespeare.*

ACOSTICKS. *n. f.* [*ἀκούστικα* of *ἀκούω*, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To *ACQUAINT*. *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things.

It has with before the object.

We that acquaint ourselves with ev'ry zone,

And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;

When we come home, are to ourselves un-

known,

And unacquainted still with our own soul. *Davies.*

There with thee, new welcome faint,

Like fortunes may her soul acquaint. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be acquainted with it. *Locke on Edu.*

Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestic and

national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well acquainted with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watt's Logic.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,

Which is not fit you know, I not acquaint

My father of this business. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

A friend in the country acquaints me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUAINTANCE. *n. f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge.

It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his acquaintance less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addison.*

Would we be admitted into an acquaintance with God: let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave foldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from thy tongue,
Should scape the true acquaintance of mine ear. *Shakespeare.*

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings acquaintance. *South.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and acquaintance, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an acquaintance; because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long novice of acquaintance should precede the vows of friendship. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.

In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, acquaintance, in others acquaintances.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament.

Ne in this new acquaintance could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what acquaintances they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; mere acquaintance you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest acquaintances. *Boyle against Beccles.*

ACQUAINTED. [from *acquaint*.] Familiar; well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once may be

As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUEST. *n. f.* [*acquest*, Fr. from *acquies*, written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word

word *acquire*, or *acquisita*.] Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength.

Mud, reposed near the osten of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments.

To *ACQUIESCE*. *v. n.* *acquiesce*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has in before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced* in.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce* in an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion.

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*.

ACQUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *acquiesce*.]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do.

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it.

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence* in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters.

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire*.] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man.

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul.

To *ACQUIRE*. *v. a.* [*accuerir*, Fr. *acquiere*, Lat.]

1. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone than by our deed *Acquire* too high fame, while he, we serve, 's away.

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*.

ACQUIRED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's self in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from

the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which nature wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns.

An *ACQUIRER*. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

An *ACQUIREMENT*. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.

By a content and *acquiescence* in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquisition* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us.

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [*acquisition*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them.

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquisition*

Of glory as of empire, here I lay before

Your royal feet.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcass; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection.

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him.

ACQUIST. *n. f.* [See *ACQUEST*.] *Acquirement*; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His servant he with new *acquist* Of true experience from this great event, With peace and consolation hath dismissed.

To *ACQUIT*. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See *QUIT*.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain) To be *acquit* from my continual smart;

But joy her thrall for ever to remain,

And yield for pledge my poor captived heart.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity.

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of some, condemned.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself of judging amiss.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquit* of any imputation.

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and in some measure, *acquitted* myself of the debt which I owed the public when I undertook this work.

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man hath acquitted himself well*; that is, he hath discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. *n. f.* [from *acquit*.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquittal* or

discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon.

ACQUITTAL. *n. f.* in law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence.

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person.

To *ACQUITTANCE*. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit: a word not in present use.

But if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

ACQUITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *acquit*.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find

Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end

Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd.

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*

For such a sum, from special officers

Of Charles his father.

They quickly pay their debt, and then

Take no *acquittances*, but pay again.

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid

the money, and gave the *acquittance*.

ACRE. *n. f.* [*Æcre*, Sax.] A quantity of land

containing in length forty perches, and four in

breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty

square yards.

Search ev'ry *acre* in the high-grown field,

And bring him to our eye.

ACRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste;

bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acid* differ only by the sharp particles

of the first, being involved in a greater quantity

of oil than those of the last.

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony;

sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter

of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude

redounds in it, must be from the admixture

of melancholy.

ACRIMONY. *n. f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when

they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles,

spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction:

for those milks have all an *acrimony*,

though one would think they should be lenitive.

Bacon's Natural History.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties,

to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again

by cold into brittle glebes or crystals, soluble in water,

so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it

which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness.

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of

thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself, with much *acrimony*

and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit

of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance,

as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them.

ACRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *acid*.] An acid taste;

a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish

tastes, is joined some *acritude*.

ACROAMATICAL. *adj.* [*acroamatia*, Gr. I bear.]

Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of

exoterical.

ACROATICS. *n. f.* [*Acroaticus*, Gr.] Aristotle's

lectures on the more nice and principal parts of

philosophy, to whom none but friends and scholars

were admitted by him.

ACRONYCAL. *adj.* [from *ἀκρον*, *summus*, and

νύξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A

term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which

the rising or setting is called *acronyral*, when they

either

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either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *refracted*.

ACRONYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronymical*.] At the acronymical time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises acronymically. *Dryden.*

ACROSPIRE. *n. f.* [from *ἀκρῶς* and *σπίρη*, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Mortimer.*

ACROSPURED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospured*, and is fit only for wine. *Mortimer.*

ACROSS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and *crois*.] Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings; and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across*, He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

There is a set of artificers, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid: so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addison.*

AN ACROSTICK. *n. f.* [from *ἀκρῶς* and *στίχ*, Gr.] A poem in which the first letters of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acrostick.

2. That which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command

Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

ACROTERS, or ACROTHERIA. *n. f.* [from *ἀκρῶς*, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues.

TO ACT. *v. n.* [ago, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain, that the who, for a kingdom now,
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne. *Dryden's Conquest of Granada.*

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole course of his administration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wondrous cause to find
How body *acts* upon impassive mind. *Garth's Disf.*
The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the

lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character; as, a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus pursu'd. *Dryden.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but design. *South.*

We suppose two distinct, incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT. *n. f.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,

May make too great an *act*:

Better to leave undone than by our deed

Acquire too high a fame. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal;

From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces

Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;

To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather

Their several virtues and effects. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the same. *Prior.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken, a purpose executed.

This *act* persuades me,

That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

5. A state of reality; effort.

The feeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *act*, but in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Sure they're conscious

Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before;
In *act* to shoot, a silver bow she bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Reform.*

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8. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily any wholesome *act* established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,

To blot out me. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

ACTION. *n. f.* [*actio*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest.

O noble English! that could entertain

With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,

All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

2. An *act* or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,

Is for my better grace. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable. *South.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun. *Bentley.*

He has settled laws, and laid down rules conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action*; secondly, it should be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

—He that speaks doth grip the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*

With wrinkled brows. *Shak. King John.*

Our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or *action* than those of other countries. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer.

Action real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt, is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Covell.*

There was never man could have a juster *action*

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than against filthy fortune than I, since, all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only left.

For our reward then,

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law, Actions, decrees, judgments, against us quitted.

B. Jonson.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE, *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an action in law to be brought against it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes.

Collier.

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST, *n. f.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in actions or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING, *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave.

Shak.

ACTITATION, *n. f.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent.

Ditt.

TO ACTIVATE, *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active.

This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time.

Bacon.

ACTIVE, *adj.* [from *active*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertiae*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies.

Newton's Optics.

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch, His office was indulgently to fit

Actives to passives, correspondency Only his subject was.

Donne.

If you think that, by multiplying the additions in the same proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the *active* will add force.

Bacon.

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth, Without which flow advice is little worth; Yet they who give good counsel praise deserve, Tho' in the *active* part they cannot serve.

Denham.

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are.

Hooker.

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory; And some with darts their *active* sinews try.

Dryden.

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies action, as I teach.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.

ACTIVELY, *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an active signification; as, the word is used *actively*.

ACTIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise?

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

ACTIVITY, *n. f.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

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Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold.

Bacon.

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our foul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence.

Rogers.

ACTOR, *n. f.* [from *actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*.

Bacon.

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself.

South.

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have

Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene, And not this hydra? They must sweat no less To fit their properties, than t' express their parts.

Ben Jonson.

When a good *actor* doth his part present, In every act he our attention draws,

That at the last he may find just applause.

Denham.

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rain-bow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

ACTRESS, *n. f.* [from *actrix*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame, as an *actress* in the *Æneids*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work.

Addison.

We sprights have just such natures We had, for all the world, when human creatures;

And therefore I that was an *actress* here, I play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there.

Dryden.

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, *adj.* [from *actual*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell

Habitual habitant.

Milton.

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault: Then what must he expect, that still proceeds To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?

Dryden.

ACTUALITY, *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imbrisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crafts, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter.

Cheyne.

ACTUALLY, *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do.

South.

Read one of the chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God.

Addison.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God.

Rogers.

ACTUALNESS, *n. f.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, *n. f.* [from *actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

ACU

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred.

Ayliffe.

ACTUATE, *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice.

South.

TO ACTUATE, *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin.

Decay of Pity.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it.

Addison.

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature.

Rogers.

ACTUOSE, *adj.* [from *act*.] That which hath strong powers of action: a word little used.

TO ACUATE, *v. a.* [from *acu*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.

Harvey on Consumpt.

ACULEATE, *adj.* [from *aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or sting; prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, *n. f.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*.

Pope.

ACUMINATED, *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks.

Wifeman.

ACUTE, *adj.* [from *acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtus* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal.

Locke.

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God.

Locke.

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us.

Locke.

4. *Acute* disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; opposed to *chronical*.

Quincy.

5. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an *acute* manner; sharply; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism.

Locke.

ACUTENESS, *n. f.* [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

ADACTED. *participial adj.* [*adaetus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little used. *Dict.*

ADAGE *n. f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool, Dar'ft thou apply that *adage* of the school; As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd; And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADAGIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT. *n. f.* [*adamant*, Lat. from *α* and *δαμνω*, Gr. that is *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impene- trable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread, That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakef.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd, Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant, and gold. *Milton.*

Eternal deities,

Who rule the world with absolute decrees, And write whatever time shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant! But yet you draw not iron; for my heart Is true as steel. *Shakespeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANT'AN. *adj.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant.

He weaponless himself, Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Chalybear temper'd steel, and frock of mail *Adamantean* proof. *Milton.*

This word occurs, perhaps, only in this passage. *Dryden.*

ADAMANTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high, With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hard- ness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree, In funder rend that *adamantine* chain, Whose golden links, effects and causes be, And which to God's own chair doth fix'd re- main? *Davies.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so. *Bentley.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound, And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain, The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat, And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope.*

ADAM'S-APPLE. *n. f.* [in anatomy.] A pro- nounced part of the throat.

TO ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown; For nature, always in the right,

To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the begin- ning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost number- less, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADAPTION. *n. f.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADAPTNESS. *n. f.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapt*.]

Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the found to the sense. *Dr. Newton.*

This word I have found no where else.

TO ADCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another; more usually wrote *accorporate*; which see.

TO ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before. Mark if his birth makes any difference,

If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryden.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown, *Add* not to his immortal memory,

But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add* to is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

ADDDABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] That to which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or num- bers added, and the number invented by the ad- dition, the aggregate or sum. *Cocker.*

TO ADDECIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

TO ADDEEM. *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To esteem; to account.

This word is now out of use.

She seems to be *addem'd* so worthless-bast, As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

ADDER. *n. f.* [*Ætrep*, *Nædne*, as it seems from *ætrep*, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In

common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakef.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler-tongue Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung. *Shakespeare.*

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. *n. f.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be so named, because ser- pents lurk about it.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. *n. f.* [*opbioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are pro- duced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitu- dinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, fennel, paul's-betony, fluellin, peri- winkle, *adder's-tongue*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ADDER'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of cur- ing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] Possible to be ad- ded. See **ADDDABLE**.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *addible*.] The pos- sibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

ADDICE. *n. f.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from *adice*, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and some- what arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a bafil on its inside to its outer edge. *Maxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

TO ADDICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. *1 Cor. xvi. 15.*

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *be addicted himself to vice*.

3. To devote one's self to any person, party, or persuasion. A Latinism.

I am neither author or fautor of any sect: I will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truths. *Ben Jonson.*

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addicted*.] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness*; to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDICTION. *n. f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it, Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;

His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow; His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shakespeare.*

AN ADDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry must be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendi- cated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from *add*.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; op- posed to *diminution*.

The infinite distance between the Creator and the

ADD

the noblest of all creatures can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless addition of finite degrees.

Bentley.

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make additions to what Christ and his apostles have designed.

Hammond.

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream, But with addition strange!

Milton.

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom permitted among the nobles, of selling their lands, was a mighty addition to the power of the commons.

Swift.

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname, throwing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

Cowell.

Only retain

The name, and all th' addition to a king; The sway, revenue, execution, Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm, This coronet part between you. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

From this time,

For what he did before Corioli, call him, With all th' applause and clamour of the host, Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' addition nobly ever.

Shakspere's Coriolanus.

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the additions and appellations of title, which were made to their names.

Clarendon.

ADDITIONAL, *adj.* [from *addition*.] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; i. e. the additional day, at the end of every 134 years.

Holder on Time

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an additional lustre from his contemporaries.

Addison.

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be powerful: and do, withal, afford us several other additional proofs, of great force and clearness.

Atterbury.

ADDITIONAL, *n. f.* Additament; something added. Not in use.

May be some little additional may further the incorporation.

Bacon.

ADDITIONARY, *adj.* [from *add.*] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The additionary fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose.

Arbutnot.

ADDLE, *adj.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from *ydel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle, That carries eggs too fresh or addle: And still at random as he goes, Among the rabble rout bestows.

Hudibras.

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sicknesses, their brains were addle, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit.

Burton on Melancholy.

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow addle: And all the rest is purely from his needle.

Dryd.

To ADDLE, *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those that are termed *hypanemæ*, or wind-eggs.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ADDLE, *v. n.* To grow; to increase. Obsolete.

ADD

Where ivy embraceth the tree very fore, Kill ivy, else tree will addle no more.

Tusser's Husbandry.

ADDLE-PATED, *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLE.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and addle-pated, Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated.

Dryden.

To ADDRESS, *v. a.* [addresser, Fr. from *deregar*, Span. from *dirige*, *dirigum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, he addressed himself to the work. It has to before the thing.

With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad, Himself address'd to that adventure hard. *Fairy Queen.*

It lifted up its head, and did address Itself to motion, like as it would speak.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

Then Turnus from his chariot leaping light, Address'd himself on foot to single fight.

Dryden.

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick address'd his men to take the flank.

Hayward.

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day Men of great worth resorted to this forest,

Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot, In his own conduct purposely to take

His brother here. *Shakspere, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest, To-morrow for the march we are address'd.

Shaksp.

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition. To such I would address with this most affectionate petition.

Decay of Piety.

Among the crowd, but far above the rest, Young Turnus to the beauteous maid address'd.

Dryden.

Are not your orders to address the senate? Add.

5. Sometimes with *to*. Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his native character, which is sublimity.

Dryden.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he addressed himself to the general.

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive.

The young hero had address'd his prayers to him for his assistance.

Dryden.

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd, His vows to great Apollo thus address'd.

Dryden.

His suit was common; but, above the rest, To both the brother-princes thus address'd.

Dryden.

8. To address [in law] is to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, address'd the king to have it recalled.

Swift.

ADDRESS, *n. f.* [address, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name, Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame

Upon this tree; and as the tender mark Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,

Venus had heard the virgin's soft address, That, as the wound, the passion might encrease.

Prior.

Most of the persons, to whom these addresses are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions.

Wat's Improvement of the Mind.

2. Courtship.

They often have reveal'd their passion to me; But, tell me, whose address thou favour'st most;

I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it.

Addison.

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his address to me.

Addison.

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, a man of an happy or a pleasing address; a man of an awkward address.

4. Skill, dexterity.

ADH

I could produce innumerable instances from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and address of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or at best but the natural course of things left to themselves.

Swift.

5. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile.

ADDRESSER, *n. f.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

ADDU'CENT, *adj.* [adducens, Lat.]

A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.

Quincy.

To ADDU'CE, *v. a.* [adducere, Fr. *duci*, Lat.] To sweeten: a word not now in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to adduce all matters between the two kings.

Bacon's Henry VII.

A'DELING, *n. f.* [from *adel*, Sax. illustrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*.

Cowell.

ADENO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* [from *adeno* and *grapho*, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

ADE'MPTION, *n. f.* [from *adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation.

DiE.

ADE'PT, *n. f.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem*.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

The preservation of chastity is easy to true adepts.

Pope.

ADE'PT, *adj.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstrooms.

Boyle.

A'DEQUATE, *adj.* [adequatus, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole adequate object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The arguments were proper, adequate, and sufficient to compass their respective ends.

South.

All our simple ideas are adequate; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and adequate to those powers.

Locke.

Those are adequate ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

Wat's Logic.

A'DEQUATELY, *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists adequately in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no.

South.

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary Christian virtue, proportioned adequately to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity.

Hammond's Funda.

A'DEQUATENESS, *n. f.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

ADESPOTICK, *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick.

DiE.

To ADHERE, *v. n.* [adherere, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger; with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing adheres together, that no

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dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance—

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you; And sure I am, two men there are not living, To whom he more adheres. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it adheres to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHERENCE. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] See **ADHESION**.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm adherence of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or condemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant adherence to one sort of diet may have had effects on any constitution. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Plain good sense, and a firm adherence to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENCY. *n. f.* [The same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native adherency of vexation.

Decay of Piety.

ADHERENT. *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Cloze to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck adherent, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are said to be inherent or adherent, that is, proper or improper. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy clothed, these are adherent modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

ADHERENT. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and adherents, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and adherents, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the out works, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic adherents. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHERER. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHESION. *n. f.* [*adhesio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something.

Adhesion is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense. as, the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet; and *adherence* of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

— Prove that all things, on occasion,

Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Asterbury.*

ADHESIVE. *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract, Hot-steaming up. *Thomson.*

To **ADHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification.

President Forbes's Letter to a Bishop.

ADHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *adhibeo*.] Application; use. *Diſt.*

ADJACENCY. *n. f.* [from *adjacere*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT**.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADJACENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body adjacent. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies; where they are adjacent to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJACENT. *n. f.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIAPHOROUS. *adj.* [*adiaphoros*, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIAPHORY. *n. f.* [*adiaphoria*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To **ADJECT.** *v. a.* [*adicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJECTION. *n. f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADJECTIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJECTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, because in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

All the verification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged fire Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen.*

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble

lords; you restrained yourself within the list of to cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

While now I take my last *adieu*,

Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;

Left yet my half-clos'd eye may view

On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To **ADJOIN.** *v. a.* [*adjungere*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one who long in populous city pent

Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe

Among the pleasant villages and farms

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoin'd*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts.*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a maffy wheel

Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,

To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things

Are mortis'd and *adjoin'd*. *Shakespeare.*

To **ADJOIN.** *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next to as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greeks express'd,

And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To **ADJOURN.** *v. a.* [*adjournare*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness, That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakespeare.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Then Jupiter, thou king of gods,

Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*

The graces for his merits due,

Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught; Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ADJOURNMENT. *n. f.* [*adjournment*, Fr.]

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjournment in cyre, an appointment of a day, when the justices in cyre mean to sit again. *Cowell.*

2. Delay; procrastination; diffinision to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Eſtrange.*

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Diſt.*

ADIT. *n. f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADITION. *n. f.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.

To **ADJUDICATE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharfalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one. *Phillips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakef.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine. He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICATION. *n. f.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

TO ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To judge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

TO ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke *to*; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

ADJUMENT. *n. f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

ADJUNCT. *n. f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are our learning likewise is. *Shakespeare.*

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logic) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakespeare. King John.*

ADJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *n. f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another. When these learned men saw sickness and phrenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

TO ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

TO ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a Christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction. *Addison.*

ADJUSTMENT. *n. f.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjustments* of each part. *Watt's Logic.*

ADJUTANT. *n. f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment, of the common men.

TO ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur: a word not now in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

ADJUTOR. *n. f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJUTORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

AN ADJUTRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful, useful. *Dict.*

TO ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do furcharge the common with more cattle than they ought, *Cowell.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMEASURATION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMINICLE. *n. f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINICULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

TO ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply. Let zephyrs bland *Administer* their tepid genial airs; *Watts.*

Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Phillips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd* is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.

4. To administer the sacraments.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakespeare.*

6. To administer physick; to give physick as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Waller's Voyage.*

7. To *administer to*; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty of the place. *Speiatur, N.º. 477.*

8. To perform the office of an administrator in law. See **ADMINISTRATOR.**

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administered* to animal bodies. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me;
And in th' *administration* of his law;

While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakespeare.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

4. Distribution; exhibition dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker.*

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Spruit's Sermons.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrare*, Lat.] that which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rights.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*. *Watts.*

3. He that conducts the government.
The residence of the prince, or chief *administrat*
of the civil power. *Swift.*
ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] She who ad-
ministers in consequence of a will.
ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administra-*
tor.] the office of administrator.
ADMIRABILITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] the
quality or state of being admirable. *Dist.*
ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] to be ad-
mired; worthy of admiration; of power to ex-
cite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and
applied either to persons or things.
The more power he hath to hurt, the more ad-
mirable is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney.*
God was with them in all their afflictions, and,
at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance,
did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker.*
What *admirable* things occur in the remains of
several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of
the rules of christianity, but generally above the
lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indifferent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd.*
ADMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable.*] The
quality of being admirable; the power of raising
wonder.
ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable.*] So as to
raise wonder in an admirable manner.
The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever
saw, and so *admirably* well contrived, that, from
the very depth of the stage, the lowest found may
be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the au-
dience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise
your voice as high as you please, there is nothing
like an echo to cause the least confusion. *Addison.*
ADMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain
etymology.]

An officer or magistrate that has the govern-
ment of the king's navy, and the hearing and de-
termining all causes, as well civil as criminal, be-
longing to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.
He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus
Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the
admiral, with his son, were both slain, and seven
of his galleys taken. *Knolles.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or com-
mander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor him-
self was, by great mischance struck upon a sand.
Knolles.

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral.*] The office
or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. f.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The
power, or officers, appointed for the administra-
tion of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder, the act of admiring or wonder-
ing.
Indu'd with human voice, and human sense,
Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore, con-
sequently, please: for, without motion, there
can be no delight: which cannot be considered
but as an active passion. When we view those
elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view
is *admiration*, which is always the cause of plea-
sure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is
that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we
discover a great deal in an object, which we un-
derstand to be excellent; and yet we see, we
know not how much more beyond that, which
our understandings cannot fully reach and com-
prehend. *Tillotson.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though
generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good
sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there
is an admiration that is not the daughter of igno-
rance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the un-
wonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly
admires and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech,
for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good
meeting

With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with
the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the
reason of a man would easily have rested here,
and *admir'd* at his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

ADMIRER. *n. f.* [from *admirer.*]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with
admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so
great reputation, had they not been the friends
and *admirers* of each other. *Addison.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admirer.* With *admi-*
ration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly*
and mournfully. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that
men usually give freeliest where they have not
given before. *Boyle.*

ADMIRSSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.]
That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet
this would not any way be inconsistent with the
eternity of the divine nature and essence.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ADMISSION. *n. f.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for
the *admission* of poor suitors without fee; whereby
poor men became rather able to vex than unable
to sue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare
admission of strangers, we know most part of the
habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* shew'd his fear of you. *Dryden.*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the ex-
pectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate
admission to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove;
And hither are we come by his command,

To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admission; the power of entering or be-
ing admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none
ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest
frosts; especially those, where there is such a site
and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy
admission to this heat. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

4. In the ecclesiastical law.

It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a
church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon exa-
mination, admits and allows of such clerk to be
fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habitem.*

Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant
of a position not fully proved.

To ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter, to grant entrance.

Mirth *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton.*

Does not one table Bavius still *admit*? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which
sense, the phrase of *admission* into a college, &c. is
used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to
terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was
pretended, he *admitted*, for a fix-clerk, a person
recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done. *Fairfax.*

This argument is like to have the less effect on
me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Lake.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes
with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit* of a latitude, that thoughts
may be exalted, and images raised above the life,
that leads you insensibly from your own principles
to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit.*] The person
or thing which may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we
observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a pa-
ralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the
fun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to
the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has
orders; otherwise the bishop is not bound to admit
him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was
admittable. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permis-
sion to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it
lawful, that every man which listeth should take
upon him charge in the church; and therefore a
solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that without
it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts
of the air into the blood, through the coats of the
vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon
dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What

If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold

Which buys *admittance*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the
readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house.

South's Sermons.

There's news from Bertran; he desires

Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,

This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance* on-
ly through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted
to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted
to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent
breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your
place and person, generally allowed for your ma-
ny warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.

Shakesp. As you like it.

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance*
thereto; for, holding that separate souls succe-
ssively supplied other bodies, they could hardly al-
low the raising of souls from other worlds.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] To mingle
with something else.

ADMIXTION. *n. f.* [from *admix.*] The union of
one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters,
or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bar.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower
regions; and if there is any free from the *admix-*
tion of another, sure it is above the concave of the
moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous
powder of saltpetre, without the *admixtion* of sul-
phur. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADMIXTURE. *n. f.* [from *admix.*] The body
mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act
of mingling.

Whatever acrimony or amaritude, at any time
redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture*
of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey on Gen.*

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing
but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste,
discover

discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [admonish, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He of his wicked ways

Shall them admonish, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHER. *n. f.* [from admonish] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild admonisher; a court-satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from admonish] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—

—Thy grave admonishments prevail with me. *Shakespeare's Henry V. p. 1.*

To th' infinitely good we owe

Immortal thanks, and his admonishment
Receive with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONITION. *n. f.* [admonitio, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, admonition concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this admonition they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third admonition, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONITIONER. *n. f.* [from admonition] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like no precript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [admonitorius, Lat.] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, admonitory, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

ADMURMURATION. *n. f.* [admurmuro, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *DiC.*

To ADMOVE. *v. a.* [admoveo, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. A word not in use.

If, unto the power of loadstone or iron, we admove the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADOL. *n. f.* [from the verb to do, with a before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much ado, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much ado, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much ado; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies.*

With much ado, he partly kept awake;

Not suffering all his eyes repose to take. *Dryden.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this ado. *Shakespeare.*

All this ado about Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more ado, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two—
It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakespeare.*

Come, says Puff, without any more ado, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. *n. f.* [adolescencia, Lat.] The ADULESCENCY. Age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last adolescence, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

To ADOPT. *v. a.* [adopto, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's sisters left;

Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;

None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,

Yet I could some adopted heir provide. *Dryden.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether, adopted to some neighb'ring star,

Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,

Or, in procession fix'd and regular,

Mov'd with the heav'n's majestic pace;

Or call'd to more celestial bliss,

Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from adopted.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school maids change their names, By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakespeare.*

ADOPTER. *n. f.* [from adopt.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADoption. *n. f.* [adoptio, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakespeare.*

She purpos'd,

When she had fitted you with her craft, to work Her son into the adoption of the crown. *Shakespeare.*

In every act of our Christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our adoption, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADOPITIVE. *adj.* [adoptivus, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an adoptive son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his adoptive father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADORABLE. *adj.* [adorable, Fr.] That which

ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the adorable Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Chrys.*

ADORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from adorable.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *adv.* [from adorable.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. f.* [adoratio, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external adoration. *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external adoration at all. *Stillington.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:

What is thy toll, O adoration!

Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,

Creating awe and fear on other men?

Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,

Than they in fearing.

What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To ADORE. *v. a.* [adoro, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they adore,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear adoring their prince, and their prince adoring God. *Taylor, N. 57.*

Make future times thy equal act adore,

And be what brave Orestes was before. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ADOREMENT. *n. f.* [from adore.] Adoration; worship; a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with sooth-saying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright adoration of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ADORER. *n. f.* [from adore.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper; a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her adorer, not her friend. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilst as the approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near;

I, her adorer, too devoutly stand
Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper; in a serious sense.

He was so severe an adorer of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADORN. *v. a.* [adorno, Latin.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels. *Isaiah, lxi. 10.*

Yet 'tis not to adorn and gild each part,

That shews more cost than art;

Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery adorned with the pictures or statues of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

Cowley.

This

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, adorned, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell, Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn; For, tho' unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word peculiar to Milton.

She'll to realities yield all her shows, Made to adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*
ADORNMENT. *n. f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance: not now in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and adornment.

Raleigh's History of the World.
She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the adornment of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ADOWN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did the sink adown in deadly sound, And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Queen.*

ADOWN. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array, Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair, Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

ADREAR. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *afide*, *astid*, *astep*.] In a state of fear, frighted; terrified; now obsolete.

And thinking to make all men adread to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill to great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRIFF. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random; as any impulse may drive.

Then, shall this mount Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood; With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees adrift Down the great river, to the opening gulf, And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps adrift to distant fight; But at a distance who could judge aright? *Dryden.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running adrift, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADROIT. *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

An adroit stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Fervas's Don Quixote.*

ADROITNESS. *n. f.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not adry. *Spect.*

ADSCITIOUS. *adj.* [adscitius, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRITION. *n. f.* [adstritio, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

TO ADVANCE. *v. a.* [avancer, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. He hath been ever constant in his course of advancing me; from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocence with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king advanced him. *Ezber, x. 2.*

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to advance the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of Christianity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

6. To propose; to offer to the public; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he, and do advance My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not advance my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the public. *Dryden.*

Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

TO ADVANCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul No fears of magick art controul, Advanc'd in open fight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would advance in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVANCE. *n. f.* [from *To advance*.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's advance towards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the sun's advance, your titles grow; Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles, In vain those eyes would love impart. Not all th' advances, all the smiles, Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*

His genius was below

The skill of ev'ry common beau; Who, though he cannot spell, is wise Enough to read a lady's eyes; And will each accidental glance Interpret for a kind advance. *Swift.*

He has describ'd the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the Dissenters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progression; rise from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when he had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual advances, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by his own all-quickenng virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great advances in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the advance and perfecting of human nature. *Hal.*

ADVANCEMENT. *n. f.* [avancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward. This refinement makes daily advancements, and, I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the North Finding his usurpation most unjust, Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakespeare.*

3. The act of advancing another. In his own grace he doth exalt himself More than in your advancement. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now disused.

The jointure or advancement of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVANCER. *n. f.* [from *advance*.] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no advancer of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater advancers of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some advantage over the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other. *Sprat.*

All other forts and sects of men would evidently have the advantage of us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make advantage, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

But specially he took advantage of the night for such privy attempts, inasmuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. *2 Macc. viii. 7.*

Great malice, backed with a great interest; yet can have no advantage of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take advantage, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me advantage of some brief discourse With Desdemona alone. *Shakespeare.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to advantage set, Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to advantage in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison.*

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd, What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope.*

5. Superior excellence.

A man born with such advantage of constitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, what advantage will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that advantage now fits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South's Sermons.*

7. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much: within this wall of flesh There is a soul counts thee her creditor, And with advantage means to pay thy love. *Shakespeare.*

Yen

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon advantage. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*
8. Preponderation on one side of the compari-
son.

Much more should the consideration of this pat-
tern arm us with patience against ordinary cala-
mities; especially if we consider his example with
this advantage, that though his sufferings were
wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us,
yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To benefit.
Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall ad-
vantage more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakspeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me naught advantag'd, missing what I aim'd. *Milt.*
The great business of the senses being to make
us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body,
it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should
accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more
effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and
advantaging ourselves. *Swift.*
2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain
ground to.

The stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men
dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wander-
ed about the earth, advantaged the conceit of
this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the
Royal Society, were to advantage it in one of the
best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ADVANTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from advantage.]
Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is advantageous to a physician to be called
to the cure of a declining disease, so it is for a
commander to suppress a sedition which hath
passed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVANTAGED. *adj.* [from To advantage.] Pos-
sessed of advantages; commodiously situated or
disposed.

In the most advantaged tempers, this disposition
is but comparative; whereas the most of men la-
bour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid
them of. *Glanville.*

ADVANTAGE-GROUND. *n. s.* Ground that gives
superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or re-
sistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the ad-
vantage-ground before, from the time of his promo-
tion to the arch-bishoprick, provoked, or under-
went the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men
of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in no-
thing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTAGEOUS. *adj.* [advantageux, Fr.]
1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune;
convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the
cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar pro-
prietty for the voice of God to be heard; and may
be improved into a very advantageous opportunity of
begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps
Some advantageous act may be achiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation or possess
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and fol-
lowed by to.

Since every painter paints himself in his own
works, 'tis advantageous to him to know himself,
to the end that he may cultivate those talents which
make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from advantageous.]
Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was advantageously situated, there being an easy
passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbutnot.*

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from advantageous.]
Quality of being advantageous; profitableness;
usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the
fittest object of our love, is the advantageousness of
his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVENTURE. *v. n.* [advenio, Lat.] To accede
to something; to become part of something else,
without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judiature, is styled an ac-
cidental cause, and the accidental of any act, is
said to be whatever adventures to the act itself already
substantiated. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ADVENTIENT. *adj.* [adveniens, Lat.] Advent-
ing; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves,
they are yet further removed by adventient de-
ception; for they are daily mocked into error by
subtler devisers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If to suppose the soul distinct substance from
the body, and extrinsically adventient, be a great
error in philosophy, almost all the world hath
been mistaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatism.*

ADVENT. *n. s.* [from adventus; that is, adven-
tus Redemptoris.] The name of one of the holy fea-
sons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of
our Saviour; which is made the subject of our de-
votion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVENTINE. *adj.* [from adventio, adventum.]
Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added;
that which comes from outward causes: a word
scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true,
that, if the proportion of the adventine heat be
greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits
of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable
alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTITIOUS. *adj.* [adventitius, Lat.] That
which advenes; accidental; supervenient; ex-
trinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an adventitious
strength from custom, besides their material cause
from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natu-
ral, and the others adventitious; yet such changes
of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed,
may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' adventitious fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckon-
ed up by lapidaries, there are not above three or
four that are original; their diversities as to lustre,
colour, and hardness, arising from the different
admixture of other adventitious mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVENTIVE. *n. s.* [from adventio, Latin.] The
thing or person that comes from without: a word
not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there
may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the
adventives also. *Bacon.*

ADVENTUAL. *adj.* [from advent.] Relating to
the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, name-
ly, the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal,
or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson.*

ADVENTURE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event
of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles; one de-
perate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the
defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon
their adventure. *Hayward.*

2. In this sense is used the phrase, at all adven-
tures; [à l'aventure, Fr.] By chance; without
any rational scheme.

Blows flew at all adventures, wounds and deaths
given and taken unexpected; many scarce know-
ing their enemies from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable
connection, there men's opinions are the effects of
chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adven-
tures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise
in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' adventure, die. *Dryden.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is fre-

quently written without ad; as, venture, venture-
ous.

To ADVENTURE. *v. n.* [adventurer, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty prince, that I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakspeare.*

The tender and delicate woman among you,
which would not adventure to set the sole of her
foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tender-
ness. *Deuter. xxviii. 26.*

To ADVENTURE. *v. a.* To put into the power
of chance.

For my father fought for you, and adventured
his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of
Midian. *Judges, ix. 17.*

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun;
as, be adventured himself.

ADVENTURER. *n. s.* [adventurier, Fr.] He
that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts him-
self in the hands of chance.

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay foregone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the con-
quest of Ireland; it was begun by particular ad-
venturers, and other voluntaries, who came to
seek their fortunes. *Sir John Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that so
the more easily he might win adventures, who
else were like to be left forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late
wars drew over, and adventurers or soldiers seated
here, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague,
been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade, from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more advent'ers be. *Dryden.*

ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [adventurous, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and,
consequently, bold, daring, courageous.
At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more advent'rous knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the
right. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things; that which is full of ha-
zard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more advent'rous song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Addison.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from adventurous.]
After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be,
if he durst steal any thing advent'rously. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

ADVENTURESOME. *adj.* [from adventure.] The
same with adventurous: a low word, scarcely used
in writing.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from adventure-
some] The quality of being adventuresome. *Dis?*

ADVERB. *n. s.* [adverbium, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and sole-
ly applied to the use of qualifying and restraining
the latitude of their signification, by the intimation
of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality,
manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs swiftly; the bird flies
aloft; he lives virtuously.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [adverbialis, Lat.] That
which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. *adv.* [adverbialiter, Lat.] Like
an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined adverbially with
tremis, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syn-
tax. *Addison.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from adverſe.] Contrary
to; opposita to. *Dis?*

ADVERSARIA. *n. s.* [Lat. a book, as it should
seem, in which Debtor and Creditor were set in op-
position.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been
St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. s.* [adversaire, Fr. adversarius,
Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy; gene-
rally applied to those that have verbal or judicial
quarrels; as, controvertists or litigants: some-
times

times to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open adversary.

Yet am I noble as the adversary
I come to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding adversaries, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' adversary of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design, Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An adversary makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety: as, in this sentence: *This diamond is orient, but it is rough.* But is an adversative conjunction.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.] In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this high wreckt upon the sea,
And twice, by adverse winds, from England's bank

Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shakespeare.*
As when two polar winds blowing adverse,
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With adverse blast up turns them from the South,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen;
Courfers with courfers jostling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things adverse;
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *Milton.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or adverse fate,
Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; the person that counteracts another, or contests anything.

Well the law her father was grown her adverse party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVERSITY. *n. f.* [*adversitas*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four adversities,
For wife men say, it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all adversity, we use not to say men are in adversity, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shakespeare.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of adversity, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

ADVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my

palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakespeare.*

TO ADVERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to advert to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now to the universal whole advert;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, To advert the mind to an object.

ADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [from *advert*.] Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimides his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow but a sober advertence to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVERTENCY. *n. f.* [from *advert*.] The fame with advertence. Attention; regard; heedfulness. Too much advertency is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVERTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertis*, Fr.] It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord advertise,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shakespeare.*
As I by friends am well advertised,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates are in arms. *Shakespeare.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill advertised, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope ye will advertise me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the subject of information.

Perhates, understanding that Solymán expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Bassas declared the death of the emperor; of which they advertised Solymán; firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knox's History of the Turks.*

They were to advertise the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of anything, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, He advertised his lost.

ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVERTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those, that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than advertisement. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Cyrus was once minded to have put Cræsus to death, but hearing him report the advertisement of Solon, he spared his life. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make advertisement of lies,
The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received advertisement, that the party which was sent for his relief, had received some bruise, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of advertisements, in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; the day of the month. *Holker.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertis*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorned at your service. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

TO ADVERTISE. *v. n.* [*advertis*, Fr.] To draw towards evening. *Dick.*

ADVICE. *n. f.* [*avis*, *avis*, Fr. from *avis*, low Lat.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our watch up, and, by my advice,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor advice, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration: as, he always acts with good advice.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*.

Great princes, taking advice with workmen,
With no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon's Essay.*

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received advice of their loss.

This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT. *n. f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it advisable for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course; for still the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not advisable to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ADVISABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

TO ADVISE. *v. a.* [*advise*, Fr.]

1. To counsel: with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd —
— Arm'd, brother!

Brother I advise you to the best. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I would advise all gentlemen to learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I advised you to something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were advised, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and fears; and that his forward spirit,
Would

Would lift him, where most trade of danger
rang'd. *Shakespeare.*

Such discourse bring on
As may advise him of his happy state;
Happiness in his power, left free to will. *Par. Lost.*
A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop advis'd their aged prince. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TO ADVISE. *v. n.*

1. To consult; with the particle *with* before the
person consulted; as, *be advised with his compa-*
ny.
2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to fit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. ii.*

ADVISED. *participial adj.* [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; pru-
dent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse,
than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his dis-
course, let him be rather *advised* in his answers,
than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Ess.*

Th' Almighty Father where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*. *Par. Lost. b. vi.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on pur-
pose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we
breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory
of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no
express purpose to make that our end, nor any
advised determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker, b. i. p. 49.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

ADVISEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Soberly;
heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design;
prudently.

This book *advisedly* read and diligently followed
but one year at home, would do more good than
three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

Surprize may be made by moving things, when
the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider
advisedly of that which is moved. *Bacon, Essay xxiii.*

Thou filest second thoughts (by all allowed the
best) a relapse, and accusest constancy of mischief
in what is natural and *advisedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *advised*.] Delibera-
tion; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may
modestly tender their thoughts to the considera-
tion of those that are in authority; to whose care
it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent
things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and
moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *advise*, *Fr.*]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour or *advise*ment meet,
Mote stead you much. *Fairy Queen.*
I will, according to your *advise*ment, declare the
evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser's Stat. of Ireland.*

2. It is taken, likewise, in old writers, for
prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both
senses, antiquated.

ADVISER. *n. f.* [from *advise*.] The person that
advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *advise*r, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefa-
tigable address, to silence this impertinent *advise*r,
whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers's Sermon.*

ADULTATION. *n. f.* [from *adulation*, *Fr.* *adulatio*, *Lat.*]
Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Thinkst thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

They who flattered him most before, mention-
ed him now with the greatest bitterness, without
imputing the least crime to him, committed since
the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not
then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULTATOR. *n. f.* [from *adulator*, *Lat.*] A flatterer.

ADULTATORY. *adj.* [from *adulatorius*, *Lat.*] Flatter-
ing; full of compliments.

ADULT. *adj.* [from *adultus*, *Lat.*] Grown up; past
the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve them-
selves, not only to the confessor, but even to the
catechist, in their *adult* age than they were in
their minority; as having scarce ever thought of
the principles of their religion, since they conned
them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult*, so chance, it seems, enjoin'd,
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

ADULT. *n. f.* A person above the age of infan-
cy, or grown to some degree of strength; some-
times full-grown: a word used chiefly by medi-
cinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a frac-
ture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens
to children, whose bones are more pliable and
soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ADULTNESS. *n. f.* [from *adult*.] The state of
being adult. See *ADULESCENCE*. *DiCt.*

TO ADULTER, *v. a.* [from *adulter*, *Fr.* *adultero*,
Lat.] To commit adultery with another; a word
not classical.

His chaste wife

He *adulter*s still: his thoughts lye with a whore. *Ben Jonson.*

ADULTERANT. *n. f.* [from *adulterans*, *Lat.*] The
person or thing which adulterates.

TO ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [from *adulter*, *Fr.* *adultero*,
Lat.] To commit adultery.

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shakespeare.*

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to
contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it
in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as to
adulterate them with salt-petre, which is much
dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage
of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate*
the images of his mind; yet this second nature
would alter the crasis of his understanding. *Glauville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. xvi.*

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue
with strange words, that it would be impossible
for one of our great grandfathers to know what
his posterity have been doing. *SpeLatter.*

ADULTERATE. *adj.* [from *to adulterate*.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.
I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Err.*

--That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Shakespeare.*

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker
of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Government of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and silver, and
may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ADULTERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]
The quality or state of being adulterate, or coun-
terfeit.

ADULTERATION. *n. f.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by fo-
reign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal
simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting; but
if it be done avowedly, and without disguising,
it may be a great saving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 798.*

2. The state of being adulterated, or contam-
inated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of the
noblest wines, where something of the colour,
spirit, and flavour will remain. *Folcon on the Glass.*

ADULTERER. *n. f.* [from *adulter*, *Lat.*] The person
guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold;
For tho' the law makes null the *adulter*'s deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

ADULTERESS. *n. f.* [from *adulter*, *Lat.*] A wo-
man that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked,
What was the punishment for *adulteresses*? There
are no such things here. *Government of the Tongue, § 3.*
Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adulter*'s brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ADULTERINE. *n. f.* [from *adulterine*, *Fr.* *adulterinus*,
Lat.] A child born of an adulteress; a term of
canon law.

ADULTEROUS. *adj.* [from *adulter*, *Lat.*] Guilty of
adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony most large

In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the
injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make pro-
vision for the children, that they may not injure
the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adulterous* youth re-
ly'd;

Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?
Dryden's Æn.

ADULTERY. *n. f.* [from *adulterium*, *Lat.*] The act
of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left.
The wife's *adultery*, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought which can intrude)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

ADUMBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*.] That
which gives a slight resemblance.

TO ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [from *adumbrare*, *Lat.*]

To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to
exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which sha-
dows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as
refuge; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those
positive excellencies, which can endear or recom-
mend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. *n. f.* [from *adumbrare*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight
and imperfect representation. See *ADUMBRATE*.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it
is rather an impulsion or confusion of the air,
than an elision or section of the same. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 187.*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a
thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the
hangings; the right one is on the other side the
grave: and our knowledge is but like those bro-
ken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration*. *Glauville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of
the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sen-
sible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNATION. *n. f.* [from *adunare*, *Lat.*]

The state of being united; union: a word of lit-
tle use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and
water, are supposed to be united into one lump,
the cold does not cause any real union or *aduna-*
tion, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the
liquor into ice; the other bodies being accident-
ally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it,
but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADUNCITY. *n. f.* [from *aduncitas*, *Lat.*] Crooked-
ness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *aduncity* of
the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the
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cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

ADU'QUE. *adj.* [aduncus, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 238.

ADVOCACY. *n. f.* [from advocate.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, l. i.*

ADVOCATE. *n. f.* [advocatus, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is styled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *patronus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayl. Par.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;

What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:

Learn this; and, after, envy not the store

Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor.

Dryden's Persius.

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dare trust me with her little babe, I'll shew't the king, and undertake to be Her *advocate* to th' loudest. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresh experience.

Temple's Miscellanies.

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,

And *advocates* for folly dead and gone.

Pope's Epistles.

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,

And propitiation; all his works on me,

Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Para. Lost.*

ADVOCATION. *n. f.* [from advocate.] The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;

My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,

Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd.

Shakespeare's Othello.

ADVOLATION. *n. f.* [advolo, *advolutum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something. *Dict.*

ADVOLUTION. *n. f.* [advolutio, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRY. *n. f.* [avoutrie, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape.

Bacon's Henry VII.

ADVOWE'. *n. f.* He that has the right of *advowson*. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. f.* [In common law.]

A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Corvel.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [aduro, Lat.] To burn up: not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 319.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [adustus, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust*, or fragile. *Bacon.*

AER

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as cholera, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.

The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art,
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Paradise Lost.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *adusted* cholera, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That which may be *adust*, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADUSTION. *n. f.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquate fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. f.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *æquator*, *æquinoxial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆGLOGUE. *n. f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather in *æclogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue, with this kind wherein it faulteth.

Spenser's Pastorals.

ÆGILOPS. *n. f.* *αἰγώψ*, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.

A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye.

ÆGYPTIACUM. *n. f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrise and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL.

In compound names, as *πᾶν* in the Greek compounds, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin*, is a complete conqueror: *Albert*, all illustrious: *Alfred*, altogether reverend: *Alfred*, altogether peaceful. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLF, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *bulph*, *kilp*, *helfe*, and, at this day, *helfe*) implies assistance. So *Ælfrin* is victorious, and *Ælfrwald*, an auxiliary governor; *Ælfgifa*, a lender of assistance: with which *Boetius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.

ÆRIAL. *adj.* [aërius, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terour through the dark *aerial* hall.

Paradise Lost.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glasses at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles than animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

AFE

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews.

Dryd. Virg. Georg.

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapés
Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and serene air.

Paradise Regained.

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree.

Pope's Essay on Man.

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls,
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,

Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Phillips.*

ÆRIE. *n. f.* [aërie, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Corvel.*

ÆRO'LOGY. *n. f.* [ἀῖρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

ÆROMANCY. *n. f.* [ἀῖρ and μανία, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

ÆRO'METRY. *n. f.* [ἀῖρ and μέτρον, Gr.] The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

ÆRO'SCOPY. *n. f.* [ἀῖρ and σκόπος, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. f.*

A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *n. f.* [ἀἴτης, an eagle.] Eagle-stone.

It is about the bigness of a chestnut, and hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

ÆFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See FARA.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,

To be commenc'd in strouds *æfar* remote? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; inso much as in listening to attain a sound *æfar* off, men hold their breath.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 284.

2. To or from a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *æfar*,
The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war.

Dryden.

3. From *æfar*; from a distant place.

The rough Vultur, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from *æfar* in hollow murmur sounds.

Addison on Italy.

4. *Æfar* off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *æfar* off, and to be governed as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

ÆFE'ARD. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made *æfeard*.

Fairy Queen.

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *æfeard*?
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Till he cherish too much beard,
And make Love, or me *æfeard*.

Ben Jonson's Underwoods.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *afraid* of himself. *Peacbam.*

It is now obsolete; the last authour whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.

AFFER. *n. f.* [Lat.] The south-west wind. With adverse blasts upturns them from the south, Notus and *Affer*, black with thund'rous clouds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

AFFABILITY. *n. f.* [affabilitas, Fr. *affabilité*, Lat.] See *AFFABLE*.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiors.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability*, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a public minister to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [affable, Fr. *affable*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accessible; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiors.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakespeare. Tam. Shrew.*

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii.*
2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

AFFABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; *affability*.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an *affable* manner; courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [affabre, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULATION. *n. f.* [affabulatio, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFAIR. *n. f.* [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and public matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*
A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs*. *Watts's Logic.*

What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their sinking country lent,
Was all destroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

To *AFFAIR*. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to; to establish: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dares not check thee!
His title is *affair'd*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

AFFECT. *n. f.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affect; passion; sensation.
It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head; so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 97.*

2. Quality; circumstance.
I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wifeman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affectation*. To *AFFECT*. *v. a.* [affecter, Fr. *affectio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine
As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even these two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and live; he must be much more *affected*, when he considers, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. *Addis. Spect. N° 513.*

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.

Atrides broke
His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
Wife are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway. *Dryden's Iliad.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort *affect*. *Hooker, b. i.*

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Think not that wars we love, and strife *affects*;
Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
None but a woman could a man direct,
To tell us women what we most *affect*. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

6. To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
Before the rest *affected* still to stand,
And watch'd my eye, preventing my command. *Prior.*

These often carry the humour so far, till their *affected* coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover. *Addison, Spectator, N° 171.*

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though both seem neglected;
Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,

Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Gran.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall

have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFECTATION. *n. f.* [affectatio, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, disliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker, b. iv. § 7.*

2. An artificial shew; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator, N° 264.*

AFFECTED. *participle adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The model they seemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antic, lisping, *affected* phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, an *affected* lady.

AFFECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.]

1. In an *affected* manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Govern. of the Tongue, § 5.*

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some misperceptions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting of men's manners, as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTION. *n. f.* [affection, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
cannot contain their urine, for *affection*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney, b. i.*

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker, b. i.*

To speak truth of Cæsar,
I have not known when his *affections* sway'd
More than his reason. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and desire. *Tilkinson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some persons: often with *so* or *towards*, before the person.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my affection.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
My king is tangl'd in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Shakespeare.
What warmth is there in your affections towards
any of these princely suitors?

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
Make his interest depend upon mutual affection
and good correspondence with others.

Collier on General Kindness.
Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone shall share
His last affection, as his early care.

Pope.
4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment,
as that which may be overborn by my zeal and
affection to this cause.

Bacon.
Set your affection upon my words; desire them,
and ye shall be instructed.

Wisdom, vi. 11.
His integrity to the king was without blemish,
and his affection to the church so notorious, that he
never deserted it.

Clarendon.
All the precepts of christianity command us to
moderate our passions, to temper our affections to-
wards all things below.

Temple.
Let not the mind of a student be under the in-
fluence of warm affection to things of sense, when
he comes to the search of truth.

Wat's Improvement of the Mind.
5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attri-
buted to what mathematicians deliver, must be
restrained to what they teach, concerning those
purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and
geometry, where the affections of quantity are ab-
stractedly considered.

Boyle.
The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice
to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the
voice some particular affection of sound in its pas-
sage before it come to the lips.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
God may have joined immaterial souls to other
kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and,
from those different laws of union, there will
arise quite different affections, and natures, and
species of the compound beings.

Bentley's Sermon.
7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seem'd to me a venereal gonorrhæa, and
others thought it arose from some scorbutical af-
fection.

Wisehead's Surgery.
8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representation of any pas-
sion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon
a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon
a stage.

Wotton's Architecture.
9. It is used by Shakespeare sometimes for af-
fection.

There was nothing in it that could indite the
author of affection.

Shakespeare.
AFFECTIONATE. *adj.* [affectionné, Fr. from
affection.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved: warm;
zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him,
men can never be too affectionate; and it is as true,
that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes
too passionate.

Sprat's Sermons.
2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the
particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire;
being affectionate, of old, to the war of France.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture, I
know not with how affectionate countenance, but,
I am sure, with a most affectionate mind.

Sidney.
Away they fly
Affectionate, and undesiring bear
The most delicious morsel to their young.

Thomson's Spring.
4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this affectionate care of
Providence for our happiness, with what wonder
must we observe the little effect it has on men.

Rogers's Sermons.
AFFECTIONATELY. *adv.* [from affectionate.]
In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; be-
nevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from affectionate.]
The quality or state of being affectionate; fond-
ness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFECTIONED. *adj.* [from affection.]
1. Affected, conceited. This sense is now ob-
solete.

An affectioned ass that cons state without book,
and utters it by great swaths.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly affectioned one to another. *Rom. xii. 10.*

AFFECTIONUSLY. *adv.* [from affect.] In an af-
fecting manner.

AFFECTIVE. *adj.* [from affect.] That which
affects; that which strongly touches. It is gene-
rally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of
it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the
effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and
affective sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim
our affections from this valley of tears.

Rogers.
AFFECTUOSITY. *n. f.* [from affectuous. Passi-
onateness.

AFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [from affect.] Full of pas-
sion; as, an affectuous speech: a word little used.

TO AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [affect, Fr.] A law term,
signifying to confirm. See AFEARD.

AFFERORS. *n. f.* [from afferre.]
Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon
oath, to mulct such as have committed faults ar-
bitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty
set down by statute.

Cowel.
AFFIANCE. *n. f.* [affiance, from affier, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents fought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Fairy Queen, b. ii.
2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reli-
ance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.---
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond af-
fiance?

Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
3. Trust in the divine promises and protection.

To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of grace,
where there is pardon reached out to all truly pe-
nitent sinners, and assistance promised, and en-
gaged, and bestowed upon very easy conditions,
viz. humility, prayer, and affiance in him.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
There can be no surer way to success, than by
disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and re-
ferring the events of things to God with an impli-
cit affiance.

Atterbury's Sermons.
TO AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun affiance.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to
marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was affianced long time before,

And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False, errant knight, infamous and forewore.

Fairy Queen.
Her should Angelo have married; was affianced

to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; be-
tween which time of the contract, and limit of
the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having,
in that vessel the dowry of his sister.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whose'er thou art, securely rest,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope's Ody.*

AFFI'ANCER. *n. f.* [from affianc.] He that
makes a contract of marriage between two par-
ties.

AFFIDATION. } *n. f.* [from affido, Lat. See
AFFIDATURE. } AFFIED.] Mutual contract;
mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDAVIT. *n. f.* [affidavit signifies, in the
language of the common law, be made oath.] A de-
claration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'size in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits.

Donne.
Count Rechteren should have made affidavit,
that his servants had been affronted, and then
Monsieur Mefnager would have done him justice.

Spektor, N.º 481.
AFFI'ED. *participial adj.* [from the verb affi, de-
rived from affido, Lat. Bracton using the phrase
affidare mulieres.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we affi'd, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand.

Shakespeare.
AFFILIATION. *n. f.* [from ad and filius, Lat.]
Adoption; the act of taking a son.

Chambers.
AFFINAGE. *n. f.* [affinage, Fr.] The act of re-
fining metals by the cupel.

Dict.
AFFI'NED. *adj.* [from affinis, Lat.] Joined by
affinity to another; related to another.

If partially affi'd, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier.

Shakespeare's Othello.
AFFI'NITY. *n. f.* [affinité, Fr. from affinis,
Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted
by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and
by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposi-
ed to consanguinity, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*,
and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the
relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of
rage killing many guiltless persons, either for af-
finity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.

Sidney, b. ii.
And Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh king
of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.

1 Kings, iii. 1.
A breach was made with France itself, not-
withstanding so strait an affinity, so lately accom-
plished; as if, indeed (according to that pleasant
maxim of state) kingdoms were never married.

Watson.
2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance
to: spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only
in this island, having great affinity with the old
Gallick.

Camden.
All things that have affinity with the heavens,
move upon the center of another, which they be-
nefit.

Bacon, Essay xxiv.
The art of painting hath wonderful affinity with
that of poetry.

Dryden, Dufresnoy, Pref.
Man is more distinguished by devotion than by
reason, as several brute creatures discover some-
thing like reason, though they betray not any
thing that bears the least affinity to devotion.

Addison, Spectator, N.º 201.
TO AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [affirmo, Lat.] To declare;
to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe.

Shakespeare's Henry V.
TO AFFI'RM, *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to affirm a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judg-
ment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The

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The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to affirm; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this sense we say, to affirm the truth.
AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*] That which may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and affirmable of him when present, are now affirmable and applicable to him though past. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

AFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in affirmance of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Di.*

AFFIRMATION. *n. f.* [affirmatio, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody affirmation, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakespeare, Cymbel.*

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to repeal.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the affirmation, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, opposed to negative; in which sense we use the affirmative absolutely, that is, the affirmative position.

For the affirmative, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the affirmative. *Dryden.*

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where affirmative quantities vanish or cease, their negative ones begin: so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to persons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative*] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only affirmatively, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AFFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logic.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [affigo, affixum, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or a posteriori; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly affixed applause and disgrace

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where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very good influence on public conduct; though on secret villainies it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixed to gratitude. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do stare
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Sponser.*

AFFIX. *n. f.* [affixum, Lat.] A term of grammar. Something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its affixa, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFIXION. *n. f.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Di.*

AFFLATION. *n. f.* [affio, afflatum, Lat.] The act of breathing upon anything. *Di.*

AFFLATUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his afflatus. *Spenser on the Odyssey.*

To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [affligo, afflictum, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and afflict them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b. v. § 17.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The lights burn blue---Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and afflict not thyself in thine own counsel. *Eccles. xxx. 21.*

A father afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear afflicts my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive to be afflicted, has often at before the causal noun; by is likewise proper.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison, Spectator.*

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflicted.*] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *afflict.*] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. f.* [afflictio, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker, b. v. § 43.*

We'll bring you to one that you have cozened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting affliction. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to prosperity.

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears affliction,
Great and majestic in his griefs like Cato? *Addison's Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in affliction, and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spectator, No. 257.*

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

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Nor can they find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' afflictive keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philipi.*

Restless Proserpine---

---On the spacious land and liquid main,
Spreads, slow disease, and darts afflictive pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [affluence, Fr. affluentia, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concurrence. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and affluence to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENCY. *n. f.* The same with affluence.

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [affluent, Fr. affluent, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk; by the affluent blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the affluent store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Di.*

AFFLUX. *n. f.* [affluxus, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be by new affluxes to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one afflux of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the afflux of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLUXION. *n. f.* [affluxio, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else denominated from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [affourer, affourager, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arrived, the door
To him did open, and afforded way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it affordeth despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, I can afford this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, traders can afford more finery in peace than war.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.
It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. f.* [from *afforest*.] The charter of *Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRAY. *v. a.* [*affrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frager*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The fame to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would affray.

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confusion: out of use.
Let the night be calm and quiet some,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

AFFRICTION. *n. f.* [*affriccio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriccio* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT**.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name affrights me, whose sound is death.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Godlike his courage seem'd, whom nor delight

Could soften, nor the face of death affright. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threatened with alarm)

Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,

Shall, more than once, the Punic bands affright. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at*

before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be affrighted at them: for the

Lord thy God is among you. *Deut. vii. 21.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the

thing feared.

As one affright

With bellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,

He then uprose. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,

Does shew to him that walks in fear and sad

affright. *Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close

In streets, but here and there a straggling house;

Yet still he was at hand, without request,

To serve the sick; to succour the distressed:

Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright,

The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods

Upraid our suff'rings, and would humble them,

By sending these affrights, while we are here,

That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *Ben Jonson's Catil.*

The war at hand appears with more affright,

And rises ev'ry moment to the sight. *Dryden's Æn.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of

affright or terror; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or

affrightful to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. f.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

She awaked with the affrightment of a dream. *Wotton.*

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill

the child's mind with terror and affrightment;

which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves

no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind,

return to affrightments or doubtings, have not been

hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad*

frontem stare, *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to in-

sult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This

seems the genuine and original sense of the word,

which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,

That he, as 'twere by accident, may here

affront Ophelia. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The seditious, the next day, affronted the king's

forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when

they found both ready and resolute to fight, they

desired enterparlance. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,

And with their darknefs durst affront his light. *Paradise Lost.*

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly.

With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cer-

vantes, that, if a man strikes another on the

back, and then runs away, the person so struck

is injured, but not affronted; an affront always

implying a justification of the act.

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,

Yet fatest thou an idle looker on. *Fairfax, i. 51.*

But harm precedes not sin, only our foe,

Tempting, affronts us with his foul esteem

Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

I would learn the cause, why Torrifmond,

Within my palace walls, within my hearing,

Almost within my sight, affronts a prince,

Who shortly shall command him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for

the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But

how can one imagine, that the Fathers would

have dared to affront the wife of Aurelius. *Addison.*

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [from the verb *affront*.]

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or

rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing

affronts to his son. *Bacon's Essays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my

chains:

The grace is vanish'd, but th' affront remains. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is

concluded to be so in all; and to think or say

otherwise, is thought so unjust an affront, and so

senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so

much reluctance as advice: we look upon the

man who gives it us, as offering an affront to

our understanding, and treating us like children

or idiots. *Addison, Spectator, N^o. 512.*

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general

sense.

Of have they violated

The temple, oft the law with foul affronts,

Abominations rather. *Milton's Para. Regained.*

3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not

frequent, though regularly deducible from the

derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god

I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded

On hostile ground, none daring my affront. *Samson Agonist.*

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather pec-

uliar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attack'd the pirates of Crete, and, by

his too great presumption, was defeated; upon

the sense of which affront he died with grief. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

AFFRONT. *n. f.* [from *affront*.] The person

that affronts.

AFFRONTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal

ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean;

some are kind, others are affronting and re-

proachful, because of the secondary idea which

custom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logic.*

To AFFUSE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To

pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained

any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably

have discovered itself, by making an ebullition

with the affused liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFUSION. *n. f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pour-

ing one thing upon another.

Upon the affusion of a tincture of galls, it im-

mediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Mus.*

To AFFY. *v. a.* [*affir*, Fr. *affidare*, *mulierem*,

Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,

For daring to affy a mighty lord

Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To AFFY. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put

trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do affy

In thy uprightness and integrity,

That I will here dismiss my loving friends. *Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.*

AFFIELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD**.]

To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard.

What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,

Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,

To milk my kine, for so should housewives do. *Gay.*

AFFLAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT**.]

Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-

trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all

his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth

upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

AFFLOAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See **FLOAT**.]

Floating; born up in the water; not sinking;

in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,

Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;

Omitted, all the voyage of their life

Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

On such a full sea are we now *afloat*;

And we must take the current when it serves,

Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it

is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical

height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky

word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to

your own purpose, as a spark of fire falling

upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally several hundred loads of

timber *afloat*, for they cut above twenty-five

leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in

their contributions. *Addison's Italy.*

AFOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a

village not far off; and dispatching his horse in

some fort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thi-

ther. *Shakespeare.*

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*.

I pry'thee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,

Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul

Observe mine uncle. *Shakespeare.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard

not—

'Tis said they are *afoot*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See **BEFORE**.]

1. Not behind; as he held the shield *afore*: not

in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as,

he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be ere *afore* you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AFORE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged.

Ezra's, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. First in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,

And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd; Will you go on *afore*? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore* His body monstrous, horrible and vast.

Fairy Queen.

AFOREGOING. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.

Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

AFORENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter. *Peachment on Draw.*

AFORESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.

Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 771.

AFORETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Susannah.*

AFFRAY. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray*.] It should therefore properly be written with *ff*.

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalms* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has the particle of before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death *afraid*, In anguish of her spirit thus she pray'd. *Dry. Fab.*

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath, Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid* of death,

It haply be thy will, that I should know Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;

From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel The clouds that prefs my soul. *Prior.*

AFFRESH. *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See **FRESH**.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words.

Watts's Logic.

AFFRONT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. i.

AFTER. *prep.* [æftɜː, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood behind him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says Lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—

—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. *I Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways.

Newton's Opticks.

4. Posterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight; Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.

Dryden's Fables.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him.

Locke.

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value.

Bacon.

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design.

Addison's Italy.

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the *Philms*, how frequently are persons compared to cedars.

Pope's Odyssey, notes.

AFTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*.

Bacon.

Those who, from the pit of hell

Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix Their seats long *after* next the seat of God.

Paradise Lost.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification; some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTER ACCEPTATION. [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space, I mean, in each apart, contract the place:

Some, who to greater length extend the line, The church's *after* *acceptation* join. *Dry. Hind and Pan.*

AFTERAGES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, *This will be done in some afterage*.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd, Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide.

Sir John Denham.

What an opinion will *after* *ages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out.

Addison.

AFTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour; but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts.

Atterbury's Sermons.

But, *after all*, if they have any merit it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works

Pope on Pastoral Poetry.

AFTERBIRTH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved which is brought away *after*; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood as make it cast out a tumour.

Wise man's Surgery.

AFTERCLAP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening *after* an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed they closely went, For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Spens. Hub. Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

AFTERCOST. *n. f.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred *after* the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

AFTERCROP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AFTER-DINNER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just *after* dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age, But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep, Dreaming on both. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. f.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] Endeavours made *after* the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the found of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like founds.

Locke.

AFTER-ENQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *after* and *enquiry*.] Enquiry made *after* the fact committed, or *after* life.

You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that, which I am sure, you do not know, or lump the *after-enquiry* on your peril. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

AFTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him As little as a crow, or less, ere left To *aftereye* him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

AFTERGAME. *n. f.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised *after* the original design has miscarried; methods taken *after* the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive; Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison's Cato.*

AFTERHOURS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act, That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

AFTER-LIVER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent Unto myself, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney's b. ii.*

AFTERLOVE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault? If but the first, how heinous ere it be, To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

AFTERMATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *math*, from *now*.] The latter math; the second crop of grass mown in autumn. See **AFTERCROP**.

AFTER-

AFTERNOON. *n. f.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.

Donne.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the business of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the
afternoon.

Dryden's Persius, Sat. i.

AFTERPAINS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *pain*.]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

AFTERPART. *n. f.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement.

Locke.

AFTERPROOF. *n. f.* [from *after* and *proof*.]

1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.
2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect.

Wotton.

AFTERTASTE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *taste*.] A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second-thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicious, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fit.

Dryden's Fables.

AFTER-TIMES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *time*.] Succeeding times. See **AFTERAGES**.

You promis'd once a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law.

Dryden's Virgil.

AFTERTOSSING. *n. f.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea, when the storm is laid.

Addison's Freeholder.

AFTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after* and *peard*, Sax.] In succeeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up, and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted.

Hooker.

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*.

L'Estrange.

AFTERWIT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See **AFTERTHOUGHT**.

There is no recalling what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late when the mischief is done.

L'Estrange.

AFTER-WRATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock

The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
To excuse their *after-wrath*.

Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

AGA. *n. f.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAIN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy pow'r were safe.

Waller.

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*

New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.

Dryden's Aeneid.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superintition.

Swift.

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit encreased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature.

Bacon.

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame.

L'Estrange's Fables.

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below.

Dryden.

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ache,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The best I had, a prince's wrought it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*.

Shakspeare's King John.

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.
That he hath given will he pay *again*.

Prov. xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again*? Action.

Bacon's Essays.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof.

Bacon's Natu. Hist.

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Bacon.

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,

Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,

Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife.

Pope.

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse.

Locke.

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again*? *Rom. ix. 20.*

12. Back; as, returning from some message.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go.

Deut. i. 22.

AGAINST. *prep.* [angeon, ongeonb, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him.

Gen. xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief.

Hooker.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair.

Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will.

Souls.

The god, uneasy till he slept *again*,
Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud.

Dryden.

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not.

Swift's Miscellanies.

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not.

Tillotson.

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery that ever appeared in England.

Swift.

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Boils and plagues

Plaister you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream.

Bacon.

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life]

Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Against the public sanctions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success;
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court.

Dryden.

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her nature is;

Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.

Sir J. Davis.

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed, as, *against* he comes, that is, *against* the time when he comes.

Thence the them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,

And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministrd.

Fairy Queen.

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers.

Hooker.

Some say that ever *against* that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,

The bird of dawning singeth all night long:
And then they say no spirit walks abroad;

The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;

So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

To that purpose he made haste to Bristol, that all things might be ready *against* the prince came thither.

Clarendon.

Against the promis'd time provides with care,

And

And hastens in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered against another day. *Stillington.*

AGALAXY, *n. f.* [from *a* and *galeos*, Gr.] Want of milk. *Diet.*

AGAPHE, *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness; as a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmeared with gold.
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape. *Philips.*

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all agape. *Philips.*
The whole crowd stood agape, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, No 572.

AGARICK, *n. f.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of mushrooms; the one the Romans call *toletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGAST, *adv.* [This word, which is usually, by later authors, written *agast*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *agast*, from a mistaken etymology. See *AGHAST*.] Struck with terror; amazed; frightened to astonishment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes agast,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

AGATE, *n. f.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] a precious stone of the lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an agate stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind: they have a grey honey ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue. *Woodward.*

AGATY, *adv.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*

To *AGAZE*, *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to set a gazing; as, *amaz*, *avast*, and others.] To strike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terror. The verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd, so they gan espy
An armed knight toward them gallop fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him agast. *Fairy Queen.*

AGAZED, *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which see.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him;

Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army stood agazed on him. *Shak. Henry VI.*

AGE, *n. f.* [*age*, Fr. antiently *eage*, or *aage*; it is deduced by *Ménage*, from *actation*, of *actas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, signified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this sense, we say, the *age* of man, the several *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years: so the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years. *Gen. xlviii. 28.*

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make.
Hence is it that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take. *Sir J. Davis.*

Next, to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *age* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Polsonman.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears
When patriarchs wits surviv'd a thousand years. *Pope.*

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldness.
You see how full of change his *age* is: the observation we have made of it hath not been little: he always loved our sister most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast her off. *Shak. Lear.*

Boys must not have the ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Recommon.*
And on this forehead, where your verse has said,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of profelytes, all that either, being of *age*, desire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our fires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*: In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen, she shall be out of her ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen a man may consent to marriage. *Cowell.*

AGED, *adj.* [from *age*.] It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions. *Hooker.*

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking.

Shak. Measure for Measure.
Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the prophetic.]

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintilian faith of the *aged* oaks.

Stillington's Defence of Dis. on Rom. Idolatry.
AGEDLY, *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.

AGE'S, *adv.* [*agen*, Sax.] Again; in return. See *AGAIN*.

This word is only written in this manner,

though it be in reality the true orthography, for the sake of rhyme.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd *agen*;
None of your sisters have we heard or seen. *Dryd.*
AGENCY, *n. f.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendence and agency of Providence in the natural world. *Woodward's Preface to Natural History.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies. *Swift.*

AGENT, *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; opposed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body: as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. *Bacon's Natural History.*

AGENT, *n. f.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that possesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as need less in regard of the *agent*, which seeth already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known. *Darwin.*

Heav'n made us *agents*, free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place. *Dryd.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another.

—All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, *agents* or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue. *Dryden's Aureng.*

That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGGELATION, *n. f.* [*Lat. gela*.] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or pluvius *aggregation* about the fundamental atoms thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AGGENERATION, *n. f.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *AGGERATE*, *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up.

AGGEROSE, *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps.

To *AGGLOMERATE*, *v. a.* [*agglomerare*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To *AGGLOMERATE*, *v. n.*

Besides, the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages would impervious choke
Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

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AGGLUTINANTS. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb.

AGGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.

AGGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler.

AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [from *aggrandire*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes.

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *n. f.* [from *aggrandire*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. f.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

AGGRATE. *v. a.* [from *aggrare*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,
Court of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modest wife amate,
And each one fought his lady to *aggrate*.

AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [from *aggravare*, Lat.] 1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve
Used by the tempter.

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy.

AGGRAVATION. *n. f.* [from *aggravare*.] 1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head.

3. The extrinsecal circumstances or accidents, which encrease the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law.

If it be weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* not furcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,

I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [from *aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole.

AGGREGATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The complex, or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all.

AGGREGATE. *v. a.* [from *aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* soil
Death, with his mace petrified, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote.

AGGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *aggregatus*.] 1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself.

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen.

3. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an *aggregate*.

AGGRESSED. *v. n.* [from *aggressor*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance
With mingled anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight.

AGGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression*.

AGGRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *aggressus*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the *aggressor*: Let her look to't.

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authours, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*.

AGGRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See To grieve.] 1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex.

It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour

The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight,
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour.

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently.

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the frightening of his fortune; whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade.

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wond'rously's *aggrieved*.

To **AGGROUPE.** *v. a.* [from *agropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight.

AGHAST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (see AGAZE.) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*, or from *a* and *gast*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror.

She fighting fore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings braut,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one
agbaf.

The aged earth *agbaf*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake.

Agbaf he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look *agbaf*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side.

AGILE. *adj.* [from *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head.

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul.

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age.

AGILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. f.* [from *agilis*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour.

AGILLOCHUM. *n. f.* Aloes-wood. A tree in the East Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water.

AGIO. *n. f.* [An Italian word, signifying ease or convenience.]

A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank-notes, and the current money.

AGIST. *v. a.* [from *agiste*, Fr. a bed or resting-place, or from *agiste*, i. e. *stabulari*.] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agisters*, in English *guest* or *gift-takers*. Their function is termed *agistment*; as, *agistment* upon the sea-banks.

This word *agist* is also used, for the taking in of other

men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT. *n. f.* [See **AGIST.**]

It is taken by the canon lawyers in another sense than is mentioned under *agist*. They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouissement*, or *adjustment*.

AGISTOR. *n. f.* [from *agist*.] An officer of the king's forest. See **AGIST.**

AGITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*. Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be disputed. See **AGITATE**, and **AGITATION**.

TO AGITATE. *v. a.* [from *agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the vessel was broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this foreign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole?

Blackmore.

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and botly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute.

Boyle on Colours.

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most *agitate* desperate designs. *K. Charles.*

AGITATION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh rest: for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any *agitation*.

Bacon.

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are sometime in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this fable, upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter.

L'Estrange's Fab.

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her say?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions as thronged upon her.

Tatler, No. 55.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent.

Swift's Miscellanies.

AGITATOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which sense seems to be used the *agitators* of the army.

AGILET. *n. f.* [Some derive it from *αἴλη*, splendour; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aigulette*, Fr.] a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200l. and his gown address'd with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25l.

Hayward.

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieftes of flowers, as in tulips.

AGOMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

AGNAIL. *adj.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNATION. *n. f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from *cognition*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females.

AGNITION. *n. f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

TO AGNIZE. *v. n.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity

I find in hardness.

Shakes. Othello.

AGNOMINATION. *n. f.* [from *agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations.

Cand. n.

AGNUS CASTUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaste Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,

And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore.

Dryden.

AGO. *adj.* [from *agan*, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *ago*.] Past; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use *since*; as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

The great supply,

Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands.

Shakespeare.

This both by others and myself I know,

For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;

Of have been caught within the winding train.

Dryden's Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time *ago*.

Addison's Freeholder.

AGO. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it found full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present *agog* (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble driver shall be able to carry all before him.

South's Sermons.

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*; as, he is *agog*, or you may set him *agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's set *agog*,

In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,

Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,

Thinks all she says or does is justify'd.

Dryden's Fiv. Sat. 6.

This maggot has no sooner set him *agog*, but he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers.

L'Estrange.

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of desire.

On which the saints are all *agog*,

And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudib. cant. ii.*

Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant maids so *agog* for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country.

Addison's Spectator.

AGO. *adv.* [from *agan*, Sax.] Ago; past. See **AGO.**

Is he such a princely one,
As you speak him long *agone*?

Ben Jonson's Fairy Prince.

AGONISM. *n. f.* [from *ἀγωνισμός*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGONING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first *agoning*.

Tatler.

AGONIST. *n. f.* [from *ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONISTES. *n. f.* [from *ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. Milton has so styled his tragedy, because *Samson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

TO AGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin, *ἀγωνίζω*, Gr. *agonizer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Do'st thou behold my poor distracted heart,

Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,

And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?

Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,

To smart and *agonize* at ev'ry pore?

Pope's Essay on Man.

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀγών* and *ἵκναι*, Gr.] Proposing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at public games. *Dict.*

AGONY. *n. f.* [from *ἀγών*, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall end.

Sidney.

Thou who for me did feel such pain,

Whose precious blood the cross did stain,

Let not those *agonies* be vain.

Roscommon.

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,

Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn handling.

That death were better than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen.*

Thee I have mis'd, and thought it long, deprived

Thy presence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*.

Hooker.

AGO. *adv.* [a and good.] In earnest; not fictitiously. Not in use.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,

For I did play a lamentable part.

Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

AGOUTY. *n. f.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his forepaws like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hindfeet, and, when chafed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke.

Trevoux.

TO AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in use.

She granted, and that knight so much *agrac'd*,
That she him taught celestial discipline.

Fairy Queen.

AGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *priv.* and *ἡγάρματις*, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word seldom used but in the Roman history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGREESE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof so flow and sluggish were, Engrofs'd with mud, which did them foul agree.

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agree*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you agree together, the less hurt can your enemies do you. *Brown's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to agree to all reasonable conditions. *2 Maccabees, xi. 14.*

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is agreed on by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly agreed on between them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord; followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. *Matt. v. 25.*

5. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou agree with me for a penny. *Matt. xx. 13.*

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world agrees to confess it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return To the cold marble and contracted urn? And never shall those particles agree, That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point among many, with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should agree upon. *Hooker.*

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall agree to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict; with *to* or *with*.

For many bare false witnesses against him, but their witnesses agreed not together. *Mark, xiv. 56.*

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean; and thy speech agreeth thereto. *Mark, xiv. 70.*

Which testimony I the less scruple to alledge, because it agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst send them from heaven bread agreeing to every taste. *Wisdom.*

His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbutnot on Allments.*

To AGREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see, Some troublesome uproar, or contentious fray, Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage

Did the whole world in civil arms engage,

Are now agreed. *Rafcommon.*

AGREEABLE. *adj.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, agreeable and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

What you do, is not at all agreeable either with so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage the adjective is used by a familiar corruption for the adverb agreeably.

Agreeable breunts, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke on Education.*

3. Pleasing: that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find Pleasing and fair, agreeable and sweet, These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand agreeable remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison, Spectator, N^o. 241.*

AGREEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to: with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from agreeable.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Efd. xviii. 12.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from agree.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREINGNESS. *n. f.* [from agree.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*agreement*, Fr. in law Latin *agrementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggratio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Eccles. xiii. 18.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quivering which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glitter-

ing of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah xxviii. 18.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. *2 Kings xviii. 31.*

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company to talk of this agreement. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

AGRESTICK. OR AGRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustic. *Dick.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dick.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. f.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly advieth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed; I hope to show that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

AGRIMONY. *n. f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRISE. *v. n.* [*agrisan*, Sax.] to look terrible. Out of use. *Spenser.*

To AGRISE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenser.*

AGROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Say what you seek, and whether were you bound?

Were you, by stress of weather cast aground? *Bryden's Fm.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.

AGUE. *n. f.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our cattle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie. Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakespeare.*

Though

He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age, Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other; As if there were an *ague* in his nature,

That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

AGUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*; shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale, With slight and *agued* fear! *Shakesf. Coriolanus.*

AGUE.

AID

A'GUE-FIT. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

A'GUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

A'GUE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to cassia.

To AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*. See *GUISE*.] To dress; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in use.

As her fantastic wit did most delight,
Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.

Fairy Queen.

A'GUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and so serene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguish* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns.

Granville.

A'GUISINESS. *n. f.* [from *aguish*.] The quality of resembling an ague.

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ab! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord.

Isaiah, i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ab!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up.

Isaiah, xxxv. 25.

Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ab!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom.

Dryden's Virg. Georg. iii.

Ab me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty are but one:
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone.

Prior.

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;
Ab that! we loved ourselves but half so well.

Dryden's Juvenal.

AHA', AHA! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me,
and said, *aha, aha!* our eye hath seen it.

Psalms, xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Farther onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead.

Dryden's Aeneid.

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them.

L'Estrange's Fall.

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!
Look up *abeight*, the thrill gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

AIOU'AI. *n. f.* The name of a poisonous plant.

To AID. *v. a.* [*aid*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

AID

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning.

Fairy Queen.

Neither shall they give any thing unto them
that make war upon them, or *aid* them with
victuals, weapons, money, or ships.

Maccabees, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aid*,
We learn that found as well as sense persuades.

Recommen.

AID. *n. f.* [from *To aid*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid* if they are thrown into verse.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubted all your filial claim confess:
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself.

Genesis, i. 6.

Great *aids* came in to him, partly upon misfires, and partly volunteers from many parts.

Bacon's Henry VII.

3. In law.

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own.

Cowell.

AIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support; a word little used.

Off have I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of airy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for *aidance* against the enemy.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful: not in use.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distresses.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

AID'ER. *n. f.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help: a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels.

Bacon's Hen. VII.

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; unfenced.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny: *aidless* came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Corioli, like a planet.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

He had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey.

Milton's Comus.

AIGU'ET. *n. f.* [*aiguilet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of the fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigüets*: that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes.

Fairy Queen.

To AIL. *v. a.* [exlan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the Angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *ailth* thee, Hagar? fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.

Gen. xxi. 17.

AIM

2. It is used in a sense less determinate, for so affect in any manner; as, *something ails me that I cannot fit still*; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus ail?

Sidney.

What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought! Command the empress hither to be brought, I, in her death shall some diversion find, And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommode.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever ails him, or he ails a fever, or fine definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nerves, thy officer *ail*.

Pope.

A'ILMENT. *n. f.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,

Not decent for a husband's eye or ear.

Gran.

I am never ill, but I think of your ailments, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together.

Scott's Letters.

AILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *smere*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Aim! thou at princes, all amaz'd they said,

The last of games?

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To point the view; or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end

To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.

Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereat we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred.

Hooker.

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more,
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore.

Dryden's Aeneid.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquility of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life.

Tillotson.

3. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear.

Dryden.

4. To guess.

AIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Africanus, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.

Dryden's Aeneid, vii. l. 691.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equal'd the most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 47.

But see how oft ambitious *aims* are cross'd,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost.

Pope.

4. The

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.

Spenser on Ireland.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times decess'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their feeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreatur'd.

Shakespeare Henry IV.

AIR. *n. f.* [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly; a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water.

Watts's Logick.

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other *airs*.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 904.

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,

Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton's Par. Lost, l. viii. l. 515.*

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.

Dryden.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oaks play,
And Albion's cliffs rebound the rural lay.

Pope's Pastorals.

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious; but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs* with lameness.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with ev'ry nod, to tumble down.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*.

Dryd. Fables.

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? You gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.

Dryden.

9. Publication; exposure to the public view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is now in use.

It grew from the *airs*, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious; found; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion.
With its sweet *air*.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.

Denb. Soph.

The same *airs* which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.

Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.

Since we have such a treasury of words so proper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention.

Addison, Spectator, N° 406.

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!

Pope's St. Cecilia.

—When the soul is sunk with cares,

Exalts her in enlivening *airs*! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*

Of sad Electra's poet, had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare.

Parad. Regain.

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For the *air* of youth

Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which they have misfed.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular.

Dryden's Aeneid, vi.

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things. *Dryd. Discrepancy.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*
He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*, he conceives himself a being of a superior nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world.

Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse.

Cibambers.

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth.

Hooker, b. v. § 29.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that, in such

cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 914.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn.

Dryd. Virg.

2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little—

Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,

Such parting were too petty. *Shakespeare Cymbeline.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myself* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire; a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aery*, a nest. It is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes despicable stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

AIRBLADDER. *n. f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seem necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

AIRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,

The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame.

Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

AIR-DRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air: a word not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakespeare Macbeth.*

AIRER. *n. f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *n. f.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

AIRING. *n. f.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer-season. *Addison.*

AIRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

Shakespeare J. Caesar.

AIRLING. *n. f.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses, and perhaps a whore.

B. Jonson.

AIRPUMP. *n. f.* [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which

which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, conful of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects, the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniences; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

The air that, in exhausted receivers of air-pumps, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

AIRSHAF.T. n. f. [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY. adj. [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies: as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the airy region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below, And wond'ring at their height, through airy channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire Thro' the wide compass of the airy coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so airy and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wandering troops constrain

Of airy ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind

Of airy threats to awe, whom yet with deeds Thou can't not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high, With empty sound, and airy notions fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many airy propositions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and airy habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryden.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, airy, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and airy at shore, when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISTE. n. f. [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *a'leé*, a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aile* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIR, or EYGH.T. n. f. [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from *ijet*.] A small island in a river.

AJUTAGE. n. f. [ajutage, Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Di7.*

TO AKE. v. n. [from *agō*, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *achō*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace. My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakespeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues Our other healthful members with a sense

Of pain. *Shakespeare.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress, Ere long with'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, the heart *akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*

To know when two authorities are up, Neither supreme, how soon confusion

May enter. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails, And each, by turns, his *aking* heart affails. *Addison.*

AKIN. adj. [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,

In concert act, like modern friends. Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *Æpel*, noble, famous; as also, *Alling* and *Adding*, are corruptions of *Æpling*, noble, splendid, famous.

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *Eald*, ancient; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans, from the Saxon *eald*. *Gibson's Camden.*

ALABASTER. n. f. [*alabaster*.]

A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood, Nor fear that whiter skin of hers than snow, And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shakespeare.*

ALABASTER, adj. Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico.

It is of the colour of fire, that may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so

that the light passing through it, makes it look to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALACK. interj. [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.]

Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot, Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

At thunder now no more I start, Than at the rumbling of a cart:

Nay, what's incredible, *alack!* I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALACKADAY. interj. [This, like the former, is for *alas* the day.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY. adv. [from *alacris*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacris* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacrisly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALACRITY. n. f. [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gayety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine; I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,

Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*

He glad, that now his sea should find a shore, With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,

Springs upward. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Never did men more joyfully obey, Or sooner understood the sign to fly:

With such *alacrity* they bore away, As if, to praise them, all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMPRE. n. f. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.

ALAMO'DE. adv. [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin filken manufacture.

ALAND. adv. [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood, Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand, And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryden.*

ALARM. n. f. [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an alarm. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with founding trumpets, to cry alarms against you. *Chron. xiii. 12.*

The trumpets loud clangour Excites us to arms,

With shrill notes of anger, And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars alarms,

And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an alarm of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms, Thy palace fill with insults and alarms. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO ALARM. v. a. [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with unequal arms.

1. To surprize with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.

2. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, bruth'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands alarm'd the seas below.

ALARM-BELL. *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The alarm brings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, found drums and atabales.

ALARMING. *particp. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an alarming message; an alarming pain.

ALARM-POST. *n. f.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALARM. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarm chang'd to merry meetings.

That Almatro might better bear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' alarms which they bear.

ALARM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace

Moves like a ghost.

ALAS. *interj.* [Latin, Fr. *excl.*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we are in pain.

But yet, alas! O but yet alas! our haps be but hard haps.

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but prefer'st a form, and I a name.

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs.

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus faith the Lord God, smite with thine hand,
and stamp with thy foot, and say, Alas! for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes.

ALAS THE DAY. *interj.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause.

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress:
you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband?

ALAS THE WHILE. *interj.* Ah! unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (alas the while!)

May seem he loved, or else some care he took.

ALAT. *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Late'y; no long time ago.

ALB. *n. f.* [Latin, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests.

ALB. *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all* and *be*.] It is so. Skimmer.] Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Ne would he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, alth his drowsy den was next.

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This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, alth the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law.

One whose eyes,
Alth it unuse to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum.

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, alth he is sure to sustain some loss, though yet considerable inconvenience by his so doing.

ALBUCA. *adj.* [Latin, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the albuginous part thereof.

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an albuginous, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour sunk.

ALBU. *n. f.* [Latin, Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucoma*.

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. f.* See AUBURN.

ALCAHEST. *n. f.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont.

ALCAID. *n. f.* [from *al*, Arab. and *قائد*, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governor of a castle.

Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks.

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens.

ALCA. *n. f.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquors.

The root of *alca*, though green, will give a red stain.

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight-pence, the alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication alchymical of Raymond Lully in the tower of London.

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it alchymically.

ALCHYMIST. *n. f.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchymist,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold.

Every alchymist knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form.

ALCHYMY. *n. f.* [of *al*, Arab. and *كيميا*.] 1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as alchymy doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of any thing what it listeth, and bringeth in the end, all truth to nothing.

O he fits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue, and to worthiness.

Compared to this,
All honours mimic, all wealth alchymy is.

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

White alchymy is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or alchymy is made of copper and asurpimentum.

ALCOHOL. *n. f.* An Arabick term used by chymists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder.

If the same salt shall be reduced into alcohol, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened.

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the alcohol, or rectified spirit which it contains.

ALCOHOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.] 1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

ALCORAN. *n. f.* [al and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish alcoran; and swear to maintain and defend either of them.

ALCOVE. *n. f.* [from *al* and *coram*, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company.

The weary'd champion lull'd in soft alcoves,
The noblest beast of thy romantick groves.
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Ane slept beneath the pompous colonnade.

ALDER. *n. f.* [Latin, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamose, and of a conical figure. The species are; 1. The common or round-leaved alder. 2. The long-leaved alder. 3. The scarlet alder. These trees delight in a very moist soil. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water.

Without the grot, a various silver scene
Appeared around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade.

ALDERLIEVE. *adj. superl.* [from *al*, Arab. and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which has held the longest possession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine alderlievest sovereign;
Makes me the bolder.

ALDERMAN. *n. f.* [from *al*, Arab. and *man*.] 1. The name as senator, *Cornell*. A governor or magistrate, originally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myself, the mayor, and aldermen,
Are come to have some conference with his grace.

Though my own aldermen conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacific mayors,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an alderman of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie.

A L E

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their virtues and superiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* discretion) to attempt service out of the common forms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder. Then *alder* boats first plow'd the ocean. *May's Virgil.*

A'LE. *n. f.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be seeing christenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors. *Arbutnot.*

2. A merry meeting up in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitson lords, And their authorities at wakes and *ales*, With country precedents, and old wives tales, We bring you now. *Ben Jonson.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling *ale* with spice and sugar, and fops of bread: a word now only used in conversation.

Their *aleberries*, cawdles, poffets, each one, Syllibubs made at the milking pale, But what are composed of a pot of good *ale*. *Beaumont.*

A'LE-BREWER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that professes to brew *ale*.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LECONNER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

A'LECAST. *n. f.* [perhaps from *ale* and *castus*, Lat.] The name of an herb. *Diſt.*

A'LECTRYOMANCY. OR **A'LECTOROMANCY.** *n. f.* [αλεκτρων and uanſis.] Divination by a cock. *Diſt.*

A'LEGAR. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, four.] Sour *ale*; a kind of acid made by *ale*, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [alligre, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly: a word not now used.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Groundivy, so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in *ale*. An herb.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *house*.] A house where *ale* is publickly sold; a tipling-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou most beauteous inn, Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee, When triumph is become an *alehouse* guest? *Shakespeare.*

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an *alehouse*; indeed of so much sense as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

These shall each *alehouse*, these each gilhouse mourn,

And answering ginshops sower sighs return. *Pope.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. f.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.] He that keeps *ale* publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse-keepers* in Holland, who were at the same time burgo-masters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler; a word now out of use.

The old *aleknights* of England were well de-painted by Hanville, in the *alehouse-colours* of that time. *C Camden.*

A'LEMBICK. *n. f.* A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

A'LENGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

A'LEERT. *adj.* [alerte, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *a lart*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *aleert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Addis. Spectator.*

A'LEERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *aleert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *aleertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addis. Spectator.*

A'LETASTER. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *taster*.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread and *ale*, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Cowell.*

A'LEVAT. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the *ale* is fermented.

A'LEW. *n. f.* Clamour; outcry. Not in use. *Spenser.*

A'LEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in *ale*: not now in use.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakespeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an *alehouse*.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Let.*

A'LEXANDERS. *n. f.* [synonymus, Lat.] The name of a plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT. *n. f.* The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE. *n. f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last, an only couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought, A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song, That, like a wounded snake, drags its flow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

ALEXIPHARMICK. *adj.* [from αλεξω and φαρμακον.] That which drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

A L E

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALEXITERICAL, OR **ALEXITERICK.** *adj.* [from αλεξω.] That which drives away poison; that which resists fevers.

A'LGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner.* *Gate* is the same as *via*; and still used for way in the Scottish dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obsolete.

Nor had the boaster ever risen more, But that Renaldo's horse ev'n then down fell, And with the fall his leg oppress'd to fore, That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *n. f.* [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Geber* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebra*, a bonefetter; by *Menage*, from *algi*, barat, the restitution of things broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de-Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.

2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of *algebra*.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to the synthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logic.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Diſt.*

ALGIDITY. } *n. f.* [from *algid*.] Chills; cold. *Diſt.*

ALGIDNESS. } *n. f.* [from *algid*.] Chills; cold. *Diſt.*

ALGIFIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Diſt.*

A'LGOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chills. *Diſt.*

A'LGORISM. } *n. f.* Arabick words, which

A'LGORITHM. } are used to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. *Diſt.*

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Diſt.*

ALLIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simson, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, otherwise Smith, otherwise Baker.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [alibilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; or that which may be nourished. *Diſt.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [alienus, Lat.]

VOL. I. N^o. 3. H 1. Foreign

AL I

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land. The mother plant admires the leaves unknown Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*

From native soil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
Inglorious shelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire,
by a similitude not *alien* from their profession. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien* from God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien* from our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ALIEN. *n. f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of another country or family; one not allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers, in whom these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,
And art almost an *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakespeare.*

The lawgiver condemn'd the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. In law.
An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents, out of the king's obedience, so the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denisons. *Cowell.*

To **ALIEN.** *v. a.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To make any thing the property of another. If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale's History of Common Law.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse: with *from*.

The king was disquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

ALIENABLE. *adj.* [*from To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and both must pass from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To **ALIENATE.** *v. a.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries of the Turks were once Christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no Christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections: with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing must not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be

alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Any thing that is apt to disturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men from one another, such as crofs and distasteful humours, is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honest Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addison, Spectator.*

ALIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to: with the particle *from*.

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge by all desperate methods; wholly *alienated* from truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ALIENATION. *n. f.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successor passed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the state was wasted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.
It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [*from ala and fero*, Lat.] Having wings.

ALIGEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To **ALIGGE.** *v. a.* [*from a and lig*, to lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue: an old word even in the time of Spenser, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why sitten we fo,
As weren overwent with woe:

Upon so fair a morrow,
The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *aligge* this bitter blait,
And flake the winter forrow. *Spens. Past.*

To **ALIGHT.** *v. n.* [*alihan*, Sax. *af-lithen*, Dutch.]

1. To come down and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage, and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller,

Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Herb.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;

When with his horse he never will *alight*. *Denb.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;

To the Cumean coast at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this costly frame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and singing to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she *alights*; still preparing for a higher flight at her next fall. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;
Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryden.*

ALIKE. *adv.* [*from a and like*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. In some expressions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalms cxxxix. 12.*

With thee conversing I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*. *Paradise Lost.*

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But diff'ring far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

ALIMENT. *n. f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed. *Glazville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as salt, spice, vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [*from aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompense,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of every plant,
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour
A just supply of *alimental* streams,
Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTALLY. *adv.* [*from alimental*.] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfulest heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. f.* [*from alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary; or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [*from aliment*.]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ALIMETA-

ALK

ALIMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aliment*.]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*.

Bacon's Natural History.

ALIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That which nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ALIMONY. *n. f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

Alimony signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Before they fettled hands and hearts,

Till *Alimony* or death them parts.

Hudibras.

ALIVANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIVOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

ALISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ALITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment.

Dict.

ALIVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were, But some faint signs of feeble life appear.

Dry.

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*, Nor scornful virgins who their charms survive.

Pope.

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined towards them, kept *alive*.

Hooker.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours.

Clarissa.

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the best man *alive*; that is, the best, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live, And unto battle do yourselves address; For yonder comes the prowdest knight *alive*, Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobleness.

Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure.

Clarendon.

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts.

Arbutnot.

ALKAHEST. *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALES'CENT. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid.

Arbutnot.

ALKALI. *n. f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; thus they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive,

producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

AL'CKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water.

Arbutnot.

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizable* salts.

Boyle.

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizable*, turns green.

Newton.

ALKALIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

AL'KANET. *n. f.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine.

Millar.

ALKEKE'NGI. *n. f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*: the plant bears a near resemblance to *Solanum*, or *Nightshade*; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*.

Chambers.

ALKE'RMES. *n. f.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there.

Chambers.

ALL. *adj.* [*Æll*, *Æal*, *ealle*, *alle*, Sax. *oll*, *Welch*; *al*, Dutch; *alle*, Germ. *àl*, Gr.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;

So are they *all*, *all* honourable men.

Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.

To graze the herb *all* leaving,

Devour'd each other.

Milt. Par. Left.

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward.

Tillotson.

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work.

Deut. 5. 13.

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the common-wealth; and *all* this only for the public good.

Locke.

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring,

All the year doth sit and sing;

And rejoicing, smiles to see,

Their green backs wear his livery.

Craheav.

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice.

Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

ALL. *adv.* [See *ALL*, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come.

Spens.

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight Within Corioli gates.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

He swore so loud, That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book.

Shaksp.peare.

ALL

The Saxons could call a comet a faxed star, which is *all* one with *stella cincta*, or *cometa*.

Camden's Remains.

For a large conscience is *all* one, And signifies the same with none.

Hudibras.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around, Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground.

Dryden.

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir.

Locke.

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze.

Addison.

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare, He thinly spreads them through the public square, Where, *all*, beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie, And from each other catch the doleful cry.

Gay.

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward.

Dryden.

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,

That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry

Half my love with him, half my care and duty. Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,

Shaksp. K. Lear.

To love my father *all*.

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonic, But now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it Sufficient work for one man's simple head, *All* were it as the rest but simply writ.

Spenser.

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring, *All* as his straying flock he fed;

And, when his honour hath thee read, Crave pardon for thy hardy head.

Spens, Pastoral.

6. It was anciently in English what it is now in the other Teutonic dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them six-pence *all* too dear.

Song in Shaksp.

Tell us what occasion of import Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife.

Shaksp.peare.

ALL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing. And will she yet debase her eyes on me;

On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?

Shaksp.peare.

Nought's had, *all*'s spent, Where our desire is got without content.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

The youth shall study, and no more engage Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age;

No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife, Chase fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;

Finding the wretched *all* they here can have, But present food, and but a future grave.

Prior.

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success.

Addison.

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we shall be the more remarkable.

Shaksp.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night; But where to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that.

Shaksp.peare.

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming Is not for salutation; we have bus'ness.

Ben Jonson.

3. That is, every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume; And glad her shall resign, when in the end Thou shalt be *all* in *all*; and I in thee,

For ever; and in me *all* whom thou lov'st.

Milton.

They that do not keep up this indifference for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses.

Locke.

4. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

H 2 They

ALL

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and all. *L'Estrange.*

A torch, snuff and all, goes out in a moment, then dipped in the vapour.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

5. All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty*. When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding*; in other cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew.

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* fun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the sovereignty over all.

He now sets before them the high and shining
idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address'd,
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That which subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That which consumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *n. f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all-fours*.

ALL HAIL. *n. f.* [from *all* and *bail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps usually reckoned among them; a term of salutation. *Salve* or *salvete*.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!

All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves! *Walsh.*

ALL HALLOW. } *n. f.* [from *all* and *hallow*.]
ALL HALLOWS. } All saints day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about All saints day.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. f.* [See **ALL-HALLOWN**.] The term near All saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year.

Bacon's Natural History.

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A species of *ironwort*; which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the sovereign right of judgment.

I look with horror back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *All-judging* Heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow
for them. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

ALL

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could no way foresee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being, showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all; omnifick. [See **ALL-SEEING**.]

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being! the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant. *Swift.*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. f.* [from *all* and *see*.] He that sees or beholds every thing; he whose view comprehends all things.

That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest, what I begged in jest. *Shak.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long those perishable forms shall last;
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.

This is *all souls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all souls day* is my body's doomday. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possess of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOIDES. *n. f.* [from *allant*, a gut, and *oides*, shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To **ALLAY.** *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by some from *à la loi*, according to law; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtrude; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,
Of that fell poison, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

No friendly offices shall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with a before it, according to the old form.

If by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

ALL

ALLAY. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' alloy. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of baser metals allay the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible alloy, by little scattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Alloy being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no alloy of jealousy, hope and fear. *Roscommon.*

ALLAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frangum bilis*, or a bridge of gall, obounding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

ALLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?
As if she had suborned some to swear
False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To **ALLEGATE.** *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLEGABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegable* against it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALLEGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *Dict.*

ALLEG'ER. *n. f.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *allegor* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLEG'ANCE. *n. f.* [*allegiance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck [*allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

The

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLEG'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now used.

For your great graces

Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I

Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,

My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

ALLEGOR'ICK. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,

Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton.*

ALLEGOR'ICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGOR'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddesses of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGOR'ICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being *allegorical*. *Dict.*

TO ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by fal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. f.* [*ἀλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word *nympha* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLEGRO. *n. f.* A word, denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

ALLELU'YAH. *n. f.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, *הלל יהוה* and *יהוה*.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies *Praise God*.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which make a proper prelude to those *allelujah's* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. *n. f.* [Ital.] A grave kind of music. *Dict.*

TO ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative will much *alleviate* me in describing the practic part. *Harvey.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provid-

ed excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. *n. f.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light; of allaying or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLEV. *n. f.* [*allé*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide, With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Spenser.*

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knot-grafs, and after spire-grafs. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Yonder *alleys* green, Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Milton.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose; Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose: Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,

Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop. *Dryd.*

The thriving plants ignoble broomsticks made, Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakespeare.*

ALLIANCE. *n. f.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense our histories of Queen Anne mention the *grand alliance*.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' *alliance* join Betwixt the Trojan and th' *Aufonian* line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake, And, for *alliance*'s sake, declare the cause My father lost his head. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Adraftus soon, with gods averfe, shall join. In dire *alliance* with the Theban line; Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy. Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul Leads discontented steps in foreign soil This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home To high promotions. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father, But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addison.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. f.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting anything; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville.*

TO ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. *n. f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See *CROCODILE*.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung, An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins

Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were strung, And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Dis.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. f.* [from *alligate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. f.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodw.*

ALLITERATION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *littera*, Lat.]

Of what the Critics call the *alteration* or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the oldest and best writers, as

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton's Para. Lost.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*allico*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *alodium*.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLODIUM. *n. f.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. f.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pafs or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

TO ALLO'o. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *balloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious mastiff; bid him vex The noxious herd, and print upon their ears A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

ALLOQUY. *n. f.* [*alloguium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Dict.*

TO ALLOT. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision, To shield thee from disasters of the world;

And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back Upon our kingdom. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

ALLOTMENT. *n. f.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Broom.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. f.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See *ALLOTMENT*.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To ALLOW. *v. a.* [*allure*, Fr. from *alludere*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to allow a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind allow for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles allowed by all mankind.

Locke.

The power of music all our hearts allow;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. Pope.

That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I allow to be true.

Swift.

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The powers above

allow obedience.

Shakespeare.

The Lord alloweth the righteous.

Bible.

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, allow too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts.

Locke.

I shall be ready to allow the pope as little power here as you please.

Swift.

4. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would; his roguish mad-
ness

allows itself to any thing

Shakespeare.

But as we were allowed of God to be put in
trist with the gospel, even so we speak, not as
pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.

1 Thess. ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be passed
in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and al-
lowed first by the state of England.

Davies on Ireland.

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an allowed fool.

Shakespeare.

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful I then! if we no tears allow.
To him that gave us peace and empire too.

Waller.

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use;
as, he allowed his son the third part of his in-
come.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to
settle any thing, with some concessions or cau-
tions regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of an-
cient and modern medals, we shall find they both
agree in recording the great actions and successes
in war; allowing still for the different ways of
making it, and the circumstances that attended it.

Addison.

ALLOWABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That which may be admitted without con-
tradiction.

It is not allowable, what is observable in many
pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is repre-
sented, before our Saviour, washing his feet, on
her knees; which will not consist with the text.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. That which is permitted or licensed; law-
ful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone
may discover that which is in the sight of God
allowable.

Hooker.

I was, by the freedom allowable among friends,
tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.

Boyle.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very pecu-
liar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of
it is not only allowable; but laudable.

Atterbury's Sermons.

ALLOWABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *allowable*.]
The quality of being allowable; lawfulness;
exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness,
in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by
some, though better defended by others.

South's Sermons.

ALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath

been with good men long continued, challengeth
allowance of them that succeed, although it plead
for itself nothing.

Hooker.

Without the notion and allowance of spirits,
our philosophy will be lame and defective in one
main part of it.

Locke.

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's allowance,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.

Shakespeare.

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes
to consult and make use of their reason, before
they give allowance to their inclinations.

Locke.

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended
almost as in a besieged town; that is, with cer-
tain allowance.

Bacon.

And his allowance was a continual allowance
given him of the king; a daily rate for every
day all his life.

2 Kings.

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law,
or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic
verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the
thought as the expression; and, as such, requires
the same grains of allowance for it.

Dryden.

Parents never give allowances for an innocent
passion.

Swift.

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.

Shakespeare.

ALLOW. *n. f.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Base metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law ap-
propriated to the pieces of each denomination, is
called the standard. Fine silver is silver without
the mixture of any base metal. Alloy is base
metal mixed with it.

Locke.

Let another piece be coined of the same weight,
wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper,
or other alloy, put into the place, it will be worth
but half as much; for the value of the alloy is
so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned.

Locke.

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by
beasts in more exquisite degree than they are by
men; for they taste them sincere and pure with-
out mixture or alloy.

Atterbury.

ALLUBESCENCY. *n. f.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.]
Willingness; content.

Diſt.

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have
some reference to a thing, without the direct
mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is
used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or
of things, as, the lampoon alludes to his mother's
faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do
seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as
were then in use.

Hooker.

True it is; that many things of this nature be
alluded unto, yea, many things declared.

Hooker.

Then just proportions were taken, and every
thing placed by weight and measure: and this I
doubt not was that artificial structure here alluded
to.

Burnet's Theory.

ALLUMINOR. *n. f.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One
who colours or paints upon paper or parchment;
because he gives graces, light and ornament, to
the letters or figures coloured.

Cowell.

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*lure*, Fr. *luren*, Dutch,
beizen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether
good or bad; to draw towards any thing by en-
ticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of
men, it hath seemed always needful to add re-
wards, which may more allure unto good, than
any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments,
which may more deter from evil, than any sweet-
ness thereto allureth.

Hooker.

The gilded sun in splendour likest heav'n,
Allur'd his eye.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Each flattering hope, and each alluring joy.

Lyttleton.

ALLURE. *n. f.* [from the verb *allure*.] Some-

thing set up to entice birds, or other things, to it.
We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his allure, he told
them both often, and with a vehement voice,
how they were over-topped and trodden down
by gentlemen.

Hayward.

ALLUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *allure*.] That which
allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement;
temptation of pleasure.

Against allurements, custom, and a world
Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,
Or violence.

Milton's Par. Lost.

—Adam, by his wife's allurements, fell.

Par. Regained.

To shun th' allurements is not hard

To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well pre-
par'd;
But wondrous difficult when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' in-
volving net.

Dryden.

ALLURER. *n. f.* [from *allure*.] The person
that allures; enticer; enveigler.

ALLURINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an al-
luring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *alluring*.] The
quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; tem-
ptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION. *n. f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is
spoken with reference to something supposed to
be already known, and therefore not expressed;
a hint; an implication. It has the particle *io*.

Here are manifest allusions and footsteps of the
dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge,
and will be in its last ruin.

Burnet's Theory.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore.

Dryden.

Expressions now out of use, allusions to customs
lost to us, and various particularities, must needs
continue several passages in the dark.

Locke.

ALLUSIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hint-
ing at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain,
and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper
force of the words, and no negative objection re-
quires us to depart from it; and the expression in
the other, is figurative or allusive, and the doc-
trine, deduced from it, liable to great objections;
it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain
the extent of the figure and allusion to a consis-
tency with the former.

Rogers's Sermons.

ALLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an al-
lusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified
him, within the compass of one generation, were,
according to his prediction, destroyed by the Ro-
mans, and preyed upon by those eagles (Matt
xxiv. 28.) by which, allusively, are noted the Ro-
man armies, whose ensign was the eagle.

Haunmond.

ALLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *allusive*.] The
quality of being allusive.

ALLUSION. *n. f.* [*allusio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else
by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something
else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to
that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is
defined an insensible increment, brought by the
water.

Cowell.

ALLUVIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That which
is carried by water to another place, and lodged
upon something else.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*alio*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or con-
federacy.

All these septes are allied to the inhabitants of
the North, so as there is no hope that they will
ever serve faithfully against them.

Spenser on Irish.

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally
The common interest, or endear the tie.

Pope.

To the sun ally'd,
From him they draw the animating fire.

Thomson.

2. To make a relation between two things,
by similitude, or resemblance, or any other
means.

Two lines are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's fence; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.

ALLY'. *n. f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than shored him.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent ally, under their protection.

ALMACANTAR. *n. f.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almucantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *n. f.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

ALMANACK. *n. f.* [Derived by some, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manab*, Heb. to count, or compute, but others, from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month, or *manab*, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonic original, *al*, and *man*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an almanack for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom.

This astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.

Beware the woman too, and thum her fight, Who in these studies does herself delight; By whom a greasy almanack is borne, With often handling, like chaff amber worn.

I'll have a fasting almanack printed on purpose for her use.

ALMANDINE. *n. f.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate.

ALMIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It ferveth to the world for a witness of his almightiness, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and almightiness.

In the wilderness, the bitter and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and reverse his power, and feel the force of his almightiness.

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

He wills you in the name of God almighty, That you divest yourself, and lay apart The borrowed glories, that, by gift of heav'n, By law of nature and of nations, 'long, To him and to his heirs.

ALMOND. *n. f.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Ménage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

ALMOND TREE. *n. f.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the

peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

Like to an almond tree mounted high On top of Green Selenis, all alone, With blossoms brave bedecked daintily, Whose tender locks do tremble every one, At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood, If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load, The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign; Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, OR TONSILS, improperly called *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the oesophagus muscle acts, it compresses the almonds, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat.

The tonsils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it.

ALMOND-FURNACE, OR ALMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

ALMONER, OR ALMNER. *n. f.* [*elemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired for an almoner; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man.

ALMONRY. *n. f.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. Skinner.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there almost, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object.

There can be no such thing or notion, as an almost infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God.

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight, And almost faints beneath the glowing weight.

ALMS. *n. f.* [in Saxon, *elmer*, from *elemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees, Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his That hath received an alms.

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an alms from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities.

ALMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well, As the best order'd meal; For who the relish of these guests will fit, Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit.

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the alms-basket.

ALMSDEED. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and alms-deeds which she did.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou? Thou art not here: murder is thy alms-deed; Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back.

A'LMs-GIVER. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great alms-giver in secret, which shewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own.

A'LMsHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of alms-houses for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into parishes, are manifest.

And to relief of lazars, and weak age Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil, A hundred alms-houses right well supplied.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hospital, or alms-house, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans.

Behold yon alms-house, neat, but void of state, Where age and want sit smiling at the gate.

A'LMsMAN. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads; My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage; My gay apparel for an almsman's gown.

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it coral, others ebony, brazil, or pine. In the Septuagint it is translated wrought wood, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almagum; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses.

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almagum-trees and precious trees.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, OR A'LNAGER. *n. f.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the searcher, measurer, and alnager.

A'LNAGE. *n. f.* [from *alnage*, or *annage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard.

A'LNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.] A service which they call *alnigh*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off.

A'LOES. *n. f.* [אֶלֶס, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the King of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe-tree*; the next part to which is called *Calambac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account of the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect.

2. *Alaes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. *Alaes*

3. *Aloe* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloe tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into Socotorine and Caballine, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'ICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wise man's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'ET. *adv.* [from *alo*, to lift up, *Dan.* *Lofi* air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,

That love has wings, and soars aloft. *Shaksp.*

Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,

Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALO'ET. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary

Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,

That from his lordly eye keep distance due,

Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ALOGY. *n. f.* [from *alogos*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *DiG.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [from *al*, Dutch; from *al* and *one*, or *one*, that is *single*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;

Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaksp.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne

Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. *Dryden.*

God, by whose *alone* power and conservation

we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly *alone*, and they are but sheep which always herd together. *Sidney.*

Alone, for other creature in this place

Living or lifeless to be found was none. *Milton.*

I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli,

If they set down before's; 'fore they remove, Bring up your army. *Shaksp.*

Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;

See how his gorget peers above his gown, To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it, but he had better have *let* it *alone*; for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison.*

ALO'NG. *adv.* [from *longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid *along*. And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,

Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dry.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* pre-

fixed. Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotson.*

They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.

I your comm'fion will forthwith dispatch,

And he to England shall *along with* you. *Shaksp.*

Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along*,

Thy offspring to the place of evil, Hell. *Mil.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it which

it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains

A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.

Take this *along*; and no dispute shall rise

(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*, Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports *alongst* the sea-coast.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

ALO'OF. *adv.* [all off, that is, quite off.]

1. At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *aloof*, And to an hill herself withdrew aside,

From whence she might behold the battle's proof, And else be safe from danger far defied. *Fairy Queen.*

As next in worth,

Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand, While the promiscuous crowd stood yet *aloof*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The noise approaches, though our palace stood *aloof* from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel, And make the cowards stand *aloof* at bay. *Shaksp.*

Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued; at last, when they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Grenada, whereby it became Christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept *aloof* from t'other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The strong may fight *aloof*; Ancæus try'd His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded; But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*, When we would bring him on to some confession Of his true state. *Shaksp.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand *aloof*, there will be still suspicions: it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,

When it is mingled with regards that stand *aloof* from th' entire point. *Shaksp.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*, To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;

That of the great neglecting to be just, Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust. *Wal.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'ring thrice *aloud*.

And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd.*

ALO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly, As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden.*

ALPHA. *n. f.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, faith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

ALPHABET. *n. f.* [from *alpha*, *alpha*, and *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks, the order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,

Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,

But I of these will rest an *alphabet*, And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shaksp.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables, or of one, are wonderful. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get This saying, sooner than the *alphabet*. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

To **ALPHABET.** *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of their alphabet.

ALPHABET'ICAL. *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alpha*-*ALPHABET'ICAL.* *adj.* *betique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABET'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADV. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or at some time past; opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here already.* *Will it be done? It has been done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still of loving two; Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill *Already* move, no longer stay afford;

High in the air, they wave the flaming sword, Your signal to depart. *Dryden's State of Inno.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears survey, *Already* hear the horrid things they say,

Already see you a degraded toist, And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also; likewise: a word now out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;

Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Q.*

ALSO. *adv.* [from *all* and *so*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as, according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also*. *1 Samuel xiv. 44.*

ALTAR. *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat.] It is observed by Junius, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *are* of gentiliism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. The goddess of the nuptial bed,

Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead, Resolv'd

Refolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryden.*
2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd, and faint-
like,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakespeare.*

ALTARAGE. *n. f.* [*altarium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTAR-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-cloths, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peckham on Drawing.*

TO ALTER. *v. a.* [*alter*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot, or interpolate it; to change it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is altered from pale to red.

Do you note

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,

And of an earthly cold? *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*
Acts appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares alter what God hath appointed? *Stillingsfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and flow; but I am no way altered from my opinion of it, at least with any reason which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

TO ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather alters from bright to cloudy.

ALTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alter-ibilis*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That alterable respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a confidante discernment. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, alterable by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be alterable, or no? *Swift.*

ALTERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

ALTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *alibi*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children; and the reason is, because in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

ALTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be alterant or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

ALTERATION. *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Alteration*, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or alteration, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hooker.*

So he with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other alteration will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding alterations, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

ALTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called alteratives, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of dittemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such alterative medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERATION. *n. f.* [*alteration*, Fr. from *alter*, or, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause alteration to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and altercation; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ALTERN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use

To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, altern. *Milton.*

ALTERNACY. *n. f.* [from *alternare*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!

While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTERNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE. *n. f.* [from *alternare*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful alternates of substantial peace,
They blest the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

TO ALTERNATE. *v. a.* [*alternare*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, alternates the disposition of good and evil. *Greiv.*

ALTERNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternare*.] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The prince's Meleinda, bath'd in tears,
And tof'd alternately with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills alternately engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternare*.] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *Dick.*

ALTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *alternare*.] The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppress'd with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and to the defect of alternation would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTERNATIVE. *n. f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange alternative—
Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

ALTERNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternativus*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal alternatively made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTERNATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternativus*.] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dick.*

ALTERNITY. *n. f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the alternity and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*. See *THOUGH*.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, although they be intricate, obscure, and dark; although they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, although in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, although they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

ALTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dick.*

ALTILOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *n. f.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and *metron*.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible, or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'ONANT. } *adj.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High
ALTI'ONOUS. } sounding; pompous or
lofty in sound. *Dick.*

ALTITUDE. *n. f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.
Ten matts attach'd make not the altitude,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

Some define the perpendicular altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd:
Distance and altitude conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, altitude, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal altitude, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.
He did it to please his mother, and to be partly
Vols. I. No. 3. I proud

proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his virtues. *Shakespeare.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volans*.] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER, *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.] 1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjointly; in company. This is rather *all together*.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me, And *altogether* with the Duke of Suffolk, We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakespeare.*

A'LUDEL. *n. f.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, without lute.

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *n. f.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *rock-alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of the common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green; it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. f.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps *alum* calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycerate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum* stones. *W. Leman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alumi*.] Relating to *alum*, or consisting of *alum*.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able awhile to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *W. Leman's Surgery.*

A'WAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; *esalpepega*, Sax. *tatavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *never*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* so continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. [See *To BE*.]

And God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am*: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I *am* hath sent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name, Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*: For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art; Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Love-fulness; the power of pleasing. No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. f.* A sort of pear [See *PEAR*.] so called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See *PEAR*.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maigne*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland *am I* come *again*, To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakespeare.*

What! when we fled *again*, pursued, and struck With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*

The hills, to their supply, Vapour and exhalation, dusk and moist, Sent up *again*.

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung *again*, Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train, Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground; The forest echoes to the crackling found, Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

AMAL'GAM. *n. f.* [*ἀμαλγμα* and *μεταλλή*.] The *AMAL'GAMA.* mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See *AMALGAMATION*.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

TO AMAL'GAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgama*.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMATION. *n. f.* [from *amalgama*.] The art or practice of amalgamating metals. *Amalgamation* is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. f.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and *μαρῖνος*.] The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely or horizontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*.

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once In paradise, fast by the tree of life, Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence, To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,

And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life; And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n, Rows o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream: With these, that never fade, the spirits elect Bind their refulgent locks, inwreath'd with beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AMARA'STHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to *amaranth*; consisting of *amaranth*s.

By the streams that ever flow, By the fragrant winds that blow O'er the Elysian flow'rs, By those happy souls that dwell In yellow meads of Asphodel, Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritudo* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey on Conf.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. f.* [from *amasi*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amasi*ment of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientificis.*

TO AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amass*, Fr.] 1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliever in many. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMA'SS. *n. f.* [*amass*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind of stealth. *Wotton.*

TO AMA'TE. *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate*. See *MATE*.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate, Courted of many a jolly paramour, The which did them in modest wife *amate*, And each one fought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously. *Bramham against Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS. *n. f.* [*ἀμαυρωσις*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from

from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye.

To AMAZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terror.

Yea, I will make many people amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezekiel.*

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heavenly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,

Your courage, truth, your innocence and love, Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but amaze him. If he be not amazed, he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be mocked. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZE. *n. f.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings, And fills all mouths with envy or with praise And all her jealous monarchs with amaze. *Milton.*
Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way, Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling sea; Then casting back his eyes with dire amaze, Sees on the punick shore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMAZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement: with confusion.

I speak amazedly, and it becomes

My marvel, and my message. *Shakespeare.*
Stands Macbeth thus amazedly!

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little amazedness, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEMENT. *n. f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new Fear to his first amazement, staring wide, With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue, Astonish'd stood, as one that had espied Infernal furies, with their chains untied. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! amazement on thy mother sits;

O step between her and her fighting soul:

Concurs in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left Of much amazement to th' infernal crew, Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory Run, with amazement we should read your story; But living virtue, all achievements past, Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

AMAZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an amazing thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible

multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addison.*

AMAZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be amazingly imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watt's Logic.*

AMAZON. *n. f.* [a and *mazō*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an amazon, And fightest with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

AMBAAGES. *n. f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long ambages and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBAIGIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dea.*

AMBASSADE. *n. f.* [ambassade, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador: a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my ambassade, Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakespeare.*

AMBASSADOUR. *n. f.* [ambassadeur, Fr. ambaxador, Span.] It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew *מבשר*, *totell*, and *מבשר*, a messenger; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and *ambasiator*, a servant; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonic, signifying a government, and *Junius* mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambax*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *basus*, *bas*, as supposing the act of sending an ambassador, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write *ambassadour*, not *ambassador*. A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

Ambassadour is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' ambassadours. *Shakespeare.*

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before, Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore; But come, without a pledge, my own ambassadour. *Dryden.*

Oft have their black ambassadours appear'd Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Addison.*

AMBASSADRESS. *n. f.* [ambassadeur, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my ambassadess — Come you to menace war, and loud defiance? Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe.*

AMBASSAGE. *n. f.* [from *ambassadour*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassador.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their ambassage might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

AMBER. *n. f.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambaram*.]

A yellow transparent substance of a gumous

or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum* from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephalis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a chrystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or, that having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevaux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like *ambergris*. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *osofol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peachment.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made, To hide his brows within the vulgar shade; But poplar wreaths around his temples spread, And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addison.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay, And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

AMBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,

With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakespeare.*

AMBER DRINK. *n. f.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

AMBERGRIS. *n. f.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or grey; that is, grey *amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore, by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot toward the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that

were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it.

Trevoux, Chambers.

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know

That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *meja seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. f.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spinens.*] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER. *n. f.* [*Lat.*]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTERTY. *n. f.* [*from ambidexter.*]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. *adj.* [*from ambidexter, Lat.*]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double-dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambidextrous.*]

The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

AMBIENT. *adj.* [*ambius, Lat.*] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills

All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milt.*
The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium.

Newton's Opticks.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn.

Fenton to L. Gower.

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main.

Prior.

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity.

Bentley.

AMBIGU. *n. f.* [*French.*] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part.

King's Art of Cookery.

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [*from ambiguous.*] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents.

Hooker.

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent.

Shakespeare.

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble

you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguous, Lat.*]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark, *Ambiguous*, and with doubtful sense deluding. *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Charvenden.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions.

It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious, or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* God, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke. *Pope.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambiguous.*] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBIGUITY. *n. f.* [*from ambe, Lat. and logy.*]

Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*from ambo and loquor, Lat.*] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUS. *n. f.* [*ambiguum, Lat.*] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

AMBIT. *n. f.* [*ambitus, Lat.*] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The tusk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Grew's Museum.*

AMBITION. *n. f.* [*ambitio, Lat.*] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphus; that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition*? *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but he well:
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them, while their souls

Are capable of this *ambition*:

Left zeal now melted by the windy breath

Of soft petitions, pity and remorse,

Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gaiety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBITIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus, Lat.*]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to* if expressed by a verb.

We seem *ambitious* God's whole work t'undo. *Downe.*

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryden.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory, defended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel

trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen

Th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threaten'ing clouds. *Shakespeare.*

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from ambitious.*] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,

That with first eyes did distant safety meet. *Dryden.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ambitious.*] The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *n. f.* [*ambio, Lat.*] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

TO AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler, Fr. ambule, Lat.*]

1. To move upon an amble. [See AMBLE.]

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's fiddle, which will be sure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks or shaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury; him time *ambles* withal. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that *ambles*, uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, wimpering she,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient,
As ere did Hercules. *Roscoe's Junc Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shakespeare.*

AMBLE. *n. f.* [*from To amble.*] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still;

and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still.—An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it.

There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

AMBLER. *n. f.* [*from To amble.*] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

AMBLINGLY. *adv.* [*from ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA. *n. f.* [*ambrosia.*]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste, is called *ambrosia*.

2. The name of a plant.

It has male flosculous flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each.

The species are, 1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*.

2. Taller unfavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *Miller.*

AMBROSIAL. *adj.* [*from ambrosia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious delectable.

Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd

All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect

Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues,
Aerial honey and *ambrosial* dews. *Dryden.*

To farthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies. *Pope.*

Ambrosia

A M B

A'MERRY. n. f. [a word corrupted from *almshouse*.] 1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate, and utensils for house-keeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. n. f. [from *ambo*, Lat. and *acc.*] A double ace, so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*

AMBULATION. n. f. [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in station, proceed more offensive lastitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A'MBULATORY. adj. [*ambulus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. That which happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduce hither the princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'MBURY. n. f. A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE. n. f. [*embuscade*, Fr. See *AM-BUSH*.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made, Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. n. f. [*embuscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck, And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats, Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades, Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakefp. Rom. and Jul.*
AMBUH. n. f. [*ambush*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *ambusher*, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,

Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. The act of surprizing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need, With dangerous expedition to invade Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege, Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations. For you, my noble lord of Lancaster, Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shakefpere's Richard II.*

A M E

A'MBUSHED. adj. [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and drefs, To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

A'MBUSHMENT. n. f. [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprise: a word now not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied Where on a funny bank the lambs do play, Full closely creeping by the hinder side, Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

AMBU'ST. adj. [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Diſt.*

AMBU'STION. n. f. [*ambusio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. n. f. [*emil*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. adv. [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, *amen*, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other, As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.

Listening their fear, I could not say *Amen*, When they did say God bless us. *Shakefp. Mac.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting to everlasting, *Amen* and *amen*. *Psalms xli. 13.*

AMENABLE. adj. [*amenable*, Fr. *amener* *quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior fort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENAGE. n. f. [They seem to come from *A'MENANCE. n. f.* [*amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: words disused.

For he is fit to use in all affairs, Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*, Or else for wife and civil governance. *Spenser.*

Well kend him so far space, Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*, When under him he saw his Lybian steed to prance. *Fair v Queen.*

TO AMEND. v. a. [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See *MEND*. *Amend* your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jer. vii. 3.*

3. To restore passages in writers, which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

TO AMEND. v. n. To grow better To *amend* differs from *to improve*; *to improve* supposes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand, They presently *amend*. *Shakefpere's Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. n. f. [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompence is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT. n. f. [*amendement*, Fr.]

A M E

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and amendment. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for amendments; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of amendment, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to amendment of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for amendment. *2 Esdras, xvi. 19.*

Though a serious purpose of amendment, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your amendment, Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shakefpere.*

AME'NDMENT. n. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. n. f. [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. n. f. [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompence; compensation; atonement.

If I have too austere punish'd you, Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shakefpere.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raskin's Essays.*

There I a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw The air imprison'd also, close and damp,

Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*, The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,

With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroic poem. *Dryden.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spektor.*

AME'NITY. n. f. [*amenitas*, Fr. *aminitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Brown.*

AME'NTACEOUS. adj. [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine-tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

TO AMERCE. v. a. [*amerce*, Fr. *opredre* *quelqu'un*, seems to give the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general. Where every one that misleth then her make, Shall be by him *amerced* with penance due. *Spenser.*

2. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general. Where every one that misleth then her make, Shall be by him *amerced* with penance due. *Spenser.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.

Shakespeare.

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs.

Hale.

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine. They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel.

Deut. xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*. Millions of spirits for his fault *amerc'd* Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung For his revolt.

Milton.

AMERCER. n. f. [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMERCEMENT. n. f. [from *amerce*.] The *AMERCIAIMENT.* } pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court.

Corwell.

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves.

Spencer's State of Ireland.

AMES ACE. n. f. [a corruption of the word *ambace*, which appears from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice
And dext'rously to throw the lucky dice:
To thum *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey,
False bones, and put upon me in the play.

Dryd.

AMESS. n. f. [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment.

DiG.

AMETHO'DICAL. adj. [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AMETHYST. n. f. [from *amethystos*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, fairest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald.

Savary, Chambers.

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*.

Woodward.

AMETHYST. [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purple* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE. adj. [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an *amethyst* in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone.

Grew.

AMIA'BLE. adj. [from *amabile*, Fr.] 1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also.

Hooker.

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Intirely to her love; but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed.

Shakespeare, Othello.

2. Pretending love; shewing love. Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing.

Shakespeare.

AMIA'BLENESS. n. f. [from *amiable*.] The quality of being *amiable*; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species.

Addison.

AMIA'BL. adv. [from *amiable*.] In an *amiable* manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE. adj. [from *amicus*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they lived in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene; oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest.

Pope.

AMICABLENESS. n. f. [from *amicable*.] The quality of being *amicable*; friendliness; goodwill.

AMICABLY. adv. [from *amicable*.] In an *amicable* manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see

Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walk
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquests.

Philips.

I found my subjects *amicably* join,
To lessen their defects, by citing mine.

Prior.

In *Am* itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englandman.

AMICE. n. f. [from *amicus*, Lat. *amici*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopi & presbyteris communibus sunt, amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planities.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis d. signat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat maledictio.* Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey.

Milton.

On some a priest, fuccinct in *amice* white,
Attends.

Pope.

AMID. n. f. } prop. [from *a* and *mid*, or *midst*.]
AMIDST. n. f. }

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*

The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.

Milton.

The two ports, the bagnio, and the Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights.

Addison.

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan?

Sidney.

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire.

Milton.

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring;
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring.

Dryden.

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades.

Dryd.

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor found
Amid the radiant orbs be found?

Addison.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

Addison.

AMIS. adv. [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies according to, and *mis*, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek *malos*, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amis* therefore signifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amis*,
Is yet *amis* when it is truly done.

Shakespeare's King John.

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amis*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before.

Hooker.

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amis*, impute it not.

Addison.

3. In an ill sense. She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amis*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss.

Fairfax.

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amis* to be followed by them, whose case is the like.

Hooker.

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amis* to have some conscience.

Tillotson.

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amis*, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you.

Dryden.

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amis*.

Swift.

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amis* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort.

Daniel, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amis* yesterday, but am well to day.

8. *Amis* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amis*, we never say an *amis* action.

9. *Amis* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amis*.

Hamlet.

AMIS'SION. n. f. [from *amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

To *AMIS'T. v. a.* [from *amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffusivity, and *amittit* not its essence, but condition of fluidity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AMITY. n. f. [from *amicitia*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to war, or among the people, opposed to discord, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*.

Hooker.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the absence of your lord.

Shakespeare.

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*.

Denham.

AMMONI'AC. n. f. The name of a drug.

GUM *AMMONIAC* is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agafyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, refinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like

like

like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices.

Savary. Trevoux.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient salt, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stable, or, in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount *Atna*.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass bottles, filled with foot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only foot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot, and putting the whole in a vessel they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*.

Chambers.

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a *sal ammoniac*; for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the ammoniacal quality of animal salt, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite ammoniacal; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of *sal ammoniac*.

Arbutnot.

AMMUNITION. *n. f.* [supposed by some to come from *amunio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it, surely, may be more reasonably derived from *munio*, fortification; *chose à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and ammunition for their defence.

Bacon.

The colonel staid to put in the ammunition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match.

Clarendon.

All the rich mines of learning ransackt are, To furnish ammunition for this war.

Denham.

But now his stores of ammunition spent, His naked valour is his only guard:

Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent, And solitary guns are scarcely heard.

Dryden.

AMMUNITION BREAD. *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. *n. f.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and, by

stifling them a while, deceive the legislature into an amnesty.

Swift.

AMNICOLIST. *n. f.* [*amicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river.

DiA.

AMNIGENOUS. *n. f.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river.

DiA.

AMNION. } *n. f.* [Lat. perhaps from *ἀμνιον*.]
AMNIOS. }

The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fetus is preserved. It is outwardly clothed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion.

Quincy.

AMOMUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides differ about the ancient *amomum*; but the generality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sison* of the ancients, or *bastard fennel*. It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea. The fruit is brought from the East-Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell.

Trevoux. Chambers.

AMONG. } *prep.* [among, german, Saxon.]
AMONGST. }

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows.

Bacon.

The voice of God they heard, Now walking in the garden, by soft winds Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,

And from his presence hid themselves among The thickest trees, both man and wife.

Milton.

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits amongst the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem.

Dryden.

There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design.

Addison.

AMORIST. *n. f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet.

Boyle.

AMOROUSO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured.

DiA.

AMOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle of before the thing loved; in *Shakespeare*, on.

Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it.

Shakespeare.

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes, Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;

Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize, And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew.

Prior.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so *amorous* is nature of whatsoever the produces.

Dryden. Dufresnoy.

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks, Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,

I, that am rudely stamp'd.

Shakespeare. Rich. III.

And, into all things from her air inspir'd The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight.

Milton.

In the *amorous* net First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose.

Milton.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay Under the plantane's shade, and all the day With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,

Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Wallr.*

AMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath, Each fish, which every channel hath, Will *amorously* to thee swim,

Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Dante.*

AMOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being *amorous*; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Bafilus, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*.

Sidney.

Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them.

Boyle on Colours.

AMORT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead: dejected; depressed; ipiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?

Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZATION. } *n. f.* [*amortissement*, *amor-*
AMORTIZEMENT, } *tissement*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes.

Ayliffe's Paragon Juris Canonici.

To AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour.

Blount.

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people.

Bacon.

To AMOVE. *v. a.* [*amovere*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

2. To remove; to move; to alter; a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood, And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?

And do the heavens afford him vital food?

Fairy Queen.

At her so piteous cry was much *amoved* Her champion stout.

Fairy Queen.

To AMOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks.

Burnt's Theory.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount to* this, that more might have been done, or sooner.

Bacon.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

AMOUNT. *n. f.* [from *To amount*.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life, Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?

Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thompson.*

AMOUR. *n. f.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vicious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in poor.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to professure

profecure

prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it.

The restless youth search'd all the world around,
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found?

AMPER. n. f. [*amppe*, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile; a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. adj. [*αἰψυ* and *βίωσις*.]

1. That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,

On land a beast, a fish in water.

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water.

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily.

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,

Motley fruit of mongrel seed;

By the dam from lordlings sprung,

By the fire exhal'd from dung.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. adj. [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. adv. [from *amphibologically*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. n. f. [*ἀμφιβολία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology*.

He that affirm'd, 'gainst sense, snow black to be,
Might prove it by this *amphibology*;
Things are not what they seem.

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies*, into fallacious deductions.

AMPHIBOLOUS. adj. [*αἰψυ* and *βέβαιος*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel,
both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions.

AMPHIBOLOGY. n. f. [*αἰψυ* and *βέβαιος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

AMPHISBÆNA. n. f. [Lat. *αμφισβῆνα*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphibæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by *Nicander*, and others.

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphibæna* dire.

AMPHISCILL. n. f. [Lat. *αμφισκύλλω*, of *αἰψυ* and *σκία*, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHEATRE. n. f. [Lat. *αμφιθέατρον*, of *αἰψυ* and *θέατρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees: to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see.

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a croud'd *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour.

AMPLE. adj. [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends

In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap.

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks.

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Land where, and when you please, with ample leave.

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in so large and ample manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value.

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made ample promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men.

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative; that is, not an epitome.

AMPLENESS. n. f. [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear.

To **AMPLIATE. v. a.** [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain, and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*.

AMPLIATION. n. f. [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense.

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full.

To **AMPLIFICATE. v. a.** [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION. n. f. [*amplification*, Fr. *amplification*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied.

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature.

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagancies into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well with the character of Alcinous.

AMPLIFIER. n. f. [from *To amplify*.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise.

To **AMPLIFY. v. a.** [*amplifier*, Fr.] 1. To enlarge; to encrease any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances.

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the found at the coming out.

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters.

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read

His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*.
Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitors that have laboured in this vineyard.

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.
In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil.

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages.

To **AMPLIFY. v. n.** Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design.

2. To form large and pompous representations.
An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond.

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain.

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants.

AMPLITUDE. n. f. [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitude*, Lat.]

1. Extent.
Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance.

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquiry of nature is, and accustom themselves,

by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,

Perfections absolute, graces divine,

And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and common-wealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fullness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logic.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,

So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,

Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Literbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return

Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,

The woman's feed; obscurely then foretold,

Now *amplifier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wise's Surgery.*

AMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone afunder, with as few strokes as possible.

When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A'MULET. *n. f.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amuletum*, quod *malum* amolitur, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preservative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd;

Beholds th' *amusive* arch before him fly,

Then vanish quite away. *Thomson.*

AMYGDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. *article*, [anc, Saxon. *een*, Dutch, *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *b* mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands a house.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some; as, an elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Pope.

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men an hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and* if.

He can't flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;
An they will take it so; if not, he's plain. *Shakespeare.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

Well I know

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.

— He will *an'* if he live to be a man. *Shakespeare.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as* if.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addison.*

AN. *adv.* [*ana*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *a* or *ana* ʒii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,

Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Corley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

ANA. *n. f.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Tibulliana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMPTICK. *adj.* [*anacamptis*.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* sound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPTICKS. *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHARTICK. *n. f.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆOSIS. *n. f.* [*anacephalosis*.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dict.*

ANACHORETE. *n. f.* [sometimes viciously written *anachorite*; *anachorite*, *anachorite*.] A monk who, with the leave of his superior, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANACHRONISM. *n. f.* [from *anachronos*.] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLASTICKS. *n. f.* [*anaclastis* and *anaclastis*.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPOLOSIS. *n. f.* [*anadiiplosis*.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtue brought upon him.*

ANAGOGETICAL. *adj.* [*anagogia*.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGOGICAL. *adj.* [*anagogia*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

VOL. I. N^o. 3. K A'NAGRAM.

ANAGRAM. *n. f.* [*ἀνά and γράμμα.*] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y,* attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we say?

Donne.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram.* *Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM. *n. f.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letters into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRAMMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *anagrammatist.* Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναλεπτικός.*] Comforting; corroborating; a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous.*] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALOGICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either.

Hales's Origin of Mankind.

ANALOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALOGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANALOGISM. *n. f.* [*ἀναλογισμός.*] An argument from the cause to the effect.

TO ANALOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANALOGOUS. *adj.* [*ἀνά and λόγος.*]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *ana-*

logous in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Estrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has the word to before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANALOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀναλογία.*]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy.* *Hooker.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politic have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distemper'd state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy* with all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy* betwixt the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *bate*, *bated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANALYSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνάλυσις.*]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbutnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis.*]

1. That which resolves any thing into its first principles; that which separates any compound. See *ANALYSIS.*

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccuracy of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a

particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See *ANALYSIS.*

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναλυτικός.*] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critic,
Profoundly skill'd in *analytick.* *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts; its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts's Logick.*

TO ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνάλυνω.*] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See *ANALYSIS.*

Chymistry enabling us to deplete bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris's Miscell.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts's Logick.*

ANALYZER. *n. f.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀνά and μορφή.*] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANAS. *n. f.* The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles afterwards become fruit; the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney shaped.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Milner.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond what'er

The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*
ANANAS, wild. The same with *penguin*. See *PENGUIN.*

ANAPHORA. *n. f.* [*ἀναφορά.*] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, *Where is the wife? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLROTICK. *adj.* [*ἀναπλωτικός.*] That which fills up any vacancy; used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. *n. f.* [See *ANARCHY.*] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring speech, and visage impos'd,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

ANARCHY.

ANARCHY. *n. f.* [*ἀναρχία*.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest night

And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold

Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise

Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Milton.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from anarchy, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASARCIA. *n. f.* [*from ἀνά and σαρξ*.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an anasarca.

Arbutnot on Diet.

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [*from anasarca*.] Relating to an anasarca; partaking of the nature of an anasarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an anasarcaous swelling on her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wifeman.*

ANASTOMATICK. *adj.* [*from ἀνά and στήναι*.] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS. *n. f.* [*from ἀνά and στήναι*.] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀναστροφή*, a preposterous placing, from ἀναστροφή.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA. *n. f.* [*ἀνάθεμα*.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Her bare anathemas fall but like so many bruta fulmina upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMATICAL. *adj.* [*from anathema*.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALY. *adv.* [*from anathematichal*.] In an anathematical manner.

To **ANATHEMATIZE.** *v. a.* [*from anathema*.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be anathematized, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATIFEROUS. *adj.* [*from ἀνά and φέρω*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be anatiforous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANATOCISM. *n. f.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. *ἀνατοκισμός*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *adj.* [*from anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an anatomical knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watt's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the anatomical cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute anatomical parts of matter, is little different from hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [*from anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed anatomically, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

ANATOMIST. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομικός*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Herivel.*

Hence when anatomists discourse, How like brutes organs are to ours; They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a wit; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

To **ANATOMIZE.** *v. a.* [*ἀνατομίζω*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even anatomize every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shakespeare.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd, And into atoms truth anatomiz'd. *Denham.*

ANATOMY. *n. f.* [*ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formice sua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem*; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by anatomy. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth, Then with a passion I would shake the world, And rouse from sleep that fell anatomy, Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakespeare.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A mere anatomy, a mountebank,

A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,

A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharp looking wretch,

A living dead man. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors.*

ANATRON. *n. f.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

ANBURY. *n. f.* See **AMBURY**.

ANCESTOR. *n. f.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *anceps*, Fr.]

One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from predecessor; which is not, like ancestor, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his ancestors; an elective to his predecessors.

And she lies buried with her ancestors, O, in a tomb where never scandal slept, Save this of her's. *Shakespeare. Much ado about Not.*

Cham was the paternal ancestor of Ninus, the

father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whole son was Belus the father of Ninus. *Rahigb.*

Obicure! why pry'st thee what am I? I know

My father, grandfather, and great grandfire too; if farther I derive my pedigree,

I can but guess beyond the fourth degree. The rest of my forgotten ancestors,

Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores. *Dryden.*

ANCESTREL. *adj.* [*from ancestor*.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors; a term of law.

Limitation in actions ancestor, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

ANCESTRY. *n. f.* [*from ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage,

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance Mine ancestry from famous Coradin,

Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. *Spenser.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wife and virtuous ancestry, public spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. *Addis.*

Say from what sceptred ancestry ye claim, Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addis.*

ANCHENTRY. *n. f.* [*from ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *an-ientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooring, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and anchentry; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

ANCHOR. *n. f.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or floes, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore: Their anchors dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Heb.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to cast anchor, to lie or ride at anchor.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when casting anchor, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd:

Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,

His vessel moor'd, and made with haulfers fast. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ship resides,

At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides. *Pope.*

To **ANCHOR.** *v. n.* [*from anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,

Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark

Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards anchored, expecting

their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,

And anchor under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,

Anchor on Isabel. *Shakespeare.*

To A'NCHOR, *v. a.*

1. To place an anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship. To fix on.
2. My tongue should to my ears not name my boys, 'Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes.

Shakespeare
A'NCHOR, *n. f.* *Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for an *anchoret*, or abstemious recluse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope! *Shaksp.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD, *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the name from them, they called most significantly *can-f-f-n-fs*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our foul's health. *Camilien.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH, *n. f.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades, which use either forge or file, from the *an-chor-smith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness, and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE, *n. f.* [from *an. chor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea, *Watson.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The duty paid for liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED, *participial adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchored* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET, *n. f.* [contracted from *an-chor-ete*, *anachoritis*.] A recluse;

A'NCHORITE, *n. f.* [contracted from *an-chor-ite*, *anachoritis*.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him: but he made that an *anchoret* as well as himself. *Spart.*

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchoret*s could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that beset a solitary life. *Pope.*

A'NCHO'VY, *n. f.* [from *an. chova*, Span. or *anchovy*, Ital. of the same signification.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce or seasoning. Scaliger describes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed snout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a saw. Others make it a sort of sardine, or pilchard; but others, with better reason, hold it a peculiar species, very different from either. The fishing is chiefly in the night-time; when a light being put on the stern of their little fishing vessels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets, *Savary.*

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the lactic-acid gravies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT, *adj.* [ancien, Fr. antiquus Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed; for we mention *old* custom; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means modern.

An *ancient* tenure is that, whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others, belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomsday book; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demesnes. *Cowel.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. *Job. xii. 12.*

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he had never any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Industry

Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. *Thomson.*

3. Past; former.

I feel thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCIENT, *n. f.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;
Moderns beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior; not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT, *n. f.*

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; whence in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCIENTLY, *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebifond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS, *n. f.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY, *n. f.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most mingled and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting. *Shakespeare.*

ANGLE. See ANGLE.

A'NCONY, *n. f.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND, *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery
And filthy beverage, and unseemly theft,
And borrow base, and some good lady's gift. *Spenser.*
What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*
The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind:
And Morini, the last of human kind. *Dryden.*

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of

mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addison.*

2. And sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou see'st my boy,
Bid him make haste. *Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A'NDIRON, *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *band-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL, *adj.* [from *andros* and *gynai*.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY, *v. a.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transaction, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANDRO'GYNOUS, *adj.* The same with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS, *n. f.* [See ANDRO'GYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

ANDRO'TOMY, *n. f.* [from *andros* and *tomos*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Diet.*

A'NECDOTE, *n. f.* [ancidote.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,

He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

A'NEMO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* [anemos and grapho.] The description of the winds.

A'NEMO'METER, *n. f.* [anemos and metron.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

A'NEMONE, *n. f.* [anemos and neme.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the centre; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemones*, are white, red, blue, and purple, sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Nortmeyer.*

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,

Anemones, auriculas, enrich'd

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson.*

A'NEMOSCOPE, *n. f.* [anemos and skopeo.] A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygrosopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretell the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

A'NE'NT, *prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, he said *anent* this particular.

2. Over against; opposite; as, he lives *anent* the market-house.

A'NES, *n. f.* The spires or beards of corn.

A'WNS, *n. f.* [anemos.]

A'NEURISM, *n. f.* [aneurysm.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated among the adjacent cavities. *Scarp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Wijeman.*

A'NE'W.

ANG'W. adv. [from *an* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but pris'ners to the pillars bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryd.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel.
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you
To show how well you play must play *anew*.

The miseries of the civil war did, for many
years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the
thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate un-
dertakings. *Addison.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew*
the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new
habits of life, to practice duties to which he is ut-
terly a stranger. *Rogers.*

ANFRACTUOSE. } adj. [from *anfractus*, Lat.]

ANFRACTUOUS. } Winding; mazy; full of
turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults, and *an-*
fractuous cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the
least found imaginable, that the sense might be
affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves
and vaults, how the found is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRACTUOUSNESS. n. f. [from *anfractus*.]
Fullness of windings and turnings.

ANFRACTURE. n. f. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A
turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

ANGEL. n. f. [*ἄγγελος*; *angelus*, Lat.]
1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed
by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*

Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakespeare.*

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of
man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is certain
his Maker has, we should have a quite other idea
of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as
angels of darkness.

And they had a king over them, which was
the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelations.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of*
God, prophet.

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a beau-
tiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever looked on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*. *Shakespeare.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined impre-
ssed with an angel, in memory of an observation
of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Eng-
lish, were so beautiful, that, if they were Chris-
tians, they would be *angels*, or *angeli*. The coin
was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty basin, put an *angel* of gold, or
what you will, into it; then go so far from the
basin, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is
not in a right line; then fill the basin with water,
and you will see it out of its place, because of the
reflexion. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags

Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

ANGEL. adj. Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent flames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakespeare.*

Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreaths of heav'nly
flow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

ANGEL-LIKE. adj. [from *angel* and *like*.] Re-
sembling an angel.

In heav'n itself thou sure wer't drest
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

ANGEL-SHOT. n. f. [perhaps properly *angle-*
shot, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain
shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the
halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGELICA. n. f. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.]
The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large seg-
ments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the
flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the
stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by
two large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *ange-*
lica. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada
angelica. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with co-
lumbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGELICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding
in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on
the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded
by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent,
and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGELICAL. adj. [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of
God, and carried up, with an *angelical* swiftness,
our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his
visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to angels; suiting the nature or
dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the plea-
sure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime
the thoughts with more clear *angelical* conten-
ments. *Wilkins's Decadus.*

ANGELICALNESS. n. f. [from *angelical*.] The
quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels;
excellence more than human.

ANGELICK. adj. [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of
the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pope.*

ANGELOT. n. f. A musical instrument, some-
what resembling a lute. *Dict.*

ANGER. n. f. [a word of no certain etymolo-
gy, but, with most probability, derived by *Skinner*
from *ange*, Sax. *veged*; which, however, seems
to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomfort of the
mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a pre-
sent purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like

A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was
thine *anger* against the rivers? was thy wrath
against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine
horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Habb. iii. 8.*

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred,
or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a fore or swelling. In
this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where
the first violence of my pain began, and where
the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, not-
withstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple.*

To **ANGER. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which
carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,

With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shakespeare.*

There were some late taxes and impositions in-
troduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the
people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the
wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers
and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

ANGRILY. adv. [from *anger*.] In an angry
manner like one offended: it is now written *an-*
grily.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angrily*.

Shakespeare.

Such jester's dishonest indiscretion, is rather
charitably to be pitied, than their exception either
angrily to be grieved at, or seriously to be con-
futed. *Garew.*

ANGIOGRAPHY. n. f. [from *ἄνγιστος* and *γραφία*.]
A description of vessels in the human body; nerves,
veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY. n. f. [from *ἄνγιστος* and *λόγος*.] A
treatise or discourse of the vessels of a human
body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. adj. [from *ἄνγιστος*,
μόνος, and *σπέρμα*.] Such plants as have but one
single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIOTOMY. n. f. [from *ἄνγιστος* and *τομή*, to
cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the open-
ing of a vein or artery.

ANGLE. n. f. [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The
space intercepted between two lines intersecting or
meeting, so as, if continued, they would intersect
each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose
vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a cir-
cle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of that
circle. *Stone's Dict.*

ANGLE. n. f. [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An
instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line,
and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker
was so taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny fin'd fish; my bending hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pope.*

To **ANGLE. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices,
as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's
hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some
dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,

This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakespeare.*

The pleasant 'st *angling* is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

ANGLE-ROD. n. f. [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The
stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest be-
ing fit for thatching of houses; the second bigness
is used for *angle-rods*; and in China, for beating
of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes
the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addison.*

ANGLER. n. f. [from *angle*.] He that fishes
with an *angle*.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Wou'd let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes,
feed upon insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who
bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

ANGLICISM. n. f. [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form
of speech peculiar to the English language; an
English idiom.

They corrupt their stile with untutoured *Angli-*
cisms. *Milton.*

ANGOBBER. n. f. A kind of pear.

ANGOUR. n. f. [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be surprized with a lipothymous
angour, and great oppress about the stomach, ex-
pect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

ANGRILY. adv. [from *angry*.] In an angry
manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will

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I will sit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron angrily. *Shakespeare.*
ANGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]
1. Touched with anger; provoked.
Oh! let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak:
peradventure there shall be thirty found there. *Gen. xviii. 30.*

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and with before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much missed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he angry at it. *Shakespeare.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye fold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Gen. xlv. 5.*

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are angry at them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov. xxv. 23.*

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting. This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regrefs into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so discharges. *Wifman.*

ANGUISH. *n. f.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or anguish in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen.*

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion walk'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's foul's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible anguish, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual anguish fills his anxious breast,
Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;
No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please. *Dryden.*

ANGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguish*.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained: not in use.

Feel no touch
Of confidence, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she. *Donne.*

ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.]
1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as in the amethyst and bafaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Consisting of an angle.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

ANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot

ANI

into angulated figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *angulus*.] Angularity; cornered form.

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulus* involutions; since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGUST. *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTATION. *n. f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to the obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wifman.*

ANGELATION. *n. f.* [*angelus*, Lat.] The act of painting; the state of being out of breath.

ANGELISE. *adj.* [*angelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANGIENT. *adj.* [*angient*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANGHTS. *adv.* [a for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anghts*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakespeare.*

ANIL. *n. f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS. *n. f.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

ANIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVERSION. *n. f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.] 1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion* upon the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Perception; power of notice: not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadversio*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient: not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVERSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *animadversio*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] 1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert* on him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakespeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe *animadverts* upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being? *Grew.*

ANIMADVERTER. *n. f.* [from *animadverto*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter* upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

ANI

ANIMAL. *n. f.* [*animal*, Lat.] 1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

Sanguineous, that is such as have blood, which breathe either by

Lungs, having either

Two ventricles in their heart, and those either

Viviparous,

Aquatick, as the whale kind,

Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;

Oviparous, as birds.

But one verticle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.

Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.

Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

Greater, and those either,

Naked,

Terrestrial, as naked snails.

Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.

Covered with a tegument, either

Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.

Testaceous, either

Univalve, as limpets;

Bivalve, as oysters, mufcles, cockles;

Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.

Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either

Hoofed, which are either

Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;

Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into

Two principal parts, called bifidula, either

Such as chew not the cud, as swine;

Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into

Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.

Beef-kind,

Sheep-kind,

Goat-kind.

Such as have solid, branched and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.

Four parts, or quadrifidula, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into

Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel-kind;

Many toes or claws; either

Undivided, as the elephant;

Divided, which have either

Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;

Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which in respect of their teeth, are divided into

such as have

Many foreteeth, or cutters in each jaw;

The greater, which have

A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;

A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.

The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.

Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the same specific gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes, and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts's Logic.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [animalis, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals. There are things in the world of spirits, where in our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *animate* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to intellectual, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

A'NIMAL'CULE. *n. f.* [animalculum, Lat.] A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

A'NIMAL'ITY. *n. f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence.

The word *animal* first only signifies human *animality*. In the minor proposition, the word *animal*, for the same reason, signifies the *animality* of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [animare, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of anything.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre, And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire; Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme, Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream; None can record their heavenly praise so well As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Kneller.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian. *Bacon.*

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatual parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and *inanimate*, are two: the first is, that the spirit of things *animate* are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals; as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the spirits of things *inanimate* are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon.*

Nobler birth

Of creatures *animate* with gradual life, Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

There are several topicks used against atheism and idolatry; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriors the fires with *animated* sounds; Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] The state of being animated.

A'NIMATION. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *producat*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encrease; and two more to run through its state and declination.

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'NIMA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animators*. *Brown.*

A'NIMO'SE. *adj.* [animositas, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Di.*

A'NIMO'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *animose*.] Spirit; heat, vehemence of temper. *Di.*

A'NIMO'SITY. *n. f.* [animositas, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence forever they had from others. *Clarendon.*

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and *animosities* among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison.*

No religious sect ever carried their averfions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *n. f.* [anifum, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the tythe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matthew xxiii. 23.*

A'NKER. *n. f.* [anker, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Cham.*

A'NKLE. *n. f.* [ancleop, Sax. ankel, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wifeman.*

My simple system shall suppose, That Alma enters at the toes; That then she mounts by just degrees Up to the *ankles*, legs and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow, the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacbam.*

A'NNALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Syrmium*. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *n. f.* without singular number. [annales, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate, O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate! Through such a train of woes if I should run, The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done! *Dryden.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *n. f.* without singular. annates, Lat.] 1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits

paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowel.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [alan, to heat, Saxon.] 1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story, — then the light and glory More rev'rend grows, and more doth win, Which else shews watterish, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacbam.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd, And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX. *v. a.* [annecto, annexum, Lat. annexer, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh.*

Nations will decline so low, From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong, But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*, Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNEX. *n. f.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXATION. *n. f.* [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matt. vi.* that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNEXION. *n. f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. *n. f.* [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls, Each small *annexment*, petty consequence, Attends the boist'rous ruin. *Shakespeare.*

ANNIHILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilare*.] That which

which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

To ANNHILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing; so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing.

Thou taught'st me, by making me Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee, T'invent and practise this one way, t' annihilate all three.

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decoliation of all hope, annihilated his mercy.

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to annihilate the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy.

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded, and annihilated.

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather annihilated, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof.

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should annihilate that whereupon the whole world has agreed.

ANNIHILATION. *n. f.* [*from annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter annihilation could not choose but follow.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain, Is to be val'd in the midst of pain:

Annihilation were to lose heav'n more:

We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar.

ANNIVERSARY. *n. f.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the anniversary of their sufferings.

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable anniversaries.

3. Anniversary is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased.

ANNIVERSARY. *adj.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes.

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their anniversary days, and recommending their example.

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOUNCEANCE. *n. f.* [*from annoy*, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought up on this transgression. See NUISANCE, the word now used.

ANNOLIS. *n. f.* An American animal like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. *n. f.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explanations or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, without the text itself whereunto they relate.

ANNOTATOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have not that respect for the annotators which they generally meet with in the world.

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annuncer*, Fr. *annuncie*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold By all the prophets; of thy birth at length

Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew.

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care, Who model nations, publish laws, announce

Or life or death.

To ANNOY. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing annoys him;

He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him.

Her joyous presence and sweet company, In full content he there did long enjoy;

Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy, His dear delights were able to annoy.

As one who long in populous city pent, Where houses thick, and sewers, annoy the air, Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe Among the pleasant villages and farms Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked: let them but alone, and annoy them not.

ANNOY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy.

All pain and joy is in their way; The things we fear bring less annoy, Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;

But in themselves they cannot stay. What then remains, but, after past annoy, To take the good vicissitude of joy.

ANNOYANCE. *n. f.* [*from annoy*.] 1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wand'ring hair, Any annoyance in that precious sense.

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great annoyances to corn.

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others.

The greatest annoyance and disturbance of mankind, has been from one of those two things, force or fraud.

For the further annoyance and terrour of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies.

ANNOYER. *n. f.* [*from To annoy*.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. *adj.* *annuel*, Fr. [*from annus*, Lat.] 1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose, renew, The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew.

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty Does purpose honour to you; to which A thousand pounds a-year, annual support, Out of his grace he adds.

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual, seemeth to be caused by the over-

expense of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm.

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an annual plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year.

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [*from annual*.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years annually encreaseth the weight of one drachm.

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise annually from his subjects.

ANNUITANT. *n. f.* [*from annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. f.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an annuity are, that every rent is going out of land; but an annuity charges only the grantor, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of annuity against the grantor, his heirs or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an annuity is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law: nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may.

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would bear.

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [*from nullus*.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, annul the law.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct, And all her various objects of delight

Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [*from annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by annular ligaments.

ANNUALY. *adj.* [*from annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind pipe is made with annular cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.

ANNULET. *n. f.* [*from annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. Annulets are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per baculum & annulum.

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called annulets.

5. Annulet is also used for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round.

To ANNUMERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERATION. *n. f.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncie*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIATION DAY. *n. f.* [*from annunciate*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the

the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Taylor.*

ANODYNE, *adj.* [from *an* and *odynē*.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst she not too deeply prope the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts were found: But strove with *anodynes* to assuage the smart, And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryden.*
Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or which deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbutnot.*

TO ANOINT, *v. a.* [*oindre*, *emordre*; part. *oint*, *emoint*, *Fr.*]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deut. xxviii. 40.*

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons borne, Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint, And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryden.*

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister,

In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shakespeare.*
ANOINTER, *n. f.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM, *n. f.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Diët.*

ANOMALISTICAL, *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANOMALOUS, *adj.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things: It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANOMALOUSLY, *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANOMALY, *n. f.* [*anomalie*, *Fr.* *anomalia*, *Lat.* *ἀνωμαλία*.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided and better supplied. *Holder.*

ANOMY, *n. f.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramham against Hobbes.*

ANON, *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *near*, or *near*; *Minslow* from *on on*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,

Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakespeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon*?

Shall we see young Oberon? *Ben Jonson.*

However, witness, Heav'n!

Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,

With such a purple light they shone,

As if they had been made of fire,

And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times.

In this sense is used *ever* and *anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night, Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed. *Milton.*

ANONYMOUS, *adj.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* infect of the waters. *Roy.*

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANONYMOUSLY, *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints or spurious editions. *Swift.*

ANOREXY, *n. f.* [*ἀνορέξια*.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANOTHER, *adj.* [from *an* and *other*.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find *another* rise of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

—A fourth?—

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

Another yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him. *1 Samuel, ii. 25.*

Why not of her; preferr'd above the rest,

By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd; So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd. *Dryden.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole concerns to far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share, and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANOTHERGAINES, *adj.* [See *ANOTHER-GUESS*.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *anothergainess* husband than Darnley. *Sidney.*

ANOTHERGUESS, *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guise*; that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time. *Arbutnot.*

ANSATED, *adj.* [*anatus*, *Lat.*] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

TO ANSWER, *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had *andspawan*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd?

Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more. *Dryden.*

Answer them altogether.

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt. xxii. 46.*

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for; with for.

Those many had not dared to do evil

If the first man that did th' edict infringe

Had *answered* for his deed. *Shakespeare.*

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer* for it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of; with for.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer* for my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wife council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,

And rear him up to virtue. You must bear

The future blame, and *answer* to the world

When you refuse the easy honest means

Of taking care of him. *Southern.*

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov. xxvii. 19.*

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *answereth* all things. *Ecc. x. 19.*

8. To satisfy any claim or petition, of right or justice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it. *Sidney.*

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt

Of this proud king, who studies day and night

To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,

Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shakespeare.*

Let his neck *answer* for it if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakespeare.*

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh.*

That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *answered*. *Bacon.*

9. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command? Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Desire; and both these are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and when this is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. *Atterbury.*

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,

Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakespeare.*

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jafon followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh.*

In operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth

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ANS

not *answer* the trial in small: and so deceiveth many. *Bacon.*

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *answer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare.*

16. To be over-against any thing.

Fire *answers* fire, and, by their paly beams, Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shakespeare.*

A'NSWER. *n. f.* [from *To answer*.]

That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had fore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your fight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury.*

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it, That you shall chide your trespasses. *Shakespeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal *answer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. f.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obligated to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make church government *answerable* for the errors of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were Indies, who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Raleigh.*

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable*; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love By name to come call'd charity, the soul Of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If *answerable* style I can obtain

Of my celestial patroness. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Raleigh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful,

ANT

there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are *answerably* deeper. *Brewerwood on Languages.*

It bears light sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height *answerably* to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat. *Woodward.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *n. f.* [from *answer*.]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it, neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer* going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his *answerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. f.* [æmetz, Sax, which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmt, and then softened to ant.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakespeare.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are, Where when the several labourers I see

For children, house, provision, taking pain, They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, straw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each small people's genius, policies; The *ant's* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Those who have seen *ant hillocks*, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't please you*; that is, and if it please you.

ANTAGONIST. *n. f.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker.*

What was set before him,

To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still perform'd, None daring to appear *antagonist*. *Milton.*

It is not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all these as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbutnot.*

To **ANTAGONIZE**, *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANT

ANTALGICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ against, and ἀλγος, pain.] That which softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLISIS. *n. f.* [Lat. from ἀντι-αντις, from ἀντιπαύω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft.* Craft, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, *Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them), shall that heart, I say, &c.* *Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTAPHRODITICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and ἀφροδύτης, Venus.] That which is efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLETICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, against, and ἀποπληξίς, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, against, and ἀρκτικός, the bear or northern constellation.] The southern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctic*. *Milton.*

They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctic* pole, Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole, In fight of their dear country ruin'd be, Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRETICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, against, and ἀρθρῆς, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. f.* [from *ante* and ἀκτῆ.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from *ante* and ἀνταύω, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To **ANTECEDE.** *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and cede, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale.*

ANTECEDENCE. *n. f.* [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

ANTECEDENT. *adj.* [antecedens, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South.*

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

ANTECEDENT. *n. f.* [antecedens, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the man who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the antecedent. *Asbam.*

3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions. *Conditional*

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*.

Watts's Logick.

ANTECEDENTLY, *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. South.

ANTECESSOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. Dry.

ANTECHAMBER, *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*.] It is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antechambers* past, And this way moves with a disorder'd haste. Dryden.

His *antechamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainfocoted. Addison.

ANTECURSOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] One who runs before. Dry.

To **ANTEDATE**, *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, datum, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day, To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow, Or say, that now

We are not just those persons, which we were? Donne.

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himself cotemporary with the ages past. Collier.

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve, And *antedate* the bliss above. Pope.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. Woodward.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, con- duceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *n. f.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. Bentley.

ANTELOPE, *n. f.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. Spenser.

ANTEMERIDIAN, *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEMETICK, *adj.* [*anti*, against, and *meteo*, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEPENDANE, *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENUMBER, *n. f.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conduc- ing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. Bacon.

ANTEPAST, *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiat- ing our appetites, it might be reasonable, by fre-

quent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. Decay of Piety.

ANTEPENULT, *n. f.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILEPTICK, *adj.* [*anti* and *epilepsia*.] A medicine against convulsions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapid judicious diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **ANTEPONE**, *v. a.* [*antepone*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. Dry.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, *n. f.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of lo- gick, previously to the doctrine of the predica- ment.

ANTERIORITY, *n. f.* [from *anterior*.] Priority; the state of being before either in time or situation.

ANTERIOUR, *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going be- fore, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anterior* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anterior*, which is impossible. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ANTES, *n. f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimen- sions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, *n. f.* [from *ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. Ray.

ANTHELMINTHICK, *adj.* [*anti*, against, and *helminx*, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Arbuthnot, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty sto- mach. Arbuthnot.

ANTHEM, *n. f.* [*anti*, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire, To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire. Denham.

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. Addison.

ANTHOLOGY, *n. f.* [*anthos*, from *anthos*, a flower, and *logos*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.

3. A collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, *n. f.* A kind of erysi- pils.

ANTHRAX, *n. f.* [*anthrax*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp prick- ing pains, a carbuncle. Quincy.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *n. f.* [from *anthropos*, man, and *logos*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *n. f.* [*anthropomorphos*.] One who believes a human form in the Deity.

Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape, though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. Locke.

ANTHROPOPATHY, *n. f.* [*anthropos*, man, and *pathos*, passion.] The sensibility of man; the pas- sions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *n. f.* [It has no singular.] *anthropos*, man, and *phago*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat, The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. Shakespeare's Oth. Ho.

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN, *n. f.* A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthropophagian* unto thee: knock I say. Shakespeare.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *n. f.* [*anthropos*, a man, and *phago*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthro- pophagy* of Diomedes his hories. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ANTHROPOPHY, *n. f.* [*anthropos*, man, and *phos*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPONOTICK, *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *hypnos*, sleep.] That which has the power of pre- venting sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACK, *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *hypochondria*.] Good against hypo- chondriack maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORA, *n. f.* [*anti*, against, and *phora*.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary il- lation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a con- trary sentence. Smith's Rhetoric.

ANTHYSTERIC, *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *hysteric*.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI, [*anti*.] A particle much used in compo- sition with words derived from the Greek, and sig- nifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIACID, *adj.* [from *anti*, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimo- ny; but as they are hard of digestion, they pro- duce acrimony of another sort. Arbuthnot.

ANTICHACHETICK, *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *chachet*, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER, *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *adj.* [from *anti*, and *christian*.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *anti- christian*, and so deprive them of heaven. South.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM, *n. f.* [*anti*, against, and *chronos*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To **ANTICIPATE**, *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so engage him in holiness. Hammond.

If our apostle had maintained such an *anticipat- ing* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was in- nate and perpetual? Bentley.

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present mo- ney, no matter how they pay it. Dryden.

3. To foretaste, to take an impression of some- thing, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Why should we *anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those That die for fear of death. Denham.

4. To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipate*st my dread exploits: The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. Shakespeare.

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or anticipating their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICIPATION. *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid anticipation, and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by anticipation. *L'Estrange.*

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of anticipation and fore thought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same anticipation concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillington.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Denham.*

ANTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear odd.] Odd; ridiculous; wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave
Come hither cover'd with an antick face,
And flier and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*

Of all our antick sights, and pageantry,
Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison.*

ANTICK. *n. f.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation: a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the frontal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the antick sits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakef.*

If you should smile he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antick in the world. *Shakef.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks, and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen.*

For ev'n at first reflection she espies
Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities,
As she retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Davies.*

To ANTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
Antick'd us all. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures; wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go antickly, and shew an outward hideousness.
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICLIMAX. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an anticlimax. *Addison.*
This distich is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhousie the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVULSIVE. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as anticonvulsive medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *cor*, the heart.]

A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An anticor may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is antidotal, we shall not deny. *Brown.*

Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ANTIDOTE. *n. f.* [from *ἀντίδοτον*, antidotus, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.]

A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,

His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakespeare.*

What fool would believe that antidote delivered
by Pierius against the sting of a scorpion? to sit
upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware;
For every meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden.*

ANTIDYSENTERICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFEBRILE. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *logarithm*.]

The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTILOGY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author. *Di.*

ANTILOQUIST. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor. *Di.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *μοναρχία*, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of King Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an antimonarchical assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes. *Grew.*

Though antimonial cups prepared with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart;
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores
immense. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY. *n. f.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called *στίβιον*. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for the like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; antimonik.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a femimetal, being a fossil gleebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous

and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the found more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white and found; and with lead, in the casting of printers letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetic. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRETICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *νεφρῆς*.] Medicines good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *νόμος*.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers. *Baker.*

ANTIPARALYTICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *παράλυσις*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and antipathetical to all venomous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

ANTIPATHETICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Di.*

ANTIPATHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *πάθος*, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal antipathy against standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes to.

Ask you, what provocation I have had?
The strong antipathy of good to bad.

When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an antipathy with air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *περίστασις*, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition: or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the affusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer, and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetic philosophy.

Th' antiperistasis of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry, which feed his luxury.

luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestilential* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTI'PHRASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* against, and *phras*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dip your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *πῶδες*, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*, If you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shakespeare.*

So shines the sun, tho' hence remov'd as clear, When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

ANTIPOPE. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *pope*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix V. *Addison.*

ANTIPTOSIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντίπτωσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. *n. f.* [from *antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relics of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South.*

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore, Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor, Instructed by the *antiquary* times; He must, he is, he cannot but be wise. *Shakespeare.*

To **ANTIQUATE.** *v. a.* [from *antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of Christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian doctrines. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd, Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison.*

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTI'QUE. *adj.* [from *antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cefario, but that piece of song, That old and *antique* song we heard last night. *Shakespeare.*

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know, In such a style as courts might boast of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps at any rate, For being true *antique* I bought; Yet wisely melted down my plate, On modern models to be wrought;

And trifles I alike pursue, Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground, And sad habiliments right well beseen. *Fairy Queen.*

Must he no more divert the tedious day? Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey? *Smith to the Memory of Philips.*

4. Odd; wild; antick;

Name not these living death-heads unto me; For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne,*

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy By drawing forth heaven's scheme, tell certainly What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year, Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *n. f.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. f.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged. *Addison.*

ANTI'QUITY. *n. f.* [from *antiquitas*, Lat.] 1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman of all *antiquity*. *Addison.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakespeare.*

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTI'SCII. *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *σκία*, shadow.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbutnot.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *σπασμ*, to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *σπασμ*, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *σπασμ*.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENETICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *splenetic*.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antisplenetics open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHE. *n. f.* [from *ἀντίστροφ*, from *ἀντί*, the contrary way, and *στροφή*, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *struma*, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatics*, and purged him. *Wiseman.*

ANTI'THESIS. *n. f.* in the plural *antitheses*. [from *ἀντίθεσις*, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull, Strong without rage, without overflow, full. *Denham.*

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons, All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

ANTI'TYPE. *n. f.* [from *ἀντίτυπος*.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See *TYPE*.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

ANTI'TYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντί* and *venereal*.] Good against the venereal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiseman.*

ANTLER. *n. f.* [from *andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly, and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well grown stag, whose *antlers* rise High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*

Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. *n. f.* *It has no singular.* [Lat. from *ἀντί* and *οἰκία*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMASIA. *n. f.* [from *ἀντί* and *νόμας*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero; thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wife man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTRE. [from *αντρε*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den: not in use.

With all my travels history: Wherein of *antres* vast, and deserts idle, It was my bent to speak. *Shakespeare.*

ANVIL. *n. f.* [from *anvil*, Sax.]

1. The

3. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the *anvil* cool. *Shaksp.*
On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.
Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly. *Shaksp.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.
Several members of our house knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXIETY. *n. f.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]
1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbutnot.*

ANXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*
2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;
Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.
No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious* about the sense of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally for or about before the object, but sometimes of; less properly.
Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. *Granville.*

ANXIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

ANXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

ANX. *adj.* [*ang*, *eng*, Sax.]
1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born—
Ay and have been so any time these four hours. *Shaksp.*

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as any whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study?
Any one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shaksp.*

An inverted motion being begun any where below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is used in opposition to none.

I wound and I heal; neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut. xxxii. 39.*

APART. *n. f.* [*apart*, Fr.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

APART. *n. f.* [*apart*, Fr.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APACE. *adv.* [*from a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily; used of things in motion.
Or when the flying libbard she did chace,
She could them nimble move, and after fly *apace*. *Spenser.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Gloucester,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.

And since methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste. *Shaksp.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryd.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him? *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.
The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king, who shows but half his face,

And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed; spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.
This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [*from ἀπαγωγή*; compounded of *ἀπ*, from, and *αγωγή*, to bring or draw.]

An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APART. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]
1. Separately from the rest in place.
Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside, and in a way *apart*, from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn; they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.
He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.
Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.
So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants. *Shaksp.*

APARTMENT. *n. f.* [*apartment*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some *apartments* left, very high, and arched at top. *Addison.*

APATHY. *n. f.* [*a*, not, and *πάθος*, feeling.] the quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion and *apathy*, and glory, and shame. *Milton.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let stoics boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE. *n. f.* [*ape*, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shaksp.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Celestial beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admir'd such knowledge in a human shape,
And shew'd a Newton, as we show an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile Nature of her custom: so perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shaksp.*

To *APE*. *v. n.* [*from ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his fire!
Ambitiously sententious. *Addison.*

APPEAR, or *APPEAR*. *adv.* [probably from *a pique*.] In a posture to pierce the ground.

APESY. *n. f.* [*ἀπείθεια*.] A loss of natural concoction.

APER. *n. f.* [*from ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimic.

APERIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly used of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

APERITIVE. *adj.* [*from aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

APERT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APERION. *n. f.* [*from apertus*, Lat.]
1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *aperions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, stair-cases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causes an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *aperion* of them. *Wyseman.*

APERTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APERTNESS. *n. f.* [*from apert*.] Openness.

The freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness of muffling, and laziness of speaking, render the sound different. *Holbro.*

APERTURE. *n. f.* [*from apertus*, open.]
1. The act of opening.
Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier than from one appulse to another. *Holbro.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same *apertures*.

Glanville.

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle.

Newton's Opticks.

4. Enlargement; explanation; a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions.

Taylor.

APETALOUS. *adj.* [of a priv. *ἀπετῶλος*, a leaf.] Without petal or flower leaves.

APETALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

APPEX. *n. f.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it, is broken off.

Woodward.

APHÆRESIS. *n. f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION. *n. f.* *aphelia*, plur. [from *ἀπὸ*, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiac, is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be.

Cheyne.

APHETÆA. *n. f.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

Diet.

APHETICAL. *adj.* [from *aphetæa*.] Relating to the aphetæa.

APHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*ἀφιανθρωπία*, without, and *φιλανθρωπία*, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

APHONY. *n. f.* [*ἀφώνη*, without, and *φωνή*, speech.] A loss of speech.

Quincy.

APHORISM. *n. f.* [*ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable member of a community.

Rogers.

APHORISTICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.] In the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us.

Harvey.

APHRODISIACAL. *adj.* [from *ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.]

APHRODISIACK. *f.* Relating to the venereal disease.

APIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc they please.

Swift.

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of capsule *seminales*, or seed vessels, containing in the small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed.

Quincy.

APIECE. *adv.* [from a for *each*, and *piece*, or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first founded nothing but mortification, were come to think they

might lawfully have six or seven wives *apiece*.

Hooker.

I have to-night dispatched sixteen business, a month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success.

Shakespeare.

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*.

Swift.

APISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,

Whose manners still our tardy *apish* nation

Limps after, in base awkward imitation.

Shakespeare.

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,

Duck with French nods, and *apish* courtesy,

I must be held a rancorous enemy.

Shakespeare.

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but *apish* sophistry; and to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust.

Glanville.

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy sits the queen;

Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;

And *apish* folly, with her wild resort

Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court.

Prior.

APISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an *apish* manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

APISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *apish*.] Mimicry;

foppery; insignificance; playfulness.

APITPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome my bully, my back: agad, my heart has gone *apitpat* for you.

Congreve.

APLUSTRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ancient engine carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses.

Addison.

APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw

The *apocalypse* heard cry in heav'n aloud.

Milton.

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypsis*.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

APOCALYPTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypsis*.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocalypitical* theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalypitical*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ἀποκοπή*.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRUSTICK. *adj.* [*ἀποκρυστικα*, from *ἀποκρυσσιναι*, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and astringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours.

Chambers.

APOCRYPHA. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκρυφω*, to put out of sight.] Books not publicly communicated; books whose authors are not known. It is used for the books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubtful authors, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scripture, but for human compositions.

Hooker.

APOCRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who faith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal*, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose

custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged.

Hooker.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeeth away.

Addison.

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APOCRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀποδεδειγμένος*, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one center in a circle.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*.

Glanville.

APODIXIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstration. *Dict.*

APOGEON. *n. f.* [from *ἀπὸ*, from, and *γῆ*, the earth.] A point in the

APOGEUM. *n. f.* [from *ἀπὸ*, from, and *γῆ*, the earth.] A point in the heavens, in which the sun,

or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion, and perihelion.

Chambers.

Thy sin is in his *apogæon* placed, And when it moveth next, must needs descend.

Fairfax.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogæum* absolveth one degree.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APOLOGETICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀπολογία*, to defend.] *Apologetic.* *f.* fend.] That which is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists.

Boyle.

APOLOGETICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *To apologize*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APOLOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them.

Decay of Piety.

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indiscretion in the whole undertaking.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

The translator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood.

Pope's Preface to Statius.

APOLOGUE. *n. f.* [*ἀπολογία*.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Some men are remark'd for pleasantness in raillery; others for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories.

Locke.

APOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ἀπολογία*, Lat. *apologia*.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence.

This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse

Came prologue; and *apology* too prompt; Which with bland words at will she thus address'd.

Milton.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none.

Ogden.

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology for* publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not

sc.

see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

APOMECOMETRY. *n. f.* [*ἀπόμωσις*, from, *μέτρον*, distance, and *μέτρον*, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *DiB.*

APONEUROSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀπόνευσις*, from, and *νῆρον*, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded.

APOPHASMIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποφασίς*, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLEGMATICK. *n. f.* [*ἀπόφλεγμα*, and *φλέγμα*.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. f.* [*ἀπόφλεγμα*, and *φλέγμα*.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. *n. f.* [*ἀπόφλεγμα*, and *φλέγμα*.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of ferous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

APOPHTHEGM. *n. f.* [*ἀποφθῆγμα*.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in *Laertius* and *Lycophanes*. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

APOPHYGE. *n. f.* [*ἀποφυγή*, flight, or escape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. *Chambers.*

APOPHYTIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποφυτῖς*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphytis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophytis*, or head of the os tibiz, which makes the knee. *Wise's Surgery.*

APOPLETICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apopletical*, or in lymphimies and swoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In an *apopletical* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

APOPLETICK. *adj.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apopletick* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Wise's Surgery.*

APOPLEX. *n. f.* [See *APOPLEXY*.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away, but this is only in poetry.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When forfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, intestine death. *Dryden.*

APOPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense

Is *apoplex'd*. *Shakespeare.*

APOPLEXY. *n. f.* [*ἀποπληξίς*.] A sudden deprivation of all the internal and external sensa-

tion, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muddled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

APORLA. *n. f.* [*ἀπορία*.] Is a figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus *Cicero* says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APORRHŒA. *n. f.* [*ἀπορροή*.] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another: not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhæas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποσιώπησις*, from *ἀσώ*, after, and *σιώπησις*, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOSTASY. *n. f.* [*ἀποστασία*.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from their state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware

Apoflasy, by what befel in heav'n
To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apoflasy*, degenerate wickedness. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apoflasy* from one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APOSTATE. *n. f.* [*ἀποστάτης*, Lat. *apostata*.] One that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for disobedience, thou hast reserved to a miserable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apostate* from thee and goodness, thou hast given a Saviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Apoflates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTATICAL. *adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbants is an *apostatistical* conformity. *Sandys.*

TO APOSTATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's profession; it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith; because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley.*

TO APOSTEMATE. *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the

breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *Wise's Surgery.*

APOSTEMAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *apostemate*.] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostematations*, salivations, &c. *Grew.*

APOSTEME. *n. f.* [*ἀποστήμα*.] A hollow swelling filled with a purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wise's Surgery.*

APOSTLE. *n. f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος*.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness;
His champions are the prophets and *apostles*.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth: *Watts's Logic.*

APOSTLES'HIP. *n. f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,
I thought it some *apostles'hip* in me
To speak things, which by faith alone I see. *Dante.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostles'hip*; and to contain nothing but points of Christian instruction. *Locke.*

APOSTOLICAL. *adj.* [from *apostolick*.] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles writings, in what other records soever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourself for that church which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apostolical*.] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

APOSTOLICK. *adj.* [from *apostle*.] The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden.*

APOSTROPHE. *n. f.* [*ἀποστροφή*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *στροφή*, to turn.]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most. *Swift.*

TO APOSTROPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apophorizing* Eumæus; and speaking of him in the second person, it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

APOSTUME. *n. f.* See **APOSTEME.** [This word is properly *apostem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

TO APOSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apostume.*] To apostumate. *Diff.*

APOTHECARY. *n. f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary.* *South.*

Wandering in the dark,
Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

APOTHEGM. *n. f.* [properly *apophthegm*; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apothegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHEOSIS. *n. f.* [*ἀποθεωσις*.] Deifications; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graven and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apothēsis.* *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line,
An *apothēsis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APOTOME. *n. f.* [*ἀποτομή*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematics, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In music, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *σύντριψις*, and the other *λειτουργία*. *Chambers.*

APPOZEM. *n. f.* [*ἀποζέω*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Squirts read Garth 'till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

TO APPAL. *v. a.* [*appallir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appol.*] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst the spake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart opprest,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *F. Queen.*
Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appall'd* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakspeare.*

The house of peers was somewhat *appall'd* at this alarm; but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope.*

The monster curls
His flaming crest, all other thirst *appall'd*,
Or shiv'ring flies, or choak'd at distance stands. *Thomson.*

APPALLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *appal.*] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appallement* to the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

APPANAGE. *n. f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARATUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; &c.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjusted before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantial, the *apparatus*, or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPAREL. *n. f.* It has no plural. [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Drefs; vesture.

I cannot cog and say, that thou art this and that, like many of those lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like Bucklerbury in simpling time. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. External habiliments,

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At public devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

TO APPAREL. *v. a.* [from *appareil*, the noun.]

1. To drefs; to cloath.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. *2 Sam. xiii. 18.*

Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoses. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with drefs.

She did *apparel* her *apparel*, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with drefs.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. To fit out; to furnish; not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPARENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming in appearance; not real.

The perception intellectual often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible; in opposition to *secret*.

What *secret* imaginations we entertained is known to God; this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a graceful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, in my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

APPARENTLY. *n. f.* Elliptically used for *beir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it. *Shak. Henry VI.*

APPARENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health. *Tillotson.*

APPARITION. *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton.*

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. *Denham.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakspeare.*

A glorious *apparition*! had not doubt,
A carnal fear, that day dimn'd Adam's eyes. *Milton.*

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; whilst *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes and speak to it. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, where-with maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand fitted with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something
That checks my joys—
—Nor can I yet distinguish
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Den. Sophy.*

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary, opposed to occultation.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPARITORS. *n. f.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such persons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

TO APPAY. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is pleased; ill *appayed*, is uneasy. It is now obsolete.

How well *appaid* she was her bird to find? *Sidney.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. *Camden.*

So only can high justice rest *appaid*. *Milton.*

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:
Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill *appaid*,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*? *Spenser.*

TO APPEACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

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Resolv'd to put away that lordly shame.

Fairy Queen.

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain.

Dryden.

APPEACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

TO APPEAL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]
1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society and a fellow-subject.

Locke.

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And to their cause and to the gods *appeal*'d.

Stepney.

3. To call another as witness.
Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind.

Locke.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us,

As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, *t'appeal* each other of high treason.

Shakespeare.

APPEAL. *n. f.* [from the verb *To appeal*.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

This ring

Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
There make before them. *Shaksf. Henry VIII.*

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd.

Dryden.

There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince.

Addison.

2. In the common law.
An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact.

Cowel.

The duke's unjust,

Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse. *Shaksf.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakespeare.*

3. A summons to answer a charge.
Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal.

Dryden.

4. A call upon any as witness.
The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPELLANT. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.

Lords *appellants*,

Your differences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shaksf.*

APPELLER. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.

TO APPEAR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.

As the leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh.

Lev. xiii. 43.

And half her knee, and half her breast *appear*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.
For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose,
to make thee a minister and a witness.

Acts, xxvi. 16.

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superior.
When shall I come and *appear* before God?

Psalms, xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of observation.
Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psalms xc. 16.*

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.
Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.
Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears*
out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar
brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an
ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*

7. To seem in opposition to reality.
His first and principal care being to *appear* unto
his people, such as he would have them be, and
to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shaksf.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.
From experiments, useful indications may be
taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbutnot.*

APPEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.]

1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were
surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phenomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge
discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even in
any model extant. *Glanville's Scepis.*

4. Semblance; not reality.
He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny,
or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances*
of virtues. *Hayward.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not the *appearance* chose.

Dryden.

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance*
of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to
gain love. *Addison.*

5. Outside; show.
Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there
should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.
Do the same justice to one another, which will
be done us hereafter by those, who shall make
their *appearance* in the world, when this generation
is no more. *Addison.*

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.
I think a person terrified with the imagination
of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks
the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.
I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of your courts. *Shaksf. Henry VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case,
Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,

The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Preference; mien.
Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced;
wisdom enters the last, and so captivates
with her *appearance*, that he gives himself
up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.
There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this
priest being utterly unacquainted with the true
person, according to whose pattern he should

shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for
him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPEARER. *n. f.* [from *To appear*.] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*,
and presignify unlucky events, was an augurial
conception. *Brown.*

APPEASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified; reconcilable.

APPEASABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] The quality of being easily appeased; reconcilableness.

TO APPEASE. *v. a.* [*appaio*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.
By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth
islands therein. *Ecclesi. xliii. 23.*

England had no leisure to think of reformation,
till the civil wars were *appeased*, and peace settled.

Davies on Ireland.

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.
So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought
no more against them. *I Macc. xiii. 47.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shaksf. Richard III.*

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton.*

3. To still; to quiet.
The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *appease*.

Dryden.

APPEASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great,
partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were
reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*

APPEASER. *n. f.* [from *To appease*.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT. *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]
1. A challenger; one that summons another to
answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preference.

Shakespeare.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists.

Shakespeare.

These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.

Milton.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause
to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal,
nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the
appellant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATE. *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name
of the party appellant; the name of him from
whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him
to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is
appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced,
and appeal interposed; and the name of the party
appellate, or person against whom the appeal is
lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATION. *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under
the same name and *appellations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the
mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*,
by which they are notified and conveyed to the
mind. *South.*

APPELLATIVE. *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Words and names are either common or proper.

Common names are such as stand for universal
ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general
or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish,
bird,

bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species.

Watts's Logick.

APPELLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal. See **APPELLATE**.

APPELLEE. *n. f.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

TO APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column: the seal is *appended* to the record.

2. To add to something, as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPENDAGE. *n. f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.

Taylor's rule of living body.

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances.

Cheyne.

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him.

Atterbury.

APPENDANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure.

Taylor.

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion.

Taylor.

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God.

Rogers.

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjectum*, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold.

Corvel.

APPENDANT. *n. f.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind.

Grove.

TO APPENDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it.

Hale.

APPENDICATION. *n. f.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus speculabilis*, impossible to be eternal.

Hale.

APPENDIX. *n. f.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing.

Stillington.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it.

Hale's Civil Law of England.

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to

be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it.

Watts.

TO APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right; with *to*.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet.

Raleigh.

The Father, *t'* whom in heav'n supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*, Hath honour'd me, according to his will.

Paradise Lost.

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the foul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures.

Hooker.

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertained*: as for the sacrifices they fod them in brass pots.

1 Esdras.

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and fenes.

Bacon.

Is it expected, I should know no secrets

That *appertain* to you. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

APPERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent our messengers, and we lay by

Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shaksp.*

APPERTENANCE. *n. f.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertinencies* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy?

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPERTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord

To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

APPETENCE. *n. f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal

APPETENCY. *f.* desire; sensual desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance,

To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye.

Milton.

APPETIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

APPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

APPETITE. *n. f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men desireth, differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek.

Hooker.

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she should hang on him,

As if increase of *appetite* had grown

By what it fed on. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,

And bestial *appetite* in change of lust.

Shaksp. Richard III.

Each tree

Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye

Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*

To pluck and eat. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier hand had an *appetite* to take the same from him.

Davies.

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle.

Clarendon.

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it.

Swift.

5. Keanness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellication, and absterfion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness.

Bacon's Natural History.

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dry.*

6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in.

Government of the Tongue.

APPETITION. *n. f.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation.

Judge Hale.

APPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That which desires; that which has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration.

Norris.

TO APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,

That should *applaud* again. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall found, And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found!

Pope.

APPLAUDER. *n. f.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of applauders.

Glanville's Scaphis.

APPLAUSE. *n. f.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise: properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout, Argues your wisdom, and your love to Richard.

Shaksp. Lear.

Sylla wept,

And chid her barking waves into attention;

And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it?

South.

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came,

For pride of empire, nor desire of fame;

Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*,

But love for love alone, that crown's the lover's

cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPLE. *n. f.* [*appel*, Sax.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving trees confest'd the fruitful mould;

The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope's Ody.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the apple of

his eye. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

APPLE of Love.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit.

Boyle.

APPLE-TART. [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*.

Shaksp. Lear.

APPLE-

APPLE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot-stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is fourth, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the desert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal russeting, Wheeler's russet, Sharp's russet, spice-apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api. Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal russet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redtreaked apple, the whitfour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus apple-trees, whose trunks are strong to bear,

Their spreading boughs exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *apple* and *woman*.]

A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is applicable to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLY'ANCE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diseases desperate grown,

By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakespeare.*

Are you chaf'd?

Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only which your desire requires. *Shakespeare.*

APPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyric, and the worse a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

APPLICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of facts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

APPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

APPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunched.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a patent should be passed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenfeness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* such public affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. Reference to some case or position; as the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

APPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which applies.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPLICATORY. *n. f.* [from *apply*.] That which comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. *n. f.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ; faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applicio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate, And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison.*

God has addressed every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to*.

Locke *uses about*, less properly.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Prov. xxiii. 12.*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myself to him for help.

8. To address to.

God at last

To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd*, Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton.*

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*, To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense; for which we now use *ply*.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards hastily, Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*, That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Q.*

To APPLY'. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakespeare.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but myself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully *applied to*. *Rogers.*

To APPOINT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Galat. iv. 2.*

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genesis.*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liars in wait. *Judges xx. 38.*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Sam. vi. 21.*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. *2 Esdras, iii. 7.*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manass. Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPOINTER. *n. f.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job, ii. 11.*

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow, If I command him, follows my *appointment*; I will have none so near else. *Shakespeare.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on, Where their *appointment* we may best discover, And look on their endeavour. *Shakespeare.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shakespeare.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To APPORTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon.*

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier.*

APPORTIONMENT. *n. f.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPOSE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical

matical questions to a boy is called, to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themselves to be surpris'd at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. A latinism. To apply to.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

APPOSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Watson.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious or princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Aitkenbury.*

APPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

APPOSITENESS. *n. f.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, or their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*. *Hale's Or. of Mankind.*

APPOSITION. *n. f.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first facts.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Sussannæ matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To *APPRAISE*. *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAISER. *n. f.* [from *appraiser*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To *APPREHEND*. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Cor. xi. 32.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many, and so various laws are giv'n. *Milton.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillington.*

4. To think on with terror; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER. *n. f.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; concession.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain rumour, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil shall no less In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged success to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory, And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shakspeare.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two to three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we brothers to the man that took him, To question of his *apprehension*. *Shakspeare.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension*, whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

APPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Holder.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I pass'd through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings, Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *apprehensive*.] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder.*

APPRENTICE. *n. f.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cotter.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave could ever be more ready than that young prince's was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Watson.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To *APPRENTICE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest, The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. *n. f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood* To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakspeare.*

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any *apprenticeship*. *South.*

To *APPRIZE*. *v. a.* [*apprétre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Chrysostom.*

But if *apprized* of the severe attack, The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent On church yard drear (inhuman to relate), The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

To *APPROACH*. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakspeare.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Broomie.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the found of coaches, The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer. xxx. 21.*

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approach'd* Homer. *Temple.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approach'd* towards it. *Locke.*

To *APPROACH*. *v. a.* To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but slowly and not at all, if *approach'd* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spiritous parts will burn, without burning the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun, He saw proud Arctic. *Dryden.*

APPROACH.

APPROACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing near.
If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his approach.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

'Tis with our souls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at th' approach of sudden light.

Denham.

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes.

Bacon.

3. Hostile advance.

For England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph.

Shakespeare.

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.

Dryden.

APPROACHER. *n. f.* [from approach.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome

To knaves and all approachers.

Shakespeare.

APPROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from approach.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will concrete, but in the approachment of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPROBATION. *n. f.* [approbatio, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not past me, but

By learned approbation of my judges.

Shakespeare.

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret approbation, as in customs, but may be taken away.

Hooker.

The bare approbation of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so.

South.

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to.

Shakespeare.

APPROVE. *n. f.* [from approve, as proof from prove.] Approbation; commendation; a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or approval!

Shakespeare.

To APPROPERATE. *v. a.* [appropero, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward.

Dist.

To APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [appropinquo, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [appropinquo, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to appropinque an end.

Hudibras.

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from appropriate.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly appropriate unto its end.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [approprio, Fr. approprio, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort appropriated unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common.

Hooker.

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and appropriated, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion in it.

South.

Some they appropriated to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends.

Relcommon.

Marks of honour are appropriated to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself.

Atterbury.

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves appropriating

The spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers.

Milton.

Why should people engross and appropriate the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves?

L'Estrange.

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind.

Locke.

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments.

Locke.

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their appropriated connection one with another.

Locke.

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil.

Ayliffe.

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; assigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence appropriate to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever.

Bacon.

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some appropriate acts of divine worship.

Stillingfleet.

APPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from appropriate.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar appropriation to that idea.

Locke.

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great appropriation to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself.

Shakespeare.

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an appropriation that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity.

Locke.

4. In law, the severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an appropriation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence may conclude.

Cowel.

APPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from appropriate.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These appropriators, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

APPROVABLE. *adj.* [from approve.] That which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very approvable in what profession soever.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPROVAL. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation; a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose approval no capital sentences are to be executed.

Temple.

APPROVANCE. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation; a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from approvance of his own reason.

Spenser.

Should she seem

Soft'ning the least approvance to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance.

Thomson.

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [approver, Fr. approbo, Lat.]

1. To like, to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God approveth, and that he approveth much more than he doth command.

Hooker.

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well approv'd, and prais'd the better course
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble powers, that she pursu'd the worse?

Davies.

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise approved writer.

Locke.

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort approved his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in.

Hooker.

In religion,

What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text.

Shakespeare.

I'm sorry

That he approves the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome.

Shakespeare.

Would'st thou approve thy constancy?
First thy obedience.

Milton.

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now.

Tillotson.

4. To experience; not in use.

Oh! 'tis the curse in love, and still approv'd,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd.

Shakespeare.

5. To make, or show to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to approve himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity.

Rogers.

6. It has of before the object, when it signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition; as, I approve your letter, or, of your letter.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleas'd to approve of, and be my customer for.

Swift.

APPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [from approve.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approvement.

Hayward.

APPROVER. *n. f.* [from approve.]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,

Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their approvers, they are people such

Shakespeare.

As mend upon the world.

3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal.

Cowel.

APPROXIMATE. *adj.* [from ad, to, and proximus, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPROXIMATION. *n. f.* [from approximate.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position it had been in a middle point, and that of assent or approximation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The

The fiery region gains upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual approximation towards the earth.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their approximation to the human shape.

Grew's Museum,

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity fought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LE. *n. f.* [*appulus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline steams.

Harvey.

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another: but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs.

Holder.

To APRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun.

Diſt.

APRICITY. *n. f.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine.

Diſt.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, *n. f.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

APRIL. *n. f.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus.

Peacocks on Drawing.

Men are April when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

APRON. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *apron*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?—Hold up, you sluts,

Your aprons mountant.

Shakespeare.

The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.

Shakespeare.

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?—Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.

Shakespeare.

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits.

Addison.

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON of a goose. The fat skin which covers the belly.

APRON-MAN. *n. f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work, You and your apron-men, that stood so much Upon the voice of occupation, and The breath of garlick eaters.

Shakespeare.

APRONED. *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. The cobbler *aproned*, and the parson gown'd.

Pope.

APSID. *n. f.* [*apsides*, plural. [*apsis*.]]

Is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

Chambers.

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

Cheyne.

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to serve as instruments in the cause. *Apter* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a singular light which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them and affected as concerning the same cause.

Hooker.

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do.

Hooker.

My vines and peaches on my best fourth walls were *apt* to have a foot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruits.

Temple.

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does.

Shakspeare. As you like it.

Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength.

Temple.

One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it.

Addison.

Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions.

Swift.

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way.

Bentley.

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours, But yet a brain that leads my use of anger To better vantage.

Shakspeare.

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had a while served the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt*.

Sidney.

All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon.

2 Kings.

TO APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To fit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces Of history, and how to apt their places; Where brevity, where splendour, and where height, Where sweetness is required, and where weight.

B. Jonſon.

In some ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes.

Walton.

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.

The king is melancholy, *Apted* for any ill impressions.

Denham's Sophy.

To APTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end.

Bailey.

APTITUDE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men.

Decay of Piety.

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future.

Decay of Piety.

3. Disposition.

He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for.

Locke.

APPLY. *adv.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly, with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

That part Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd.

Shakspeare.

But what the mass nutritious does divide? What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere, In youth encrease them, and in age repair?

Blackmore.

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were not possessed of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelists.

Addison.

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

APTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitability.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end.

Hooker.

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden.

Norris's Miscell.

2. Disposition to any thing; of persons.

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people.

Shakspeare.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn. What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired.

Bacon.

4. Tendency; of things.

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections, as have an *aptness* to improve the mind.

Addison.

APTOTE. *n. f.* [of *α* and *τὸν*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word signifying water, very much used in chemical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniac, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold.

Chambers.

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa* would not be difficult to know.

Locke.

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny.

Woodward.

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS. [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient, is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common *aqua fortis*.

Chambers.

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*.

Locke.

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine or the grape; *aqua vitæ*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt.

Chambers.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself.

Shakspeare.

AQUATIC. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatic*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks.

Ray on the Creation.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatic*, or amphibious. *Aquatic* are those whose constant abode is upon the water.

Locke.

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining.

Mortimer's Hyſtandry.

AQUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water frog in ditches and standing plashes.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AQUEDUCT. *n. f.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples,

A R B

temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd

In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid

To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

AQUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture.

Ray on the Creation.

AQUEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Wateriness.

AQUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue, Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryden.*

Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

AQUOSE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Di.*

AQUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *aquosus*.] Wateriness. *Di.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign; as, *A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

ARABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field, Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. f.* [from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *ειδος*, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAGNEE. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Di.*

ARANEUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneus* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARATION. *n. f.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Di.*

ARBALIST. *n. f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *βλήτης*, an engine to throw stones.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the archbalista, or *arbalest*, was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

ARBITER. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*, Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them,

or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written *arbitrement*.

Stand fast; to stand or fall, Free in thine own *arbitrament* it stands,

Perfect within, no outward aid require; And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton.*

ARBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRARIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrevocable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanville.*

ARBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,

If lying bards may false amours rehearse, And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Wolfe.*

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,

Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ARBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,

With very easy arguments of love, Which now the manage of two kingdoms must

With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is

That I incline to love, rather than fear. *Milton.*

TO ARBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

ARBITRARINESS. *n. f.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRATION. *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRATOR. *n. f.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowley.*

Be a good soldier, or upright trustee, An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governour; a president.

Though heav'n be shut, And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure

In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*

3. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of despairs, Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,

With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakspeare.*

A R B

A R C

The end crowns all;

And that old common *arbitrator*, time, Will one day end it. *Shakspeare.*

ARBITREMENT. *n. f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakspeare.*

We of the offending side

Must keep aloof from strict *arbitrement*. *Shakspeare.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromise.

Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

ARBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Di.*

ARBORET. *n. f.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No *arboret*, with painted blossoms drest, And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,

To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now seen,

Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs, Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

ARBOREOUS. *adj.* [*arboraeus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.

A grain of mustard becomes *arborescens*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They speak properly, who make it an *arborescens* excrecence, or rather a superplant bred of a vicious and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ARBORIST. *n. f.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arborists* observe to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

ARBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under shady *arbores* roof

Soon as they forth were come to open fight Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*

ARBOUR. *n. f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shakspeare.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind

The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon's-day heat are closer *arbours* made, And for fresh evening air the open glade. *Dryden.*

ARBOUR VINE. A species of bind-weed; which see.

ARBUSCLE. *n. f.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Di.*

ARBUTE. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbutus, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Rough *arbutus* slips into a hazel bough Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow

Out of a plain tree stock. *May's Virgil.*

ARC. *n. f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.

Their segments, or *arcs*, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Optiks.*

2. An arch.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state, Turn *arc* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ARCADE.

ARC

ARC'ADE. n. f. [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARC'ANUM. n. f. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

ARCH. n. f. [arcus, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.
The mind perceives, that an arch of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide,
As the recomfited through the gates. *Shaksp.*
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide arch
Of the rais'd empire fall; here is my space. *Shaksp.*

The royal squadron marches,
Erect triumphal arches. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The sky, or vault of heaven.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land? *Shaksp.*

4. [from ἀρχή.] A chief; obsolete.
The noble duke, my master,
My worthy arch and patron comes to night. *Shaksp.*

To ARCH. v. a. [arcuo, Lat.]

1. To build arches.
The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through. *Shaksp.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her
feet, is arch'd over with such a curious pile of
stones, that considering the rapid course of the
deep stream that roars under it, it may well take
place among the wonders of the world. *Howell.*

3. To form into arches.
Fine devices of arching water without spilling,
and making it rise in several forms of feathers and
drinking-glasses, be pretty things to look on, but
nothing to health and sweetness. *Bacon.*

ARCH. adj. [from ἀρχή, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shaksp.*

There is sprung up
An heretick, an arch one, Cranmer. *Shaksp.*

2. Waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous.
This signification it seems to have gained, by be-
ing frequently applied to the boy most remarka-
ble for his pranks; as, the arch rogue; unless it
be derived from Archy, the name of the jester to
Charles I.

Eugenio set out from the university; he had
the reputation of an arch lad at school. *Swift.*

ARCH. in composition, signifies chief, or of
the first class, [from ἀρχή, or ἀρχαί,] as, archan-
gel, archbishop. It is pronounced variously with
regard to the b, which before a consonant sounds
as in cheese, as, archdeacon; before a vowel like k,
as archangel.

ARCH'ANGEL. n. f. [archangelus, Lat.] One of
the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd, and th' excess
Of glory obscur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis sure th' archangel's trump I hear,
Nature's great passing-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCH'ANGEL. n. f. [lamiam, Lat.] The name
of a plant, called also Dead nettle.

ARCHANGEL'ICK. adj. [from archangel.] Be-
longing to archangels.

Re ceas'd, and th' archangel'ick pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHB'ACON. n. f. [from arch and beacon.]
The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish archbeacon
Hainbrough, which may for prospect compare
with Rama in Palestina. *Carew.*

ARCHBISHOP. n. f. [from arch and bishop.] A
bishop of the first class, who superintends the
conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. *Shaksp.*

The archbishop was the known architect of this
new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBISHOPRICK. n. f. [from archbishop.]
The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
The archbishoprick of Toledo, this is purpos'd. *Shaksp.*

This excellent man, from the time of his pro-
motion to the archbishoprick, underwent the envy
and malice of men who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. n. f. [from arch and chanter.]
The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. n. f. [archidiaconus, Lat.] One
that supplies the bishop's place and office in such
matters as do belong to the episcopal function.

The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or viceger-
ent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Left negligence might foist in abuses, an arch-
deacon was appointed to take account of their do-
ings. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. n. f. [archidiaconatus, Lat.]
The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Can-
terbury, and hath one only archdeaconry. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. n. f. [from archdeacon.]
The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. n. f. [archidux, Lat.] A title given
to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tus-
cany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage
from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-
driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. n. f. [from arch and duchess.]
A title given to the sister or daughter of the arch-
duke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke
of Tuscany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. n. f. [from arch and
philosopher.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which
the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person
in every household was always as it were a king. *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'LATE. n. f. [from arch and prelate.]
Chief prelate.

May we not wonder that a man of St. Basil's
authority and quality, an arch-prelate in the house
of God, should have his name far and wide called
in question? *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRESBYTER. n. f. [from arch and pres-
byter.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presby-
ters, according to the canon law; so are also pres-
byters and arch-presbyters in subjection to these
archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. n. f. [from arch and priest.]
Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesi-
astical dignity, which included the arch-priests. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. n. f. [from ἀρχαί, ancient,
and λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOG'ICK. adj. [from archaioLOGY.] Re-
lating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. n. f. [ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase,
or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, like Milton. *Watts.*

ARCHED. participial adj. [from To arch.] Bent
in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the dia-
mond; thou hast the right arch'd bent of the brow. *Shaksp.*

Let the arch'd knife
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

ARC

ARC

ARCHER. n. f. [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a
bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries
a bow in battle.

Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head. *Shaksp.*

This Cupid is no longer an archer, his glory shall
be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shaksp.*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;
For seldom, archers say, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

ARCHERY. n. f. [from archer.]

1. The use of the bow.
Among the English artillery, archery challeng-
eth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden.*

2. The act of shooting with the bow.
Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's archery,
Sink in apple of his eye. *Shaksp.*

3. The art of an archer.
Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their archery. *Grasshaw's Steps to Temple.*

Say from what golden quivers of the sky
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftness and power by birth are thine.
'Tis I believe this archery to shew,
That so much cost in colours thou,
And skill in painting, dost bestow
Upon thy ancient arms the gaudy heavenly bow. *Cowley.*

ARCHES-COURT. n. f. [from arches and court.]
The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs
to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating
of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in
London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of
stone-pillars, built arch-wise. The judge of this
court is termed the dean of the arches, or official
of the arches-court: dean of the arches, because
with this office is commonly joined a peculiar ju-
risdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed
a deanery, being exempted from the authority of
the bishop of London, and belonging to the arch-
bishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of
Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first
called dean of the arches, because the official to
the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his
substitute in his court; and by that means the
names became confounded. The jurisdiction of
this judge is ordinary, and extends through the
whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any
appeal, he forthwith, and without any further ex-
amination of the cause, sends out his citation to
the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge
from whom the appeal is made. *Cowley.*

ARCHETYPE. n. f. [archetypum, Lat.] The origi-
nal of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived
images themselves by simple sense; yet it seems
inconceivable, how they should apprehend their
archetypes. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of
our perception, and the outward archetypes or pat-
terns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger,
cold, are also inward archetypes or patterns of our
ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things,
as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logic.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. adj. [archetypus, Lat.] Origini-
nal; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optics I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men:
The source of good, the light archetypal. *Norris.*

ARCHE'US. n. f. [probably from ἀρχή.] A
word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a
power that presides over the animal œconomy,
distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. adj. [from archidiaconus, Lat.]
an archdeacon. Belonging to an archdeacon; as,
this offence is liable to be censured in an archidiaconal
visitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. adj. [from archiepiscopus,
Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop;
as, Canterbury is an archiepiscopal see; the suffra-
gans are subject to archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

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ARC

A'RGHITECT. *n. f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.
The *architect's* glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude

Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'rd structure high,
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And fat as princes. *Milton.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,

Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes. *Shakespeare.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*from architect*.] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTONICK. *adj.* [*from ἀρχιτεκνῶν*, chief, and τέκνω, an artificer.] That which has the power or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle.*

ARCHITECTURE. *n. f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,

Cities for use, and forts for safety build:

Then palaces and lofty domes arose,

These for devotion, and for pleasure those. *Blackmore.*

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RGHITRAVE. *n. f.* [*from ἀρχιτεράβη*, chief, and τεράβη, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason-piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloysters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builder's Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'RGHIVES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] the places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us. *Government of the Tongue.*

I shall now only look a little into the *Mosaic archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Woodward.*

ARD

A'RGHWISE. *adv.* [*from arch and wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ARCHITENENT. *adj.* [*architenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing.

ARCTA'TION. *n. f.* [*from arctos*, to streighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RGHICK. *n. f.* [*from ἄρκτος*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arc-tos, or bear. See **ARTICK**.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RGHICK Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RGHATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the gullet, where it perforate the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'RGHATILE. *adj.* [*from arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. f.* [*from arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from feed, or that bear no feed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RGHATURE. *n. f.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

A'RGHUALISTER. *n. f.* [*from arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine.] A cross-bow-man.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalist*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

ARD. [*Saxon*.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Giffon's Camden.*

A'RGHENCY. *n. f.* [*from ardens*.] Ardour, eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RGHENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as, lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit. *Newot. Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face,
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chase;
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryden.*

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

ARE

A'RGHENTLY. *adv.* [*from ardens*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Spirit's Sermons.*

A'RGHOUR. *n. f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage; He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to see His host. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is only used by *Milton*.

Nor delay'd the winged faint,
After his charge receiv'd, but from among
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,

Flew thro' the midst of heav'n. *Par. Lost.*

A'RGHUTY. *n. f.* [*from arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RGHDOUS. *adj.* [*arduous*, Lat.]

1. Lofly; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she shew'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. *South.*

A'RGHDOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

ARE, or **Alamire.** The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

Are to plead Hortensio's passion;

B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,

C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakespeare.*

A'RGHREA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as, the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An inclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison.*

In *areas* vary'd with Mosaic art,

Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

To **A'RGHAD**, or **A'RGHED.** *v. a.* [*aperean*, Sax. to counsel.] To advise; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse awakes
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now; avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour

Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Par. Lost.*

A'RGHFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.]

The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

To **A'RGHFA.** *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, a-parchs

parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and so doth time or age *argfy*, as in the same bodies, &c.

ARENACEOUS. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Sandy: having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it.

ARENATION. *n. f.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand.

ARENOSÉ. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand.

ARENULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREOTICK. *adj.* [from *areotica*, Lat.] Attenuant, applied to medicines that dissolve viscidities, so that the morbid matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration.

ARETOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *arete*, virtue and *logos*, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

ARGAL. *n. f.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar.

ARGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.] 1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

As swift as fairy lightning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle with her silver wings
In field of azure, fair Britannia knew. *Fairfax*
In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden*

2. Silver; bright like silver.
Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated faints, or middle spirits hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton*

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope*

ARGENTATION. *n. f.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver.

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [from *argentinus*, Fr.] Sounding like silver.

ARGILL. *n. f.* [from *argilla*, Lat.] Pottery clay; a fat soft kind of earth of which vessels are made.

ARGILLACEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*, Lat.] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

ARGILLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil*, Lat.] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.
Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom.

ARGOSY. *n. f.* [derived by Pope from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship; supposed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa* or *Ragusa*, a *Ragazine*, corrupted.] A large vessel for merchandize: a car-rack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

TO ARGUE. *v. a.* [from *arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.
I know your *argosy* has always in'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less of dear liberty by law;
Scholars allow'd *argosy* to argue for her.

Public *argosy* of *argosy* not only to exasperate
the mind, but to what the will of *argosy*.

An *argosy* of motion, not passing on, would
perplexing one, who should *argosy* from such an
idea. *Locke*

2. To persuade by argument.
It is a sort of practical logic, which I would
make use of to *argosy* you into a protection of this
play. *Gang. Ded. to Old Batch.*

3. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against*

before the opponent, and *against* before the thing
opposed.

Why do Christians, of several persuasions, so
fiercely *argosy* against the salvability of each other.

He that by often *argosy* against his own sense,
imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from be-
lieving himself. *Locke*

I do not see how they can *argosy* with any one,
without setting down strict boundaries. *Locke*

TO ARGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth
bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end. *Donne*

2. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

3. To prove as an argument.
So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of the
body, when a man is continually tossing from one
side to the other. *South*

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides
of the rays, which answers to that virtue and dis-
position of the chrystal. *Newton's Opticks*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of*.
I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expres-
sions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of ob-
scenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract
them. *Dryden's Fables*

The accidents are not the same, which would
have *argued* him of a fervile copying, and total
barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the
same. *Dryden's Fables*

ARGUER. *n. f.* [from *argue*, Lat.] A reasoner; a
disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be profelytes to a weak
arguer, as thinking they must part with their re-
putation as well as their sin. *Decay of Piety*

Neither good Christians nor good *arguers*.

ARGUMENT. *n. f.* [from *argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.
We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice re-
warded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to
be an *argument* against the art. *Dryden*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments*
as that thing is capable of supposing it were; we
ought not in reason to make any doubt of the ex-
istence of that thing. *Tillotson*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to
prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.
That he the who even but now was your best
object,

Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man. *Milton*

Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroic than the wrath
Of stern Achilles. *Milton*

A much longer discourse my *argument* requires;
your merciful dispositions a much shorter.

3. The contents of any work summed up by
way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its princi-
pal action, the economy and disposition of it,
are the things which distinguish copies from ori-
ginals. *Dryden*

4. A controversy.
This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew twixt Somerset and me.

An *argument* that fell out last night, where each
of us fell in praise of our country mistresses.

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speak-
er and hearer, the *argument* is not about things,
but names. *Locke*

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the
thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my opi-
nion, is the advantage of patience itself. *Tillotson*

This, before that revelation had enlightened
the world, was the very best *argument* for a future
state. *Atterbury*

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek
another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

ARGUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *argument*, Lat.] Belong-
ing to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee.

ARGUMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *argument*, Lat.] Rea-
soning; the act of reasoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind,
whereby we infer one proposition from two or
more propositions premised. Or it is the draw-
ing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or
doubtful, from some propositions more known
and evident; so when we have judged that mat-
ter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth
think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of
man is not matter. *Watts's Logick*

I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to
shew the prevalence of contempt, by the contra-
ry influences of respect. *South*

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argu-
mentation*, and that sufficiently warm. *Dryden*

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes to
nothing. *Addison*

ARGUMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing argu-
ment.

This omission, considering the bounds within
which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was
confined, I could not avoid.

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.
Another thing *argumentative* of providence is
that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of
some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the
wind, and diffeminated far and wide. *Ray*

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; disposed
to controversy.

ARGUTE. *adj.* [from *argutus*, Ital. argutus, Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

ARIA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] An air, song,
or tune.

ARID. *adj.* [from *aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched
up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body
arid, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him Summer were an *arid* waste.

ARIDITY. *n. f.* [from *arid*, Lat.]

1. Dryness; scarcity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an
animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or
dryness. *Arbutnot on Aliments*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibi-
lity in devotion, contray to union or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of
thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the
greatest *aridity* and dejections, with the delightful
prospect of thy glories. *Norris*

ARIES. *n. f.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the
twelve signs of the zodiack; the first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson*

TO ARISTATE. *v. n.* [from *aristo*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows which
rams give with their heads.

ARISTATION. *n. f.* [from *aristate*, Lat.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a
ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ord-
nance do exceed all *aristations* and ancient inven-
tions. *Bacon*

3. The

ARI

3. The act of striking, or conflicting in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and variations of other particles.

ARIE'TTA. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right*.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might; So thought I eke of him, and think I thought aright.

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright.

Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. Dry.

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright.

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their heart aright.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night, Fair queen, he said, direct my dart aright.

ARIOLA'TION, or **HARIOLA'TION**. *n. f.* [bariolat, Lat. a footherayer.] Soothfaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with ariolation, soothfaying, and such oblique idolatries.

ARISO. *n. f.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune.

ARISE. *v. n. pret. arose*, particip. *arisen*. [from *a* and *rise*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and looking up, beheld the skies

With purple blushing, and the day arise.

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

So Esdras arose up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep?

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall arise false Christs and false prophets.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they arise: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phoenice.

6. To enter upon a new station, to succeed to power or office.

Another Mary then arose, And did rigorous laws impose.

7. To commence hostility.

And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him.

For the various senses of this word, see **RISE**.

ARISTOCRACY. *n. f.* [ἀριστοκρατία, greatest, and κράτος, to govern.]

That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach.

ARISTOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *aristocracy*.]

ARISTOCRATICK. *adj.* Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an aristocratical form of government.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state.

ARM

ARITHMANCY. *n. f.* [from ἀριθμός, number, and μέτρον, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all arithmetical operation or conception.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in arithmetical progression, as in the fifth observation.

ARITHMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a sextes being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure.

ARITHMETICIAN. *n. f.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good arithmetician, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table.

ARITHMETIC. *n. f.* [ἀριθμητική, number, and μέτρον, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them; But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetick.

The christian religion, according to the Apostle's arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion.

ARK. *n. f.* [arca, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without.

The one just man alive, by his command, Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,

To save himself and household, from amidst A world devote to universal wreck.

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God.

ARM. *n. f.* [earm, eopm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone.

Like helpless friends, who view from shore The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar,

So stood they with their arms across.

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms to shade her face,

But the on elbow lean'd.

Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines, And with the beech a mutual shade combines.

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood, An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood.

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of beauty.

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular arm, &c.

Curbed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord.

O God, thy arm was here!

And not to us, but to thy arm alone, Ascribe we all.

ARM

ARM'S END. *n. f.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need never wish for a better companion.

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the arm's end.

In the same sense is used arm's length.

TO ARM. *v. a.* [armo. Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan.

True conscious honour is to feel no sin; He's arm'd without, that's innocent within.

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

3. To furnish; to fit up: as, to arm a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must arm your hook with the line in the inside of it.

Having wafted the callus, I le't off those tents, and dressed it with others armed with digestives.

4. To provide against.

His servant, arm'd against such coverture, Reported unto all, that he was sure

A noble gentleman of high regard

TO ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry strong; And, princes, look your strongly arm to meet him.

ARMADA. *n. f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,

Spred was the huge armada wide and broad, From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood, A whole armada of collected sail

Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship.

At length resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball, He in himself did whole armados bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call, And chose for general, were he not their king.

ARMADILLO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, fugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig.

ARMAMENT. *n. f.* [armamentum, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAMENTARY. *n. f.* [armamentarium, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements.

ARMAN. *n. f.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses.

ARMATURE. *n. f.* [armatura, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others

ARM

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and perricity.

2. Offensive weapons; less properly.

The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Piety.*

ARMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or.

ARMED Chair. *n. f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARMENIAN Bole. *n. f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN Stone. *n. f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold.

ARMENTAL. *adj.* [from *armatus*, or *armatus*.] **ARMENTINE.** *Lat.* Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMENTOISE. *adj.* [from *armatus*, *Lat.*] Abounding with cattle.

ARMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed.

ARM-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there.

ARMIGEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, *Lat.* an armory-bearer.] Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, *Lat.* a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. *Harris's Descrip. of the Globes.*

ARMILLATED. *adj.* [from *armillatus*, *Lat.*] Having bracelets.

ARMINGS. *n. f.* [in a ship.] The same with watecloaths, being clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*.

ARMIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from *armis*, arms, and *potentia*, power, *Latin*.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *adj.* [from *armipotens*, *Lat.*] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier.

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*, Those armed angels in our aid down send, That were at Dathan to his prophet sent, Thou wilt come down with them.

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent, The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*.

ARMISONOUS. *adj.* [from *armis*, arms, and *sonus*, sound, *Lat.*] Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE. *n. f.* [from *armistitium*, *Lat.*] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

ARMLET. *n. f.* [from *armis*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,

Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find.

ARM

Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending, Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main.

ARMON'ACK. *n. f.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMONIAC**.

ARMORER. *n. f.* [from *armoir*, *Fr.*]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought

Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shaksp.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by a persion of water and juice of herbs.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,

All trades of death that deal in steel for gains,

Were there: The butcher, *armorers*, and smith,

Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe.

When *armers* temper in the ford

The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,

The red hot metal hisses in the lake.

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,

With busy hammers closing rivets up,

Give dreadful note of preparation.

The morning he was to join battle with Har-

old, his *armorers* put on his backpiece before, and

his breastplate behind.

ARMORIAL. *adj.* [from *armorial*, *Fr.*] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns *armorial*.

ARMORIST. *n. f.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY. *n. f.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are repositied for use.

The sword

Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,

Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen,

Nor solid might resist that edge.

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,

And celestial vigour arm'd,

Their *armorers* and magazines contemn.

Let a man consider these virtues, with the con-

trary fins, and then, as out of a full *armory* or

magazine, let him furnish his conscience with

texts of scripture.

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears,

Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold.

2. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,

Wherein you have great glory won this day.

ARMOUR. *n. f.* [from *armateur*, *Fr.* *armatura*, *Lat.*]

Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *arm-*

our.

That they might not go naked among their ene-

mies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them, is

prudence and innocence.

ARMOUR BEARER. *n. f.* [from *armour* and

bear.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour* bearer first, and next he kill'd

His charioteer.

ARMPIT. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hol-

low place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gougues are made so long,

that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of

the workman.

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*,

the best situation for keeping it warm.

ARMS. *n. f.* without the singular number. [from *arma*, *Lat.*]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arms* which Mars before

Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore.

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

With many more confederates, are in *arms*.

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing.

ARO

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms.

Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*.

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*

The matin trumpet sung.

The seas and rocks and skies rebound,

To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*!

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY. *n. f.* [from *armée*, *Fr.*]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey

one man.

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*,

where the people are of weak courage.

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an

army, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that

has writ whole volumes, but never was in any bat-

tle.

The Tuscan leaders, and their *army* sing,

Which followed great Æneas to the war;

Their arms, their numbers, and their names de-

clare.

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of

good words.

AROMATICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatic*.] Spicy;

fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatic* do preserve

liquors or powders.

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but like-

wise are endued with all the bad qualities of such

substances, producing all the effects of an oily and

aromatic acrimony.

AROMATICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, *Lat.* spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,

And now their odours arm'd against them fly:

Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,

And some by *aromatic* splinters die.

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,

Die of a rose in *aromatic* pain.

AROMATICKS. *n. f.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their

aromatics, and other proper commodities.

AROMATIZATION. *n. f.* [from *aromatize*.] The

mingling of a due proportion of *aromatic* spices

or drugs with any medicine.

To *AROMATIZE.* *v. a.* [from *aroma*, *Lat.* spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with

spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an

hour before supper something hot and *aromatized*.

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unfa-

voury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conver-

sion.

AROSE. The preterite of the verb *arise*. See

ARISE.

AROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,

Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,

And his broad shoulders with their lights are

crown'd.

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*.

AROUND. *prep.* About; encircling.

From young Iulus head

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread

Around his brows, and on his temples fed.

To *AROUSE.* *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades,

That drag the tragic melancholy night.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*

Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,

Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of

life.

AROW. *adv.* [from *a* and *rore*.] In a row;

with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chafest plays, till home they walk away.

Sidney.

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode away.

Dryden.

AR'YNT. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Did her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right.

Shakespeare.

ARQUEBUSE. *n. f.* [Fr. spelt falsely *arquebuse*.] A hand-gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carbine, or fusée.

A *arquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard
from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on
the sides.

Bacon.

ARQUEBUSIER. *n. f.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

Knolles.

ARRACH, ORRACH, OR ORRAGE. *n. f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to feed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ARRACK, OR ARACK. *n. f.* The word *arack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arack*. But what we understand by the name *arack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

Chambers.

I send this to be better known for choice of
china, tea, *arack*, and other Indian goods.

Spenser.

TO ARR'IGN. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Cowel.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*

Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath

Been publicly accused, so shall she have

A just and open trial.

Shakespeare.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then

Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roscommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.

South.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

ARR'IGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden.

TO ARR'ANGE. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day

To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A forry fight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

Fairy Queen.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed!

Cheyne.

ARR'ANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

Cheyne.

ARRANT. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied to its proper signification to vagabonds, as an

errant or *errant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.

Sidney.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* for than before.

L'Estrange.

And let him every deity adore,

If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.

Dryden.

ARRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clothes.

L'Estrange.

ARRAS. *n. f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight.

Fairy Queen.

He's going to his mother's closet;

Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,

To hear the process.

Shakespeare.

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place

A guard behind the *arras*.

Denham's Sophy.

ARRAUGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arraught* from *aracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain

Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

Fairy Queen.

ARRAY. *n. f.* [array, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *revo*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *milli hominum aratorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army,
sent one to command them to their *array*.

Hayw.

Wer't thou fought to deeds,

That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill

Of conduct would be such, that all the world

Could not sustain thy prowess.

Milton.

A general sets his army in *array*

In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

Denham.

2. Drefs.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,

On which there sat most brave embellished

With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,

A maiden queen.

Fairy Queen.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day

Arose, and dres'd herself in rich *array*.

Dryden.

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb to *array* a pannel, that is, to set forth one by another the men impannelled.

Cowel.

TO ARR'AY. *v. a.* [arrayer, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to drefs; to adorn the person: with the particle *with*, or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency,
and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty.

Job, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,

Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd* in gold

Empyrean.

Milton.

One vest *array'd* the corpse, and one they spread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.

Dryden.

3. In law. See **ARRAY** in law.

ARRAYERS. *n. f.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

Cowel.

ARREAR. *adv.* [arriere, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See **REAR**.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,

Through forests wild and unfrequented land,

To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.

Fairy Queen.

ARREAR. *n. f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **ARREARAGE**.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay.

Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.

Locke.

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich.

Swift.

ARREARAGE. *n. f.* a word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent.

Cowel.

Paget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*.

Hayward.

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearages*.

Shakespeare.

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.

Houzel's Vocal Forest.

ARREARANCE. *n. f.* The same with *arrear*. See **ARREAR**.

Dict.

ARRENTATION. *n. f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent.

Dict.

ARREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [arrepitus, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repto*.] Crept in privily.

ARREST. *n. f.* [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be *arrested*. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

Cowel.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

Shakespeare.

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surprised the first night.

Taylor.

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending.

Bacon.

TO ARREST. *v. a.* [arrestar, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See **ARREST**.

Good tidings, my lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason.

Shakespeare.

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all.

Shakespeare.

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it.

Shakespeare.

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power. But when as Morpheus had with leaden mace *arrested* all that goodly company.

Fairy Queen.

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality.

South.

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest.

Davies.

As often as my dogs with better speed *arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed.

Dryden.

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand
Of death *arrest*.

Philos.

5. To

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To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance. *Boyle.*

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret propensities, hath arrested and laid asleep all true enquiry. *Bacon.*

ARREST. *n. f.* [In horsemanship.] A manage humour between the ham and paster of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

ARRESTED. *adj.* [arrestatus, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for imputed or laid unto; as, no folly may be arrested to one under age. *Cowell.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [arideo, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE. *n. f.* [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use rear.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. f.* [Casseneuve derives this word from arriere and ban; ban denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and arriere, those who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superior one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the foldiers under them, in the same manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. f.* [arriso, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. f.* [from arrive.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?

She, like the Sun, does still the same appear, Bright as she was at her arrival here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the arrival of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broom's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE. *n. f.* [from arrive.] Company coming: not in use.

Every minute is expectancy

Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare.*

To ARRIVE. *v. n.* [arriver, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length arriving on the banks of Nile, Worn with length of ways, and worn with toil, She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were arrived upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing, by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to arrive at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never arrive at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty. *Addison.*

5. The thing at which we arrive is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen: with to before the person. This sense seems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death arrives, More to be valued than a thousand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [arodo, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

ARROGANCE. *n. f.* [arrogantia, Lat.] The act

ARROGANCY. } or quality of taking much upon

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one self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife, And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd, I hate not you for her proud arrogance. *Shakespeare.*

Pride hath no other glais To shew itself but pride; for supple knees Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakespeare.*

Pride and arrogance, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. *Prov. viii. 13.*

Discouraging of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without arrogance, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; arrogance, when it is lifted, or as we say, tossed up. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ARROGANT. *adj.* [arrogans, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signiory therein, must be vain and arrogant. *Sponser on Ireland.*

An arrogant way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

ARROGANTLY. *adv.* [from arrogant.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may

Himself admire the fortune of his play; And arrogantly, as his fellows do, Think he writes well, because he pleases you. *Dryden.*

Another, warmed

With high ambition, and conceit of prowess Inherent, arrogantly thus presum'd; What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood, Should now cleave sheer the execrable head Of Churchill. *Philips.*

ARROGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from arrogant.] The same with arrogance; which see. *Dict.*

To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [arrog, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Who, not content

With fair equality, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never arrogated to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGATION. *n. f.* [from arrogate.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

ARROSION. *n. f.* [from arrosus, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

ARROW. *n. f.* [anepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow, By his best arrow with the golden head. *Shakespeare.*

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull arrows out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side. *Hayw.*

ARROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from arrow and head.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

ARROWY. *adj.* [from arrow.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd, How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot

Sharp fleet of arrowy show'r against the face Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milton.*

ARSE. *n. f.* [eapre, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To bang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur, As wisely knowing, could he stir

To active trot one side of 's horse, The other would not bang an arse. *Hudibras.*

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ARSEFOOT. *n. f.* A kind of water fowl, called also a didapper. *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. *n. f.* [perficaria, Lat.] An herb.

ARSENAL. *n. f.* [arsenale, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an arsenal of old Rome. *Addison.*

ARSENICAL. *adj.* [from arsenick.] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by arsenical fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are arsenical, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

ARSENICK. *n. f.* [arsenion.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and unflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. Native or yellow arsenick, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. White or crystalline arsenick is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt; the smallest quantity of crystalline arsenick, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. Red arsenick is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. *Chambers.*

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ART. *n. f.* [arte, Fr. ars, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Blest with each grace of nature and of art. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot, The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben Jonson.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand, Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange, That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare.*

5. Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you; But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shakespeare.*

ARTERIAL. *adj.* [from artery.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame, The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food, Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastic force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps. *Arbutnot.*

ARTERIO-TOMY. *n. f.* [from arteria, and tomy to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. *n. f.* [arteria, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness

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bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and innermost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. *Quincy.*

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood full forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbutnot.*

ARTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same, Ulysses, the rejoic'd,
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honoria chief in place,
Was *artfully* contrived to set her face,
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryden.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. It will irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated. *Rogers.*

ARTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITIC. } *adj.* [from *arthritia*.]

ARTHRITICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritic* diseases. *Arbutnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritic* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

ARTHRITIS. *n. f.* [*ἀρθριτις*, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *n. f.* [*artichaut*, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. A species of sunflower.

ARTICK. *adj.* [It should be written *artick*, from *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; under the bear. See **ARCTICK**.

But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty-one,
Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

ARTICLE. *n. f.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man,

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2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in *articles*. *Shakespeare.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be for many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakespeare.*

It would have gall'd his furlly nature,

Which easily endures not *article*,

Tying him to aught. *Shakespeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case,

I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the least title of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over him. *Locke.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ARTICULAR. *adj.* [*articulus*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately affects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTICULATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided; as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd
To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

TO ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

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The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glauvill.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches;
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare.*

TO ARTICULATE. *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATLY. *adv.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *articulate*.]

The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. *n. f.* [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*. *Ray*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. *n. f.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICER. *n. f.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *South.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He soon aware,
Each perturbation smoothe'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first
That practis'd falsehood under faintly shew. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies

Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow; not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben. Jonson*

ARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*artificial*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilus used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *South.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to screen,
As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen:

Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth

Doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an artificial revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,

And wet my cheeks with artificial tears. *Shakesp.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an artificial majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more artificial, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetoric.] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be inartificial arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmical lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from artificial.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how artificially he fet out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace artificially contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially sifted. *Addison.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from artificial.] Artificialness. *Diſt.*

ARTIFICIOUS. *adj.* [from artificer.] The same with artificial.

ARTILLERY. *n. f.* It has no plural. [artillerie, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war; always used of missile weapons.

And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field? And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakesp.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haste I can, To view th' artillery and ammunition. *Shakesp.*

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it, Plants his artillery gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

ARTISAN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Artift; professor of an art. What are the most judicious artificers, but the mimicks of nature. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Best and happiest artisan, Best of painters, if you can,

With your many colour'd art, Draw the mistress of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an artisan for my antagonist. *Addison.*

ARTIST. *n. f.* [artiste, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast, Instruct the artists, and reward their haste. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land, All arts and artists Theseus could command,

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame: The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden.*

When I made this, an artist undertook to imitate it; but using another way, fell much short. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an artist at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from artless.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and artlessly represented. *Pope.*

ARTLESS. *adj.* [from art and less.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art: sometimes with the particle of.

The high-shoo'd plowman, should he quit the land, Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

2. Without fraud; as, an artless maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an artless tale.

ARUNDINACEOUS. *adj.* [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Diſt.*

ARUNDINEOUS. *adj.* [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. *conjunct.* [als, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast. *Shakesp.*

In singing, as in piping, you excel;

And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryden.*

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did; but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love as I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad as I was, I could not bear his fate With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state. *Dryden's Æn.*

The landlord, in his shirt as he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbushnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, as to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel; I'd speak my own distress. *A. Philips. Distressed Mother.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men as men, and that which belongs unto men as they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth as one of them hath public concerns with another. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now?—Why, Hal, thou knowest, as thou art but a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The objections that are raised against it as a tragedy, are as follow.

Gay's Pref. to What d'ye call it.

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, as sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are as matter blind, Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies.

Thou good old man, benevolent as wife. *Pope's Odyssey.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began nigher to approach,

And wind his horn under the castle-wall, That with the noise it thook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, as of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow He lies, as he his bliss did know,

And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot the assault, so high the tumult rose, As all the Dardan and Argolick race

Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryden.*

Can misery no place of safety know, The noise pursues me whereof'er I go,

As fate fought only me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man. *1 Cor.*

Their figure being printed, As just before, I think, I hinted,

Alma inform'd can try the case. *Prior.*

The republic is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is as follows. *Addison on Italy.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but as of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled as it flew, And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew; Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryden.*

These haughty words Aleto's rage provoke, And frighted Turnus trembled as the spoke. *Dryden.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains

Of rushing torrents, and descending rains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison's Cato.*

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, as without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is, because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, as those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;

As many voices issue, and the sound Of Sybil's word as many times rebound. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, as they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast?—Upon the like devotion as yourselves, To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure as it is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addison.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to sub.

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Is it not every man's interest, that there should be such a governor of the world as designs our happiness, as would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotson*

20. Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke*

21. So is sometimes understood. As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spektor*

22. Answering to so conditionally. So may th' auspicious queen of love, To thee, O sacred ship, be kind; As thou to whom the muse commends, The best of poets and of friends, Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden*

23. Before how it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language. As how, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato*

24. It seems to be redundant before yet; to this time. Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by so. As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops; So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head, Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope*

26. As for; with respect to. As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*

27. As if; in the same manner that it would be if. Answering their questions, as if it were a matter that needed it. *Locke*

28. As to; with respect to. I pray thee, speak to me as to thy thoughts, As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts

The worst of words *Shakespeare, Othello*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, as to what regards Christianity. *Addison on Italy*

I was mistaken as to the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift*

29. As well as; equally with. Each man's mind has some peculiarity, as well as his face, that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, as well modern as ancient. *Addison on Italy*

30. As though; as if. These should be at first gently treated, as though we expected an imposition. *Sharp's Surgery*

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. n. f. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil during the heat of summer, from a little shrub. *Chambers*

ASARABACCA. n. f. [asarum, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE. adj. [from asbestos.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the lapis asbestos.

ASBESTOS. n. f. [ἀσβεστός.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unburned in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers*

ASCARIDES. n. f. [ἀσκαρίς, from ἀσκαρῖν, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy*

TO ASCEND. v. n. [ascendo, Lat.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to rise. Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he ascend With victory, triumphing through the air Over his foes and thine. *Milton*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another. By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

3. To stand higher in genealogy. The only incest was in the ascending, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*

TO ASCEND. v. a. To climb up any thing. They ascend the mountains, they descend the valleys. *Dancy's Revolution examined*

ASCENDABLE. adj. [from ascend.] That may be ascended. *Diſt.*

ASCENDANT. n. f. [from ascend.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence. 2. Height; elevation. He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest ascendancy. *Temple*

3. Superiority; influence. By the ascendancy he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon*

Some star I find, Has giv'n thee an ascendancy o'er my mind. *Dryden*

When they have got an ascendancy over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants in infinitum; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Styliffe's Parergon*

ASCENDANT. adj.

1. Superior; predominant; overpowering. Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an ascendancy spirit above him. *South*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time ascendancy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

ASCENDENCY. n. f. [from ascend.] Influence; power. Custom has some ascendancy over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts*

ASCENSION. n. f. [ascensio, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. Then rising from his grave, Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd In open shew; and, with ascension bright, Captivity led captive through the air. *Paradise Lost*

2. The thing rising, or mounting. Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the

ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whit Sunday.

ASCENSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point, to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers*

ASCENSIVE. adj. [from ascend.] In a state of ascent: not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun be then ascensive, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

ASCENT. n. f. [ascensus, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting. To him with swift ascent he up return'd, Into his blissful bosom reassum'd In glory, as of old. *Milton*

2. The way by which one ascends. The temple, and the several degrees of ascent, whereby men did climb up to the fame, as if it had been a scala cæli, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon*

It was a rock Conspicuous far; winding with one ascent Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton*

3. An eminence, or high place. No land like Italy erects the fight, By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height. *Addison*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysiac fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents. *Bentley*

TO ASCERTAIN. v. a. [ascertener, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. The divine law both ascertaineth the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is ascertained by the stamp. *Locke*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with of. Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty, that is, ascertain me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond's Practical Catechism*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquility, because it ascertains us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Duſſy*

ASCERTAINER. n. f. [from ascertain.] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. n. f. [from ascertain.] A settled rule; an established standard. For want of ascertainment, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton*

ASCETICK. adj. [ἀσκητικός.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant ascetick course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South*

ASCETICK. n. f. he that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit. I am far from commending those asceticks, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an ascetick in his solitudes. *Atterbury*

ASCIL. n. f. It has no singular. [from a, without, and scil, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a-year vertical to them. *Diſt.*

ASCITES. n. f. [from ἀσцитῆς, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy*

There

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the ascites, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASCITIC. *adj.* [from *ascites*.] Belonging to ASCITICK. } an ascites; dropical; hydro-

pical. When it is part of another tumour, it is hydro-pical, either anasarcaous or ascitical.

ASCITIOUS. *adj.* [from *ascites*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an ascitious name, from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BLE. *adj.* [from *scribere*.] That which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly ascribable to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

TO ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *scribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by ascribing it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly ascribe those jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be ascribed to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRIP'TION. *n. f.* [from *scriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing.

ASCRIP'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *scriptus*, Lat.] That which is ascribed.

ASH. *n. f.* [from *axinus*, Lat. *ærc*, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train, And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryden.*

2. The wood of the ash.

Let me twine

Mine arms about that body, where against My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke, And fear'd the moon with splinters. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

ASHA'MED. *adj.* [from *sham*.] Touched with shame; generally with of before the cause of shame if a noun, and to if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One would have thought she would have stir'd; but strove

With modesty, and was *ashamed* to move. *Dryden.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw

His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

ASHES. *n. f.* wants the singular. [arca, Sax. *afshe*, Dytch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown betwixt the peers, Burns under feigned *ashes* of forged love, And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Moutier's Husbandry.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!

Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shakespeare.*

To great Lærtēs I bequeath

A task of grief, his ornaments of death;

Left, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,

The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

ASHLAR. *n. f.* [with mafons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneses.

ASHLEERING. *n. f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHORE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,

As send our precepts to the leviathan

To come *ashore*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*

The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moord in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,

And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison's Ovid.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. *n. f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling *ashes* on the head.

ASHWEED. *n. f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

ASHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

Of have I seen a timely parted ghost

Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakespeare.*

ASIDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast: The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright, Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryden.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark, vii. 33.*

ASINARY. *adj.* [from *asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

ASININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hope-fullest wits to that *asinine* feat of sow thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

TO ASK. *v. a.* *apcian*, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an accusative only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down, And *ask* of thee forgiveness. *Shakespeare.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that

Which you deny already: yet will *ask*,

That, if we fail in our request, the blame

May hang upon your hardness. *Shakespeare.*

In long journeys, *ask* your matter leave to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but

give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis, xxxiv. 12.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,

Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and *ask* him that lieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah, xlviii. 19.*

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesis, xxxii. 29.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail; so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it. *Ben Jonson.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison.*

TO ASK. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon for thy former sins. *Ecclesi, xxi. 1.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt. xii. 9.*

2. To make enquiry; with *for* or *of* before the thing. To enquire.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask* for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jerem. vi. 16.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut. iv. 32.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon *ærc*, an ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

ASKANCE. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.

ASKANCE. } Zelmane, keeping a countenance *askance*, as he understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*.

And when he saw their labours well succeed, He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*.

The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more, From the sun's axle; they with labour push'd Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

ASKAUNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes, Fix'd on the king *askant*; and thus replies, O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the space, that lies on either side

The solar orb, is without limits wide, Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer

A feat *askant*, but one diameter: Lost to the light by that unhappy place,

This globe had lain a frozen lonesome mass. *Blackmore.*

ASKER. *n. f.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you

Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow. *Shakespeare.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. Enquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

ASKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASK'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *shew*.] *Aside*; with contempt.

ASP

For when ye mildly look wi h lovely hue,
Then is my foul with life and love inspir'd :
But when ye lowre, or look on me *aspen*,
Then do I die. *Spenser.*
Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *aspen* at what it saith ;
There's no petition in it. — *Prior.*
To ASLAKE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *flake*, or *slack*.]
To remit ; to mitigate ; to slacken. Obsolete.
But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No skill can flint, nor reason can *aslake*.
Spenser.
Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindest much more great desire.
Spenser.
ASLAN'T *adv.* [from *a* and *flant*.] Obliquely ;
on one side ; not perpendicularly,
There is a willow grows *aslan't* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
He fell ; the shaft
Drove through his neck *aslan't* ; he spurns the
ground,
And the foul issues through the weazon's wound.
Dryden.
ASLEEP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]
1. Sleeping ; at rest.
How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep* ! O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee !
Shakespeare.
The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid :
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden.*
There is no difference between a person *asleep*,
and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be
awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbutnot on Dist.*
2. To sleep.
If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will
fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*
Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton.*
ASLOPE. *adv.* [from *a* and *lope*.] With de-
clivity ; obliquely ; not perpendicularly.
Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable
depth under the ground. *Bacon.*
The curfew *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground ; with labour I must earn
My bread : what harm ? Idleness had been worse :
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*
The knight did stoop,
And fate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*
ASOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and *matos*, a
body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.
ASP. } *n. f.* [*aspi*, Lat.] A kind of fer-
A'SPICK. } pent, whose poison kills without a
possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be
very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia.
Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours ;
and the manner of their dying being by sleep with-
out any pain, Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*
High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp's* sting, herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*
Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphibia dire,
And dipsas. *Milton.*
ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See ASPEN.
ASPALATHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our
lady's rose.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleagin-
ous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Aspa-*
lathus affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one
of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*
I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspa-*
lathus, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best
myrrh. *Eccles. xxiv.*
ASPARAGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of a
plant. It has a rotaceous flower of six leaves,
placed orbicularly, out of whose centre rises the
pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full
of hard seeds. *Miller.*
Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell,
especially if cut when they are white ; and there-
fore have been suspected by some physicians, as not
friendly to the kidneys ; when they are older, and

ASP

begin to ramify, they lose this quality ; but then
they are not so agreeable. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
ASPECT. *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] It appears an-
ciently to have been pronounced with the accent
on the last syllable, which is now placed on the
first.]
1. Look ; air ; appearance.
I have presented the tongue under a double
aspect, such as may justify the definition, that it is
the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*
They are in my judgment, the image or picture
of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world
lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory.*
2. Countenance ; look.
Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn
fast tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
I am fearful : wherefore frowns he thus ?
'Tis his *aspect* of terror. All's not well.
Shakespeare.
Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*
Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him
mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine ;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*
3. Glance ; view ; act of beholding.
Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*
When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth in-
fect the spirits of another, there is joined both af-
fection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Direction towards any point ; view ; posi-
tion.
The setting sun
Slowly descended ; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of paradise,
Levell'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost.*
I have built a strong wall, faced to the south
aspect with brick. *Swift.*
5. Disposition of any thing to something else ;
relation.
The light got from the opposite arguings of men
of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and
their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be
quite lost, if every one were obliged to say after
the speaker. *Locke.*
6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.
There's some ill planet reigns :
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
Not unlike that which astrologers call a con-
junction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one
to the other. *Wotton.*
To the blank moon
Her office they preferrib'd : to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.
Paradise Lost.
Why does not every single star shed a separate
influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their
own constellation ? *Bowly's Sermon.*
To ASPECT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold ;
not used.
Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects* ; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.
ASPECTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible ;
being the object of sight.
He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and per-
ceivable universal. *Raleigh.*
To this use of informing us what is in this *as-*
pectable world, we shall find the eye well fitted.
Ray on the Creation.
ASPECTION. *n. f.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding ;
view.
A Maorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture
of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a
fair one. *Brown.*
ASPEN, or ASP. *n. f.* [*aspe*, Dutch ; *asp*, Dan.
epre, trembling, Sax. *Sonner.*] See POPLAR, of
which it is a species. The leaves of this tree al-
ways tremble.

ASP

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same
with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so
white. *Mortimer.*
The builder oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral.
Spenser.
A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]
1. Belonging to the asp tree.
Oh ! had the monster seen those lily hands,
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakespeare.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentle breeze. *Gay.*
2. Made of aspen wood.
A'SPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough ; rugged. This
word I have found only in the following passage.
All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *as-*
per sound ; for that the base striketh more air than
it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*
To ASPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To
roughen ; to make rough or uneven.
Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating them-
selves into all the pores of the body to be dyed,
may *asperate* its superficies, according to the big-
ness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*
ASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *asperate*.] A making
rough. *Dict.*
ASPERIFOLIUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and
folium, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants,
so called from the roughness of their leaves.
ASPERITY. *n. f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]
1. Unevenness ; roughness of surface.
Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies
are so incommensurate to the particles of the li-
quor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*
2. Roughness of sound, harshness of pronun-
ciation.
3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper ; mo-
roreness ; founess ; crabbedness.
The charity of the one, like kindly exhal-
ations, will descend in showers of blessings ; but
the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe
doom upon ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage ;
do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward
spirit. *Rogers.*
ASPERNATION. *n. f.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neg-
lect ; disregard. *Dict.*
ASPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough ; une-
ven.
Black and white are the most *asperous* and une-
qual of colours ; so like, that it is hard to distin-
guish them : black is the most rough. *Boyle.*
To ASPERSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To be-
spatter with censure or calumny.
In the business of Ireland, besides the oppor-
tunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough.
Clarendon.
Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,
And singly mad, *asperse* the sov'reign reign. *Pope.*
Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*
ASPERSION. *n. f.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]
1. A sprinkling.
If thou dost break her virgin knot before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'n's let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakespeare.*
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old,
whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed,
otherwise than with some little *aspersions* of the old,
for taste's sake. *Bacon.*
2. Calumny ; censure.
The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same
grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*
ASPHALTICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy ;
bituminous.
And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gathered beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*
ASPHALTOS. *n. f.* [*asphaltos*, bitumen.] A so-
lid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable sub-
stance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swim-
ming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or
Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of So-
dom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of
liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea ; and,
being

being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHALTUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neuchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

ASPHODEL. *n. f.* [*hilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

Asphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel*. *Pope.*

ASPICK. *n. f.* [See **ASP**] the name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,
And all the fiery monsters of the desert,
To see this day? *Addison.*

TO ASPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we aspirate *bas*, *bo*, *so*, and *hog*.

TO ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *v* and *b* aspirate. *Dryden.*

ASPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, *peraspirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *b*. *Hold.*

ASPIRATION. *n. f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude, keeps its power attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;
He rises on his toe: that spirit of his
In aspiration lifts him from the earth. *Shakespeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

It is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Hold.*

TO ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired* to the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Knolls.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not some few spirits unto this thought *aspire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire* to epic bays:
Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Roscommon.*

'Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;
I sought not freedom, nor *aspir'd* to gain, *Dryd.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Auerbury.*

3. To rise; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,
That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakespeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

ASPIRER. *n. f.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God; and on his throne,
To set the envious of his state, the proud
Aspirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

ASPORTATION. *n. f.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away.

ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint*.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or flout their eyes. *Swift.*

ASS, *n. f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them. *Shakespeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*. *Shakespeare.*

That such a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman
that
Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakespeare.*

TO ASSAULT. *v. a.* [*assail*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakespeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryd.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thales' wife with reproach *assails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAULTABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That which may be attacked.

Banquo and his Fleance, lives.—
—But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shakespeare.*

ASSAILANT. *n. f.* [*assailant*, Fr.] He that attacks in opposition to a *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obtinacy of the assailants did but increase the loss. *Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smirch my face,
The like do you: so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailants*. *Shakespeare.*

ASSAILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roofs
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSAILER. *n. f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him. *Sidney.*

ASSARINICK. *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSART. *n. f.* [*assart*, from *assirter*, Fr.] To clear away wood in a forest. An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Corwel.*

TO ASSART. *v. a.* [*assartir*, Fr.] To commit an assault. See **ASSART**.

ASSASSIN. *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr.] A word brought originally from A-

sis, where about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *asside*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief. A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Watson.*

The Syrian king, who, to surprize
One man, *assassin* like, had levied war,
War unproclaim'd, *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.

Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassinates*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Greech.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *assassin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSASSINATE. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] The crime of an assassin; murder.

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

TO ASSASSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broke open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man. *Philips.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd,
Who durst not with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarmed. *Milt.*

ASSASSINATION. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shakespeare.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINATOR. *n. f.* [from *assassin*.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [*assaut*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assault* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSAULT. *n. f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset: opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shakespeare.*

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*,
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm: opposed to *sup* or *siège*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault upon* the city. *2 Mac. v. 5.*

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a compromise. *Clarendon.*

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In

3. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Corvel.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing assaulted. To ASSAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would assault them. *Eph. viii. 11.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born, Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn, Assault his ears. *Dryd.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold, Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold: And double death did wretched man invade, By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden.*

ASSAULTER. *n. f.* [from assault.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords in a just defence, able to resist many unjust assaulters. *Sidney.*

ASSAY. *n. f.* [*assay*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the sound, and the latter, *assay*, according to the writing: but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial. This cannot be, By no assay of reason. 'Tis a pageant, To keep us in false gaze. *Shakespeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Corvel.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial. For well he weened, that so glorious bait Would tempt his guest to take thereof assay. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship. She heard with patience all unto the end, And strove to master sorrowful assay. *Fairy Queen.*

The men he prest but late, To hard assays unfit, unsure at need, Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairf.*

Be sure to find, What I foretel thee, many a hard assay Of dangers, and adversities, and pains, Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton.*

To ASSAY. *v. a.* [*assayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of. One that to bounty never cast his mind, Ne thought of honour ever did assay His baster breath. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to assay them; and so with some horsemen charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner assay me? *Shakespeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. Whom thus afflicted, when sad Eve beheld, Desolate where she sat, approaching nigh, Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd. *Milt.*

2. To try; to endeavour. David girded his sword upon his armour, and he assayed to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam. xvii. 39.*

ASSAYER. *n. f.* [from assay.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Corvel.*

The smelters came up to the assayers within one in twenty. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [*associatio*, Lat.] Attendance or waiting upon. *Dix.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *associor*, *association*, to obtain.] Acquisition; the act of obtaining. By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his association of a second. *Ashe's Par.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [*association*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals

brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled. O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts With unaffected grace, or walk the plains, With innocence and meditation join'd In soft assemblage, listen to my song! *Thomson.*

To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things. And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Is. lii. 12.*

He wonders for what end you have assembled Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakespeare.*

To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. These men assembled, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

ASSEMBLY. *n. f.* [*assemblee*, Fr.] A company met together. They had heard, by fame, Of this so noble, and so fair assembly, This night to meet here. *Shakespeare.*

ASSENT. *n. f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing. Without the king's assent or knowledge, You wrought to be a legate. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its assent. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement. To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious assent of christian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to. And the Jews also assented, saying, that these things were so. *Acts, xxiv. 9.*

ASSENTATION. *n. f.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation. *Dix.*

ASSENTMENT. *n. f.* [from assent.] Consent. Their arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our assentments. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

To ASSERT. *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. Your forefathers have asserted the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare positive. 3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. Nor can the groveling mind, In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd, Assert the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSERTION. *n. f.* [from assert.] The act of asserting. If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still; because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his assertion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSERTIVE. *adj.* [from assert.] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory. He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to boast their certainty; proposing them not in a confident and assertive form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ASSERTOR. *n. f.* [from assert.] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

Among th' assertors of free reason's claim, Our nation's not the least in worth or fame. *Dryden.*

Faithful assertor of thy country's cause, Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs are, which their assertors employ in defence of them. *Antony.*

To ASSEVER. *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. To ASSESS. *v. a.* [from *assessare*, Ital.] To make an equilibrium, or balance. To charge with any certain sum. Before the receipt of them in this office, they were assessed by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*assessor*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Dix.*

ASSESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *to assess*.]

1. The sum levied on certain property. 2. The act of assessing. What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, assessment, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themselves? *Howel.*

ASSESSOR. *n. f.* [*assessor*, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another; generally used of those who assist the judge. Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears; And lives and crimes, with his assessor, hears. Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls, Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. He that sits by another as next in dignity. To his Son, Th' assessor of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

Twice stronger than his fire, who sat above, Assessor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *assess*. ASSETS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*asset*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads assets, sayeth nothing; but that the person against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Corvel.*

To ASSEVER. *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.] To To ASSEVERATE. *v. a.* [*asserere*, Lat.] To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath. ASSEVERATION. *n. f.* [from *asserere*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold asseverations, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement asseverations upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his asseveration. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

ASSEHEAD. *n. f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead. Will you help an assehead, and a cockcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

ASSIDUITY. *n. f.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application. I have, with much pains and assiduity, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and assiduity to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and assiduity they will use to corrupt us. *Regent.*

ASSIDUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. And if by pray'r Incessant I could hope to change the will

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Of him who all things can; I would not cease
To weary him with my *affiduous* cries. *Milton.*
The most *affiduous* talebearers, and bitterest re-
vilers, are often half-witted people.

Government of the Tongue.
In summer, you see the hen giving herself great-
er freedoms, and quitting her care for above two
hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of
the season would chill the principles of life, and
decrease the young one, she grows more *affiduous* in
her attendance, and stays away but half the time.

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor juttles her *affiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*
ASSIDUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affiduous*.] Dili-
gently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be *assiduously*
conversant with their materials, is that of glass-
men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually
the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and ex-
hausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

TO ASSIEGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege.
Obsolete. *Dict.*

On th' other side th' *assieged* castles ward
Their steadfast stands did mightily maintain.

ASSIENTO. *n. f.* [In Spanish, a contract or
bargain.] A contract or convention between the
king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing
the Spanish dominions in America with negro
slaves. *Spenser.*

TO ASSIGN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]
1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew
that valiant men were. *2 Sam. xi. 16.*

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of
two generals, both of them rather courtiers af-
fured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed,
and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to
every one a station suitable to his character.

ADDISON.
2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsic, natural, settled va-
lue in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity
of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of an-
other. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy,
or make over a right to another; in particular,
to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew
in what part of the process error is committed:
to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and
where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor,
is to shew how the plaintiff had ceased, or given
over: to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially
the waste is committed. *Corwell.*

ASSIGNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That which
may be marked out or fixed.

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural re-
sult and emanation from God; so that there was
no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in
which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

ASSIGNATION. *n. f.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet; used generally of
love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated
hour with as much impatience as if it had been a
real *assignation*. *Spenser.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE. *n. f.* [*assigne*, Fr.] He that is ap-
pointed or deputed by another to do any act, or
perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.
And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law;
assignee in deed, is he that is appointed by a person;
assignee in law, is he whom the law maketh so,
without any appointment of the person. *Corwell.*

ASSIGNER. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] He that ap-
points.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks,
and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] Appropri-
ation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place pub-
lick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such
duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person,
whom we have no rule to know, is just as good
as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That
which may be converted to the same nature with
something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habita-
tions; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act
their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. n.* [*assimil*, Lat.] To
perform the act of converting food to nourish-
ment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excrete more, than
beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and
their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts,
because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and
fecerneth more subtly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO ASSIMILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easi-
ly *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism
and ferineness. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixture; but such,
whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their in-
terest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate*
their nourishment; moist nourishment easily
changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense
earth. *Newton.*

ASSIMILATENESS. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.] Like-
ness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILATION. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the na-
ture or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nour-
ishment, by some outward emollients that make
the parts more apt to *assimilate*.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming
like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptance, but not
in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing
it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature,
to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the
most laudable and generous ambition.

Decay of Piety.

TO ASSIMULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To
seign; to counterfeit.

ASSIMULATION. *n. f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dis-
sembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

TO ASSYST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To
help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints,
and *assist* her in whatsoever business the hath need.

Rom. xvi. 2.

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intel-
lectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in
ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logic.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed
to *assist* in the murder of her husband.

Bacon on the Odyssey.

ASSISTANCE. *n. f.* [*assistance*, French.] Help;
furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid
and *assistance*: What doth this aid and *assistance* sig-
nify? *Strlingfleet.*

You have abundant *assurances* for this know-
ledge, in excellent books.

Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his
grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSISTANT. *adj.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lend-
ing aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and
were *assistent* to him openly, or at least under
hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or
directive principle seemeth to be *assistent* to the
corporeal. *Grew.*

ASSISTANT. *n. f.* [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair not as princi-
pal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towardsly noblemen or gentlemen
were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, accord-
ing to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a foster word
for attendant.

The pale *assistants* on each ether star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd.

Dryden.

ASSIZE. *n. f.* [*assise*, a fitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial
men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place,
and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when
the writs and processes of assize are taken. *Corwell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of
assize, but the people left to their own laws.

Davies on Ireland.

At each *assize* and term we try
A thousand rascals of as deep a dye.

Dryden's Juvenal.

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assizes* keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep.

Dryden.

6. *Assize* of bread, ale, &c. Measure, of price
or rate. Thus it is said, when wheat is of such a
price, the bread shall be of such *assize*.

7. Measure: for which we now use *fise*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

TO ASSIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the
rate of any thing by an *assize* or writ.

ASSIZER, or *ASSISER.* *n. f.* [from *assize*.] Is
an officer that has the care and oversight of weights
and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That
which may be joined to another.

TO ASSOciate. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr. *associe*,
Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius rages
Upon our territories. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wand'ring train,
And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with an-
other.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe.

Shakespeare.

4. To unite; to join.

Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *associ-*
ated themselves to it. *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *as-*
sociated with his master's enemies.

TO ASSOciate. *v. n.* To unite himself; to
join himself.

ASSOCIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confede-
rate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,
To my *associate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With these successes. *Milton.*

ASSOCIATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuaded the king, now in old age, to
make Piangus his *associate* in government with him.

Sidney.

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense;
an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his *associates*, have since
proposed to the world a form such as themselves
like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

Ho.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman,
no unfuitable *associate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milton.*
But my *associates* now my stay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ASSOCIATION. *n. f.* [from *associatus*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self same
original grounds, which other politick societies
have; the natural inclination which all men have
unto sociable life, and consent to some certain
bond of *association*; which bond is the law that
appointeth what kind of order they shall be *as-*
sociated in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes,
good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty oppo-
sition: against which, to strengthen themselves,
they secretly entered into a league of *association*.
Hooker.

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with
God; and, by making you his partner, interests
you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and
may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be
placed only in the various separations, and new
associations and motions of these permanent par-
ticles. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference
of one sound to another resembling it. Resem-
blance of sound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *adj.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in
a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in
classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and
ranged.

To ASSO'RT. *v. n.* [from *sort*; *asseter*, Fr.] To
infatuate; to besot: a word out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were
begot,

Uneath is to assure, uneath to weene
That monstrous error which doth some *assort*.
Spenser.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this
word is uncertain; *Minshew* deduces it from *ad-*
suadere, or *assuaviare*; *Fonius*, from *græc.* *suave*;
from whence *Skinner* imagines *apparan* might
have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.
Addison.

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought *assuages* malice when 'tis told.
Fairfax.

This was necessary for the securing the people
from their fears, capable of being *assuaged* by no
other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' *assuage*

Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Allion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and
the waters *assuag'd*. *Gen. viii. 1.*

ASSU'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] Miti-
gation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?

But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release. *Sp. Sonnet.*

ASSU'GER. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who
pacifies or appeases.

ASSU'ASIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening;
mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Mute her soft *assuasive* voice applies.
Pope's St. Cecilia.

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugare*, Lat.] To
subject to; not in use.

This valiant lord

Must not flite his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFACTION. *n. f.* [*assuefactio*, Lat.] The
state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts intervient unto the mo-
tive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use
and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one
grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ASSUEFITUDE. *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustom-
ance; custom; habit.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful, doth
make them lose the force to hurt.

Bacon's Natural History.

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumere*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He strait assum'd his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears,

The monarch hears,

Assumes the God,

Affects to nod,

And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

4. To suppose something granted without proof.
In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be
assumed. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint
and expression of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim
more than is due.

ASSU'MER. *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant
man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wife in any course, in which he is
not safe too? But can these high *assumers* and
pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Ar-
rogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

This makes him over-forward in business, *as-*
suming in conversation, and peremptory in an-
swers. *Collier.*

ASSU'MPTION. *n. f.* [*assumere*, Lat.] A volun-
tary promise made by word, whereby a man
taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to
another: It contains any verbal promise made
upon consideration. *Corwell.*

ASSU'MPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his
assumption of our flesh to his divinity, more fami-
liarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an en-
forcement beyond all methods of wisdom.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing any
thing without farther proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two ge-
neral propositions, are intrinsically and naturally
good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd.

Dryden.

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miracu-
lous and supernatural works, to confirm what he
said, we need only repeat the message sent by him
to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven,
which is supposed by the Romish church of the
Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed
Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers.

Stillingfleet.

Adam, after a certain period of years, would
have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal
felicity.

ASSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That is
assumed.

ASSURANCE. *n. f.* [*assurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser

thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of
a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness,
beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of
an endless felicity? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all too soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by.

Fair's Queen.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment,
is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth
grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker.*

"Is far off,

And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall
outgrow all their doubts and ignorance, till per-
fection pass into knowledge, and knowledge ad-
vance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that com-
fortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes
of his future condition, which a religious life
would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undebating steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our mo-
desty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the
duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption
from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the first
comfort; my affection ill hid, hath given you
this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vicious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world,
will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security given.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to re-
ceive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for
as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of
comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*.
Sidney.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial;
so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions
were but weak and fickle *assurances*.
Davies on Ireland.

None of woman born

Shall harm Macbeth.—

—Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate; Thou shalt not live.

Shakespeare.

I must confess your offer is the best;

And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me.

If you should die before him, where's her
dower? *Shakespeare.*

An *assurance* being passed through for a compe-
tent fine, hath come back again by reason of some
overflight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of
the breach with more *assurance* than the wall
itself. *Knox.*

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me.

Dryden.

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natu-
ral *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle ob-
serves young men to be full of, and old men not
so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of
you,

Offer this office. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God,
as we could expect to have, supposing that he
were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.

Such

Such an assurance of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The same with insurance. See INSURANCE. To ASSURE, *v. a.* [from *assure*, Fr. from *asscurare*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had assured them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. *2 Mac. xii.*

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irrefutable an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety assures its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him. *1 John, iii. 19.*

I revive

At this last sight; assured that man shall live With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. *Milton.*

4. To make secure: with of.

But what on earth can long abide in state? Or who can him assure of happy day? *Spenser.*

And, for that dowry, I'll assure her of Her widowhood, be it that she survives me, In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shaksp.*

5. To affianse; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was assured to her. *Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.*

ASSURED, participial adj. [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an assured experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, clove your hands, —And your lips too; for, I am well assured, That I did so, when I was first assur'd. *Shakspere's King John.*

As when by night the glass Of Galileo, less assured, observes Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness, And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall assuredly. *Shakspere.*

God is absolutely good, and so, assuredly, the cause of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

ASSUREDNESS, *n. f.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER, *n. f.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSUAGE. See ASSUAGE.

ASTERISK, *n. f.* [from *astrix*, Gr.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant. *Greav.*

ASTERISM, *n. f.* [from *astrix*, Gr.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with asterisms, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an asterism; for the observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufres.*

ASTHMA, *n. f.* [from *asthma*, Gr.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An asthma is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMATICAL, *adj.* [from *asthma*.] Troubled with an asthma.

ASTHMATICK, *adj.* [from *asthma*.] Led with an asthma.

In asthmatical persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horses are most asthmatick; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

ASTERN, *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow, While those astern descending down the steep, Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To ASTERT, *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert; But knew we fools what it us brings until, Die would we daily, once it to expert;

No danger there the shepherd can astert. *Spenser.*

ASTONIED, *part. adj.* A word used in the version of the bible for *astonished*.

Many were astonied at thee. *Isaiah, lii. 14.*

Unmanly dread invades The French *astony'd*. *J. Philips.*

To ASTONISH, *v. a.* [from *astomere*, Fr. from *astomere*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to stun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble, When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. *Shakspere.*

Astonish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd, And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addis.*

A genius universal as his theme, Astonishing as chaos. *Thomson.*

ASTONISHINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, *n. f.* [from *astonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us, than astonishment to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as astonishment is beyond base admiration. *South.*

To ASTOUND, *v. a.* [from *astomere*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not astound The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended

By a strong siding champion, conscience. *Milton.*

ASTRADDLE, *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

ASTRACAL, *n. f.* [from *astrix*, Gr., the ankle or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the astragal, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator.*

ASTRAL, *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars.

Some astral forms I must invoke by pray'r, Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air; Not in their natures simply good or ill; But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dry.*

ASTRAY, *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very evil led, When such an one had guiding of the way, That knew not, whether right he went, or else astray. *Spenser.*

You run astray, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ire.*

Like one that had been led astray Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milton.*

To ASTRICT, *v. a.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to relax: a word not so much used as *constrict*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astri'd*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ASTRICTION, *n. f.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astrixion is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astrixion*, but such an *astrixion* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astrixion* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them; and therefore such *astrixion* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon.*

Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astrixion* of the belly and the piles. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ASTRICTIVE, *adj.* [from *astrix*.] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

ASTRICTORY, *adj.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRIDE, *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside, Their modesty, and ride astride. *Hudibras.*

I saw a place where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand astride upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRIFEROUS, *adj.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] Bearing or having stars. *Dict.*

ASTRIGEROUS, *adj.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] Carrying stars. *Dict.*

To ASTRINGE, *v. a.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astrixing* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY, *n. f.* [from *astrix*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of relaxation.

Astrixion prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction; and, by astringency, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their astringency, create horror, that is, stimulate the fibres. *Arbutnot.*

ASTRINGENT, *adj.* [from *astrix*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative: it is used sometimes of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is sweet and yet astringent. *Bacon.*

The juice is very astringent, and therefore of slow motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and astringent diet often conduceth to this purpose. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ASTROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [from *astron*, and *graphein*.] The science of describing the stars. *Dict.*

ASTROLABE, *n. f.* [from *astron*, and *labos*, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.

2. A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO-

ASTROLOGER. *n. f.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from *ἀστρον* and *λόγος*.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events depending on those influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other.

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens.

Astrologers, that future fates foreflew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant.

2. It was anciently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients.

ASTROLOGIAN. *n. f.* [from *astrology*.] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use.

The stars, they say, cannot dispose, No more than can the *astrologian*.

ASTROLOGICAL. } *adj.* [from *astrology*.]

1. Professing astrology.

Some seem a little *astrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence.

No *astrologick* wizard honour gains, Who has not oft been banish'd, or in chains.

2. Relating to astrology.

Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions.

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great.

ASTROLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *astrology*.] In an *astrological* manner.

To *ASTROLOGIZE.* *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.

ASTROLOGY. *n. f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally exploded, as irrational and false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology*, that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men.

ASTRONOMER. *n. f.* [from *ἀστρον*, a star, and *νόμος*, a rule or law.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak of, in the inferior orbs.

Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun.

The old and new *astronomers* in vain Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain.

ASTRONOMICAL. } *adj.* [from *astronomy*.] Be-

ASTRONOMICK. } longing to astronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiac, they register and set them down in their *astronomical* canons.

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line, Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign,

That he should ne'er advance to either pole?

ASTRONOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *astronomical*.] In an *astronomical* manner.

ASTRONOMY. *n. f.* [*ἀστρονομία*, from *ἀστρον*, a star and *νόμος*, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands immovable in the centre.

From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe.

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*.

ASTROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*ἀστρον*, a star, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] Observation of the stars.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*.

ASUNDER. *adv.* [from *apundhan*, Sax.] Apart; i.e. separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*.

Sense thinks the planet spheres not much *asunder*;

What tells us then their distance is so far.

Greedy hope to find His wish, and best advantage, us *asunder*.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state, Seeks hid advantage to betray us worle;

Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard, For both together are each other's guard.

Borne far *asunder* by the tides of men, Like adamant and steel they meet again.

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amass'd and concreted into nodules, subside.

ASYLUM. *n. f.* [Lat. *asylum*, from *α*, not, and *συνα*, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum*, or sanctuary.

ASYMMETRY. *n. f.* [from *α*, without, and *συμμετρία*, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time.

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematicks, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE. *n. f.* [from *α*, priv. *συν*, with, and *πτω*, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet.

ASYMPTOTICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDETON. *n. f.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, of *α*, priv. and *σύνδεσις*, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, &c. is left out.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is in it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains.

2. *At* before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word time is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection.

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds.

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another.

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the same time, enriched ourselves.

3. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

Such sanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand, They presently amend.

O fir, when he shall hear of your approach, If that young Arthur be not gone already, Ev'n *at* this news he dies.

Much *at* the fight was Adam in his heart Dismay'd.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes *at* ev'ry blast.

4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies in the state: as, *at* best, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited.

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best.

5. *At* before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a substantive sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon, You are much more *at* task for want of wisdom, Than prais'd for harmless mildness.

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box.

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in spacious field.

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed, May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed.

Deserted, *at* his utmost need, By those his former bounty fed.

What hinder'd either in their native foil, *At* ease to reap the harvest of their toil.

Wife men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage.

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly *at* a non-plus.

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another at full speed.

They will not let me be at quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams.

7. *At* before a substantive sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at*.

How d'ye find yourself, says the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body.

But the who well enough knew what, Before he spoke, he would be *at*, Pretended not to apprehend.

The creature's *at* his dirty work again.

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity, And make him naked foil a man at arms.

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your

ATH

Your husband is *at hand*, I hear his trumpet.

He that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation; yet made he the first true step towards the discovery.

To all you ladies now *at land*,
We men *at sea* indite.
Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms *at sea*, and travels on the shore.
10. *At* sometimes signifies in consequence of.
Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords.

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost.
Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion.

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning.

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover.

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.
Others, with more helpful care.

Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear.

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe.

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleasure the vehicle of health is a doctor *at* it in good earnest.

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all *at once*, and never intermits his heat.

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down.

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something *at* our hands.

18. *At all*. In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Most women have no characters *at all*.

ATABAL. *n. f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more

Shall wake the peaceful morn.
ATAXIAL. *n. f.* [ἀταξία.] Exemption

ATAXY. } from vexation; tranquility.

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their

ataraxia, and freedom from passionate disturbances.

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. See *To EAT*.

And by his side, his steed the grassy forage *ate*.

Even our first parents *ate* themselves out of paradise; and Job's children junketted and feasted together often.

ATHANOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἄθανος; or, as others think, ἄνθη.] A

digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called regist-

ers.

ATHEISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *athe-*
ism, because his ordinary works convince it.

ATH

It is the common interest of mankind, to pu-
nish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*.

ATHEIST. *n. f.* [ἀθεός, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the sons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles

Of these fair *atheists*.

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world.

ATHEIST, use thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the skies,
Think, if thou canst, that matter blindly hurl'd,
Without a guide, should frame this wond'rous

world.

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an af-
fectionate relation, or a loyal subject.

ATHEIST. *adj.* Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy.

The *atheist* crew.

ATHEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to
atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vici-
ous; and question the truth of christianity, be-
cause they hate the practice.

ATHEISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In
an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a
great finner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely
at religion, should, instead of vindicating the
truth, tacitly approve the scoffer?

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to
consider these things.

ATHEISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*.]
The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and
atheisticalness.

ATHEISTICK. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to
atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of
a Deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainfayers.

ATHEL, *ATHELING*, *ADEL*, and *ÆTHEL*.
from *adhl*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred* is noble for
counsel; *Æthelard*, a noble genius; *Æthelbert*, emi-
nently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector.

ATHEOUS. *adj.* [ἀθεός.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wife, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest,

To tread his sacred courts.

ATHEROMATA. *n. f.* [ἀθήρωμα, from ἄθηρος, pap-
er or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes
pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the
touch.

If the matter forming them, resembles milk
curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like
honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a
fatty substance, steatoma.

ATHEROMATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Hav-
ing the qualities of an *atheroma*, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it
atheromatous.

ATHIRST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty;
in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood.

ATHLETICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἄθλητης,
a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *ath-*
letick soundness and vigour of constitution, which is
seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and ne-
cessity caterer.

Science distinguishes a man of honour from
one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undervaluedly
we call heroes.

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]
1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes pass out of Grecia,

by giving out a purpose to break his bridge
athwart the Hellespont.

Execrable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way.

2. Through: this is not proper.
Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair.

ATHWART. *adv.* *à tort*.
1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing;
crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news.

2. Wrong: *à travers*.
The babby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum.

ATILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]
1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action
of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours,
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France.

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field.

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or-tilted
behind, to make it run out.
Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come
hardly from him.

ATLAS. *n. f.*
1. A collection of maps, so called probably
from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens,
prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from these
folios, which, containing maps, were made large
and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for wo-
men's cloaths.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *at-*
lasses with gold and silver, or without.

ATMOSPHERE. *n. f.* [ἀτμός, vapour, and
σφαῖρα, a sphere.]
The exterior part of this our habitable world
is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or
springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on
all sides.

Immense the whole excited *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world.

ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.]
Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the
atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incum-
bent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight
resisted.

ATOM. *n. f.* [ἄτομος, Lat. ἀτομικός.]
1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically
divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the
component parts of all bodies.

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*,
because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they
were really indivisible.

See *plastick* nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

2. Any thing extremely small.
It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the
propositions of a lover.

ATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]
1. Consisting of atoms.
Vitriified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their
continuities, than in powders and *atomical* divi-
sions.

2. Relating to atoms.
Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the
atomical philosophy.

ATOMIST. *n. f.* [from *atom*.] One that holds
the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.
The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage
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from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another.

Locke.

Now can judicious atomists conceive, Chance to the fun could his just impulse give?

Blackmore.

A' TOMY. *n. f.* An obsolete word for atom.

Drawn with a team of little atomies, Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shakef.* To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord*. This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage of Shakespeare, and appears to be the sense still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more atone, Than violentest contrariety. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.

From a mean stock the pious Decii came; Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone, For Rome and all our legions did atone.

Dryden's *Juvenal.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom atones for the unreasonableness produced by his grave representations.

Locke.

Let thy sublime meridian course For Mary's setting rays atone:

Our lustre, with redoubled force, Must now proceed from thee alone.

Prior.

His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins imbrued; The murderer fell, and blood atoned for blood.

Pope.

To ATO'NE. *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord.

If any contention arose, he knew none fitter to be their judge to atone and take up their quarrels but himself.

Drummond.

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should you' boasters cease their haughty strife, Or each atone his guilty love with life.

Pope.

ATO'NEMENT. *n. f.* [from *atone*.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seeks to make atonement

Between the duke of Gloucester and your brothers.

Shakespeare.

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an atonement for them to cleanse them.

Numbers.

Surely it is not a sufficient atonement for the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue.

Swift.

ATO'P. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top:

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd

The work as of a kingly palace-gate.

Par. *Loft.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims atop of the decoction.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

ATRABILARIAN. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The atrabilarian constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and sparing.

Arbut. on Diet.

ATRABILIARIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is atrabilarious; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy.

Quincy.

From this black adust state of the blood, they are atrabilarious.

Arbutnot on Air.

ATRABILIARIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink. Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this atra-

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mental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors.*

ATRAMENTOUS. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not satisfied, that those black and atramentous spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular.

Brown.

ATROCIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an atrocious offence.

Ayliffe's *Parergon.*

ATROCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY. *n. f.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horror and atrocity of the fact in a Christian court.

Wotton.

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved.

Clarendon.

ATROPHY. *n. f.* [*atrophus*.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining atrophy,

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence.

Milton.

The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an atrophy.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [attacher, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ.

Cowel.

Etfoons the guards, which on his state did wait, Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him strait.

Spenser.

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently attached.

Bacon's *Hen. VII.*

Bohemia greets you, Desires you to attach his son, who has

His dignity and duty both cast off.

Shakef.

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray, Of capital treason I attach you both.

Shakef.

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux.

Shakef.

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee, Who am myself attach'd with weariness, To th' dulling of my spirits.

Shakef.

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs, And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart Of Adam.

Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to them.

Rogers.

ATTACHMENT. *n. f.* [attachment, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable for an attachment to their own country.

Addison.

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small attachment to the sea.

Arbutnot on Coins.

3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy: opposed to *defence*.

The front, the rear Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre.

Philips.

Those that attack, generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.

Cane's *Campa.*

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2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer attacked the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTA'CK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.

Hector opposes, and continues the attack; in which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall.

Pope's *Iliad.*

If appris'd of the severe attack, The country be shut up.

Thomson.

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me back,

To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd attack.

Young.

ATTA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [attendre, Fr. *attinco*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wife who hopes to attain the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it?

Tillotson.

All the nobility here could not attain the same favour as Wood did.

Swift.

2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not attaining him in time, set down before the castle of Aton.

Bacon.

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now attains; I see his tents Pitch'd above Sichem.

Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom attained by imitation.

Bacon.

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain state: with *to*.

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more ferous liquor, which, after twelve days, attains to the highest degree of acidity.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attain unto it.

Pf. cxxxix. 6.

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attain unto.

Locke.

ATTA'IN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attains, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down.

Glanville's *Sceptis.*

ATTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *attain*.] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and attainable.

Tillotson.

None was proposed that appeared certainly attainable, or of value enough.

Rogers.

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its attainableness by them.

Cheyne.

ATTAIN'ER. *n. f.* [from *To attain*.]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To ATTAIN*.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the attainders of all of his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attain by parliament his enemies.

Bacon.

2. Taint; fully of character.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect.

Shakespeare.

ATTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *attain*.]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose.

Glanville.

Our attainments are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe.

Grew.

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in

as the character of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life.

Education in extent, more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain.

Government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary genius.

If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the attainment of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first.

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our attainment of it.

To ATTAIN. *v. a.* [attenter, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield

Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For so exceeding shone his glistering ray,
That Phoebus golden face it did attain,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay.

Fairy Queen.

2. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason. A man is attained two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county; and at last outlawed upon his default.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be attained, but a parliament must be called.

I must offend before I be attained.

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attained

With any passion of inflaming love.

ATTAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness.

This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour

Unto the weary and all-watched night;

But freshly looks, and overbears attain

With cheerful semblance.

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an attain, but he carries some stain of it.

3. In horsemanship. A blow or wound in the hinder feet of an horse.

ATTAINURE. *n. f.* [from attain.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her attainure will be Humphry's fall.

To ATTAMINE. *v. a.* [attamino, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [attempero, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility attempts sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal.

Attempter'd funs arise,

Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds

A pleasing calm.

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have attempted his nature therein.

Those smiling eyes, attempt'ring ev'ry ray,

Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempter'd, goodly, well for health and for delight.

4. To fit to something else.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,

Attempter'd to the lyre, your voice employ.

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [attempero, Lat.]

To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and attempter'd to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [attenter, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his displeasure,

Tript me behind, got praises of the king,

For him attempting, who was self-subdu'd.

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless attempted to fend unto you,

For the renewing of brotherhood and friendship.

To ATTEMPT. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name,

Which a nong some is yet very sacred.

Horace his monster with woman's head above,

And fishy extremes below, answers the shape of

the ancient Syrens that attempted upon Ulysses.

ATTEMPT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy,

we shall long live in peace and quietness, without

any attempts upon us.

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd,

And 'tis not done; th' attempt, and not the deed,

Confounds us.

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,

Amazement ty'd his tongue, and stop'd th' attempt.

I subjoin the following attempt towards a natural

history of fossils.

ATTEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from attempt.] Liable to

attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair,

virtuous, wife, and less attemptable than the rarest

of our ladies.

ATTEMPTER. *n. f.* [from attempt.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd

Against th' attempter of thy Father's throne.

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but

disinterested attempters for the universal good.

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [attende, Fr. attendo, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth

not attend the unskilful words of a passenger.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,

When neither is attended.

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior.

His companion, youthful Valentine,

Attends the emperor in his royal court.

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stop-

ped or attended Waller in his western expedition.

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,

Her sceptre so fantastically borne;

That fear attends her not.

My pray'rs and wishes always shall attend

The friends of Rome.

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in

the stomach, attended with a fever.

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people attended

therein the very end of the world, and judgment-

day

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to attend,

And comfort those in point of death which lay.

8. To be consequent to.

The Duke made that unfortunate descent upon

Rhée, which was afterwards attended with many

unprosperous attempts.

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that

attends all men after this, the measures of good and

evil are changed.

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despatch, bloody as the

hunter, attends thee at the orchard end.

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care attends

The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,

Attending nature's law.

I hasten to our own; nor will relate

Great Mithridates', and rich Cræsus' fate;

Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to attend

The name of happy, till he know his end.

Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,

And two long days and nights are yet to come.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people attended therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day

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unprosperous attempts.

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that

attends all men after this, the measures of good and

evil are changed.

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despatch, bloody as the

hunter, attends thee at the orchard end.

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care attends

The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,

Attending nature's law.

I hasten to our own; nor will relate

Great Mithridates', and rich Cræsus' fate;

Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to attend

The name of happy, till he know his end.

Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,

And two long days and nights are yet to come.

To ATTEMPT. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I attend,

Pleas'd with thy words.

Since man cannot at the same time attend to

two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book

or a bodily labour; you have no room left for

sensual temptation.

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,

She cannot hear so well, and truly see;

For this perfection she must yet attend;

Till to her maker she espoused be.

Plant anemones after the first rain, if you will

have flowers very forward; but it is surer to at-

tend till October.

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous sprite,

Commanded was, who thereby did attend

And warily awaited.

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer re-

commended by him, he was required to attend

upon the committee, and not discharged till the

houses met again.

ATTENDANCE. *n. f.* [attendance, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance attendance here,

I think the duke will not be spoke withal.

For he, of whom these things are spoken, per-

taineth to another tribe, of which no man gave

attendance at the altar.

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance

From those that the calls servants?

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none

are to behold the judgment but the judg'd,

Those two.

4. Attention; regard.

Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to

doctrine.

5. Expectation; a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the

lingering attendance and expectation thereof ere

it come.

ATTENDANT. *adj.* [attendant, Fr.] Accom-

ppanying as subordinate.

A T T

Other fans, perhaps
With their attendant moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Legl.*

ATTENDANT. *n. f.*

1. One that attends.
I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your attendant there; look it be done. *Shaksp. Othello.*

2. One that belongs to the train.
When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad attendants *Dryden*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.
He was a constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Corwell.*

6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin surprise thee, and her black attendant death. *Milton.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing and then from doing ill; the one being so close an attendant on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame; the attendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travel. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTENDER. *n. f.* [from *attend.*] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their attenders,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTENT. *adj.* [attentus, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attend unto the prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chron. vii. 15.*

What can then be left in me than desire,
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attent
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? *Milton.*

Read your chapter in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more attent upon them.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, attent, and heedful. *Holder.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and attent consideration. *South.*

ATTENTATES. *n. f.* [attentata, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled attentates. *Ayliffe.*

ATTENTION. *n. f.* [attention, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce attention like deep harmony. *Shaksp.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of attention to what he would further say. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By attention the ideas, that offer themselves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTENTIVE. *adj.* [from *attenti.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most attention, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.

—The reason is, your spirits are attentive.

Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

A T T

I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*

A critick is a man who, on all occasions, is more attentive to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall attentively consider of nature. *Bacon.*

ATTENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attentive.*] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how attentively wounded his daughter. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*

ATTENUANT. *adj.* [attenuans, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

TO ATTENUATE. *v. a.* [attenuo, Lat.] To make thin, or slender; opposed to condense, or increase, or thicken.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being attenuated and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also attenuates the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wise man's Surgery.*

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or attenuate, and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digested and attenuated by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbutnot.*

ATTENUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION. *n. f.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the found will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or attenuation of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

ATTET. *n. f.* [atet, Sax. venom.] corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

TO ATTEST. *v. a.* [attestor, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as confidants.

The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state

Attest in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The attest of eyes and ears. *Shakespeare.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Paradise Regained.*

ATTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *attest.*] Testimony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an attestation of its certainty. *Government of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give attestation to what I write, these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural History.*

We may derive a probability from the attestation of wife and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

TO ATTINGE. *v. a.* [atingo, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *DiT.*

A T T

TO ATTIRE. *v. a.* [attirer, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves

attire, *Proud Daphne.* *Spenser.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

With the linen mitre shall he be attired. *Lev. xvi. 4.*

Now the fappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Phillips.*

ATTIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire. *Hooker.*

After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Dante.*

When lavish nature, with her best attire,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Walker.*

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or stag.

3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semiform.

Florid attire, called thrums or fruits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consist sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. Semiform attire consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each attire. *DiT.*

ATTIRER. *n. f.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dresser. *DiT.*

ATTITUDE. *n. f.* [attitudo, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.]

The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

Perini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and attitudes. *Addison.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [attollens, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the attollent and deprimment muscles. *Derham's Physico Theology.*

ATTORNEY. *n. f.* [attornatus, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; qui alterius vices facit.]

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence. *Attorney* is either general or special: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Procurator Caesaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney special* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only. *Corwell.*

Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and

and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown.

Chambers.

I am a subject,

And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore personally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance.

Shakespeare.

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions.

Shakespeare.

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race.

Pope.

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another; now only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myself;
And therefore let me have him home.

Shakespeare.

To ATTORNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun; the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have
been royally *attended* with interchange of gifts.

Shakespeare.

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then

Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
attended to your service.

Shakespeare.

ATTORNEYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.

Shakespeare.

ATTORNEMENT. *n. f.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession.

Cowell.

To ATTRACT. *v. a.* [*attrabo*, *attrahum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attract*eth straws and light bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

Pope.

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd

She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection.

Milton.

Show the care of approving all actions so, as
may most effectually *attract* all to this profession.

Hammond.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as
you!

Pope.

ATTRACT. *n. f.* [from *To attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing: not in use.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woe and contract in their names.

Hudibras.

ATTRACTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or
attractual virtue.

Ray on the Creation.

ATTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the *attraction* of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle.

Bacon.

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in
quicksilver, have not omitted their *attraction*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I
have no other charms.

Shakespeare.

ATTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun

Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds?

Milton.

Some the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetick power;
Remark, say they, the globe with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone.

Blackmore.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than these.

Newton.

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, where'er she lies;
For the hath blessed and *attractive* eyes.

Shakespeare.

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The most averse, thee chiefly.

Milton.

ATTRACTIVE. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites; allurements; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation.

South.

ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ATTRAHENT. *n. f.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *attrahent*.

Glanville's Sceptis.

ATTRACTATION. *n. f.* [*attractio*, Lat.] Frequent handling.

Dict.

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seem to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres.

Hale.

To ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature.

Hooker.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them.

Tillotson.

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities.

Temple.

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections.

Newton's Opticks.

ATTRIBUTE. *n. f.* [from *To attribute*.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern.

Raleigh.

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make.

Dryden.

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them.

Watts's Logick.

2. Quality; characteristic disposition.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness.

Bacon.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; adherent.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majesty:
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,
It is an attribute to God himself.

Shakespeare.

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him,
what the medallists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield.

Addison.

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes

From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*.

Shakespeare.

ATTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [from *To attribute*.] Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth,

In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a foldier of this season's stamp
Should go to general current through the world.

Shakespeare.

We suffer him to persuade us we are as Gods,
and never suspect these glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery.

Decay of Piety.

ATTRITE. *adj.* [*atritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by collision of two bodies, grind

The air *atrite* to fire.

Milton.

ATTRITENESS. *n. f.* [from *atrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. *n. f.* [*atritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies.

Woodward.

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat.

Arbutnot.

2. The state of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,

Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves.

Milton.

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTURNEY. *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWEEN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Between; between; in the midst of two things: obsolete.

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire.

Spenser.

ATWIXT. *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] In the middle of two things: obsolete.

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them
twain.

Fairy Queen.

To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. to *avail* being nearly the same thing with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with *of* before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join

Milton.

Secular pow'r.
Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences,
which Apollo has equally bestowed on them.

Dryden.

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of love on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*.

Pope.

To AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory.

Dryden.

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great.

Pope's Preface to his Works.

AVAIL. *n. f.* [from *To avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For

A V A

For all that else did come were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*.

Spenser.

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakespeare.*
Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail*
to us than error. *Locke.*

AVAILABLE, *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.
Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to
avert judgments; how much more *available* then
may they be to secure the continuance of blessings?
Atterbury.

All things subject to action, the will does so far
incline unto, as reason judges them more *available*
to our bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*
Drake put one of his men to death, having no
authority nor commission *available*. *Raleigh.*

AVAILABleness, *n. f.* [from *available*.]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is
used.

We differ from that supposition of the efficacy
of *availableness*, or suitability of these to the end.
Hale.

2. Legal force; validity.

AVAILABLY, *adv.* [from *available*.]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

2. Legally; validly.

AVAILMENT, *n. f.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness;
advantage; profit.

To AVAIL, *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink, Fr.] To
let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink: a
word out of use.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale.

Spenser.

He did abate and *avale* the sovereignty into more
servitude towards that fee, than had been among
us. *Wotton.*

To AVALE, *v. n.* To sink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVANT, *n.* The front of an army. See *VAN*.

AVANT-GUARD, *n. f.* [*avant-garde*, Fr.] The
van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth without dis-
turbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without
shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

AVARICE, *n. f.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.]
Covetousness; insatiable desire.

There grows

In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakespeare.

This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb.

Dryden.

Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*
Avarice is insatiable; and so he went still push-
ing on for more. *L'Estrange.*

Be niggards of advice on no pretence,

For the worst *avarice* is that of sense. *Pope.*

AVARICIOUS, *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous;
insatiably desirous.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

This speech has been condemned as *avaricious*;
and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully.

Broome on the Odyssey.

AVARICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covet-
ously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* from *avaricious*.] The
quality of being *avaricious*.

AVAST, *adv.* [from *basta*, Ital. it is enough]
Enough; cease.

A word used among seamen.

AVAST, *interj.* [*avast*, Fr.] A word of
abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death;
Avast, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shakespeare.*

A U D

After this process

To give her the *avaunt*! it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne.
Avant!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad.*

AUBURNE, *adj.* [from *auburn*, bark, Fr.] Brown;
of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburn*, mine is perfect yellow.

Shakespeare.

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd.

Dryden.

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'ershadow'd; these, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburn* drink compose,
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*

AUCTION, *n. f.* [*auçtio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale in which one person bids
after another, till so much is bid as the seller is
content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phrine the whole *auçtion* buys;
Phrine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

To AUCTION, *v. a.* [from *auçtion*.] To sell by
auction.

AUCTIONARY, *adj.* [from *auçtion*.] Belonging
to an auction.

And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand,
With *auçtionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old household stuff, or picture's price.

Dryd. Juv.

AUCTIONER, *n. f.* [from *auçtion*.] The per-
son that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, *adj.* [from *auçtus*, Lat.] Of an in-
creasing quality.

AUCUPATION, *n. f.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling;
bird catching.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* [*audacious*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.]
Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad sense.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,

Thy leud, pestif'rous, and diffentious pranks.

Shakespeare.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
To avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime.

Dryden.

Young students, by a constant habit of disput-
ing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and dis-
dainful. *Watts.*

AUDACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *audacious*.] Boldly;
impudently.

An angel shalt thou see,

Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*.

Shakespeare.

AUDACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *audacious*.] Im-
pudence.

AUDACITY, *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit;
boldness; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er
suppose

They had such courage and *audacity*? *Shakespeare.*

Great effects come of industry and perseve-
rance; for *audacity* doth almost bind and mate the
weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Natural History.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neces-
sary in commerce with men, his personal modesty
overthrew all his public actions. *Tatler.*

AUDIBLE, *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, and *au-
dibles* upon the places of echo, which resemble
in some sort the cavern of the ear.

Bacon's Natural History.

Eve, who unseen,

Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with
the same force. The conceits of visibles are
clearer and stronger than those of *audibles*.

Grew.

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom
deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an
audible echo. *Bacon.*

AUDIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *audible*.] Capable-
ness of being heard.

A U D

AUDIBLY, *adv.* [from *audible*.] In such a
manner as to be heard.

And last, the fum of all, my father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his.

Milton.

AUDIENCE, *n. f.* [*audientia*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any
thing.

Now I breathe again

Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shakespeare.*

Thus far his bold discourse, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look

Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.
Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading
for the overthrow of that which their own deed
hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak,

My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakespeare.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the
greatest eminence for quality and politeness.

Addison.

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a pro-
per *audience*, even before the whole race of man-
kind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a
solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,

The seat of *audience*, old Latinus fate. *Dryden.*

AUDIENCE COURT. A court belonging to the
the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority
with the arches court, though inferior both in
dignity and antiquity. The original of this court
was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard
several causes extrajudicially at home in his own
palace; which he usually committed to be discus-
sed by men learned in the civil and canon laws,
whom he called his auditors: and so in time it
became the power of the man, who is called *cau-
sarum negotiorumque audientie Cantuariensis auditor*,
seu officialis. *Cowell.*

AUDIT, *n. f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A
final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all
things, shall here sit down to receive our *audit*,
the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear
to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as
May;

And how his *audit* stands, who knows save heav'n?

Hamlet.

I can make my *audit* up, that all,

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare.*

To AUDIT, *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take an
account finally.

Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take
twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he
knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbush.*

AUDITION, *n. f.* [*auditiio*, Lat.] Hearing.

AUDITOR, *n. f.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in
the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so
mean an *auditor*? *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakespeare.*

This first doctrine, though admitted by many
of his *auditors*, is expressly against the Epicureans.

Bentley.

2. A person employed to take an account ulti-
mately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest *auditors*,
And set me on the proof. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The

The archbishop's usage was to commit the diffusing of causes to persons learned in the law, styled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

AUDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

AUDITORIUM. *n. f.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits, by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*

Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both universities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. *n. f.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears; a she-hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse

Delighted, or not capable her ear

Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,

Adam relating, the sole *auditriss*. *Milton.*

To *AVE*. *v. a.* [*avell*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chafe makes some divulsion of parts, yet are not these parts *avell*ed to be termed testicles. *Brown.*

AVE MARY. *n. f.* [from the first words of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, *Ave Maria*.] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness,

To number *Ave Marias* on his beads. *Shaksp.*

AVENAGE. *n. f.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To *AVE*. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiab.*

They stood against their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adversaries. *Wisdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosia.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVENGEANCE. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment.

This neglected fear

Signal *avengence*, such as overtook

A miser. *Philips.*

AVENGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame

On those two caitives which had bred him blame. *Sponfer.*

All those great battles which thou boasts to win
Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy Queen.*

AVENGER. *n. f.* [from *avenge*.]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all such. *1 Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*

But just disease to luxury succeeds

And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVENGRESS. *n. f.* [from *avenger*.] A female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness. *Fairy Queen.*

AVENS. *n. f.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The same with herb beunet. *Miller.*

AVENTURE. *n. f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See *ADVENTURE*. *Cowel.*

AVENUE. *n. f.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city to keep all people from going out. *Clar.*

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying siege to it; so that it must observe all the *avenues* and pass to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To *AVE*. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;

Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,

That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs.

How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,

When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

AVERAGE. *n. f.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants proportionably make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a tempest; and this contribution seems so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* or goods carried. *Cowel.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVERTMENT. *n. f.* [from *aver*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *avertment* of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVERNAT. *n. f.* A sort of grape. See *VINE*.

AVERRUNCATION. *n. f.* [from *averruncate*.]

The act of rooting up any thing.

To *AVERRUNCATE*. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,

Unless by providential wit,

Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSATION. *n. f.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of *aversation* and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a stiff *aversation* in my lord of Essex *from* applying himself to the Earl of Leicester. *Watson.*

3. Sometimes with *to*; less properly.

There is such a general *aversation* in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversion* may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and secret hatred and *aversion* towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

AVERSE. *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred as to turn away.

Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd,

And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain bottom ever strove

With the first tumults of a real love?

Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest'd his sway,

By turns *averse*, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averse alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.

Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse from* all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse from* peace. *Clarendon.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employ,
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been *very averse to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averse to* all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift.*

AVERSELY. *adv.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AVERSENES. *n. f.* [from *averse*.] Unwillingness; backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

AVERSION. *n. f.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.

What if with like *aversion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *aversion from* it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*

With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain or *aversion from* others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*

I might borrow illustrations of freedom and *aversion to* receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucrèce would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have so great *aversion*. *Addison.*

This *aversion* of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *aversion towards* the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

To *AVERT*. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.

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AUG

I beseech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to dislike.

When people begin to spy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of profelyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto thy church. *Hooker.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Kneller.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,

Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

AUR. *n. f.* [of *als*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Ditt.*

A'UGER. *n. f.* [egger, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxen's Mechanical Exercises.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it,

By *ought* that I can speak in his dispraise, She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakspeare.*

They may, for *ought* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my son, and see if *ought* be wanting Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*

To *AUGMENT.* *v. a.* [augmenter, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger, or more.

Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know, That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To *AUGMENT.* *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*, Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*; The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

AUGMENT. *n. f.* [augmentum, Lat.]

1. Encrease; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of encrease.

Discontents are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wifeman.*

AUGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect. *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he

doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION Court. A court erected by King Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Ditt.*

AUGRE. *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See *AUGER.*

Your temples burned in the cement, and Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*; proverbially a narrow space.

What should be spoken here, Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*, May rush and seize us. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. f.* [augur, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What say the *augurs*? —

—They would not have you stir forth to-day: Plucking the entrails of an offering forth, They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspeare.*

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew:

Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine consult thy *augur*, Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise Propitious, ever soaring from the right. *Prior.*

To *A'UGUR.* *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine, My pow'r's a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope Says it will come to the full. *Shakspeare.*

My *aug'ring* mind assures the same success. *Dry.*

To *A'UGURATE.* *v. n.* [augurator, Lat.] To judge by *augury*.

AUGURATION. *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of *augury*, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A'UGURER. *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*.

These apparent prodigies, And the persuasion of his *augurers*, May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakspeare.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to *augury*.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To *A'UGURISE.* *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by *augury*. *Ditt.*

A'UGUROS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,

Prefaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. f.* [augurium, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour, Which, if my *augury* deceive me not, Witness good breeding. *Shakspeare.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,

Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

She knew by *augury* divine, Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd, Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!) And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die? *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke, To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be, And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *adj.* [Augustus, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glan. Scæpi.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight, *August* in visage, and serenely bright; His mother goddess, with her hands divine, Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [Augustus, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

A'VIARY. *n. f.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters and sometimes a stove annexed, to temper the air in the winter. *Watson's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVIDITY. *n. f.* [avidité, Fr. aviditas, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

AVITOUS. *adj.* [avitus, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Ditt.*

To *AVI'ZE.* *v. a.* [avisor, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *avize*, That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; *s' avize*, Fr.

But him *avizing*, he that dreadful deed Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame, Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise, That when the careful night 'gan well *avize*, He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view, And antique registers for to *avize*. *Spenser.*

AWKWARD. See *AWKWARD.*

AULD. *adj.* [ald, Sax.] A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down; Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakspeare.*

AUL'TICK. *adj.* [aul'tick, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Ditt.*

AULICK. *adj.* [aulicus, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. f.* [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To *AUMAIL.* *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Up-ton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine, All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail*'d. *Fairy Queen.*

AUMBERY. See *AMBERY.*

AUNT. *n. f.* [tante, Fr. amita, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here; my niece Plantagenet, Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Glo'ter. *Shakspeare.*

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks, Old-fashion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCADO. *n. f.* [Span. *Perfeca*, Lat.] The name of a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

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stressed Christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

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God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

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It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

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The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotson.*

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3. To endeavour to shun.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakespeare.*

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Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdu-pois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

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2. To produce in favour of another.

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You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

AVOUCHE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony.

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Without the sensible and try'd *avouch*

Of mine own eyes. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

AVOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be *avouched*.

AVOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that *avouches*.

TO AVOW. *v. a.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame seeing what was done,

Her wicked days with wretched knife and end;

In death *avowing* th' innocence of her son. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to my self I must *avow*, I strove,

From publick shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his mother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomson.*

AVOWABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without shame.

AVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.

Willmot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other. *Clarendon.*

AVOWEE. *n. f.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] He to whom the right of *avowfion* of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that *avows* or justifies.

Virgil makes Aeneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVOWRY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the

taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so *avow* the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVOWSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession. *Dict.*

AVOWTRY. *n. f.* [See *ADVOWTRY*.] Adultery.

AURATE. *n. f.* A sort of pear; which see.

AURELIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case. *Ray on the Creation.*

AURICLE. *n. f.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on Creation.*

AURICULA. *n. f.* See *BEARS EAR*. A flower.

AURICULAR. *n. f.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.

You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear: as, *auricular* confession.

3. Traditional; known by report.

The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. *Bacon.*

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *n. f.* [from *auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIPIGMENTUM. See *ORPIMENT*.

AURORA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Aurora sheds,

On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. *Thomson.*

AURORA BOREALIS. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM FULMINEUM. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to. *Dict.*

AUSPICE. *n. f.* [from *auspicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shewn.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,

By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood

So long. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,

Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make;

As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now, with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a Christian charity. *Spratt.*

I beseech you
 T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
 Than on a wretch. *Shakspere's King Lear.*
 At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to dislike.

When people begin to spy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of profelyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto thy church. *Hooker.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Kneller.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprot.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,

Till ardent prayer *averts* the public wee. *Prior.*

AUG. *n. f.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Ditt.*

AUGER. *n. f.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxen's Mechanical Exercises.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it,
 By *ought* that I can speak in his dispraise,
 She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaksp.*

They may, for *ought* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my son, and see if *ought* be wanting
 Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*

To AUGMENT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger, or more.

Some cur'd weeds her cunning hand did know,
 That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them.

To AUGMENT. *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
 Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*;
 The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

AUGMENT. *n. f.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Encrease; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of encrease.

Discontents are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wifeman.*

AUGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect. *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he

doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION COURT. A court erected by King Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Ditt.*

AUGRE. *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and

Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
 Into an *augre's* bore. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *augre* and *bols*.] A hole made by boring with an *augre*; proverbially a narrow space.

What should be spoken here,
 Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*,
 May rush and feize us. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

AUGUR. *n. f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What say the *augurs*? —
 — They would not have you stir forth to-day:
 Flucking the entrails of an offering forth,
 They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspere.*

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
 Things present and the past, and things to come
 foreknew: *Dryden's Fables.*

Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine consult thy *augur*,
 Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise
 Propitious, ever soaring from the right. *Prior.*

To AUGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine,
 My pow'r's a crescent, and my *augur's* hope
 Says it will come to the full. *Shakspere.*

My *augur's* mind assures the same success. *Dry.*

To AUGURATE. *v. n.* [*augurator*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURATION. *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success,
 when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUGURER. *n. f.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*.

These apparent prodigies,
 And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
 May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shaksp.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of foothayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *Ditt.*

AUGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd
 The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and
 their chariots turn'd,
 Prefaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that
 they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
 Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
 Witnes's good breeding. *Shakspere.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free;
 Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

She knew by *augury* divine,
 Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
 Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!)
 And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die? *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke,
 To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
 And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity
 can render it *august* and excellent. *Glou. Scaph.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;
 His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
 Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

AVIARY. *n. f.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters and sometimes a stove annexed, to temper the air in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVIDITY. *n. f.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

AVITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Ditt.*

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *avise*,
 That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; s' *aviser*, Fr.

But him *avising*, he that dreadful deed
 Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
 Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise,
 That when the careful night 'gan well *avise*,
 He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
 And antique registers for to *avise*. *Spenser.*

A'UKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULD. *adj.* [alt, Sax.] A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
 Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakspere.*

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [*aulē*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Ditt.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. f.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine,
 All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
 With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

A'UMBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. *n. f.* [*ante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here; my niece Plantagenet,
 Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Glo'ster. *Shakspere.*

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
 Old-fashion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCADO. *n. f.* [Span. *Persea*, Lat.] The name of a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

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2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakspeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

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2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

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That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPOIS. *n. f.* [from *avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoir-du-pois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoir-du-pois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

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Wretched though I seem,

I can produce a champion that will prove

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2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser's Ireland.*

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AVOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be *avouched*.

AVOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *avouch*.] He that *avouches*.

TO AVOUW. *v. a.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame seeing what was done, Her wicked days with wretched knife and end; In death *avouwing* th' innocence of her son. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avouwing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myself I must *avow*, I strove,

From publick shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomson.*

AVOWABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without shame.

AVOWAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVOWEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.

Wilnot could not *avow'dly* have excepted against the other. *Clarendon.*

AVOW'ER. *n. f.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] He to whom the right of *avowal* of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVOWER. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] He that *avows* or justifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVOWRY. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the

taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so *avow* the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVOWSAL. *n. f.* [from *avow*.] A confession. *Dict.*

AVOWTRY. *n. f.* [See *ADVOWTRY*.] Adultery.

AURATE. *n. f.* A sort of pear; which see.

AURELIA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case. *Ray on the Creation.*

AURICLE. *n. f.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on the Creation.*

AURICULA. *n. f.* See *BEARS EAR*. A flower.

AURICULAR. *n. f.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.

You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.

3. Traditional; known by report.

The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. *Bacon.*

AURICULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays. *Thomson.*

AURIGATION. *n. f.* [from *auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIFUMENTUM. See *ORPIMENT*.

AURORA. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. *Aurora sheds,*

On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. *Thomson.*

AURORA BOREALIS. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

AURUM FULMINEANS. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to. *Dict.*

AUSPICE. *n. f.* [from *auspiciu*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour shewn.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove, By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood So long. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But so may he live long, that town to sway, Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make,

As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice*.] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice*.]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now, with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a Christian charity. *Sprat.*

AUT

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.
Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
Dryden.

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons, or actions.
Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress! *Shakespeare.*

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.
I'll deliver all,
And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales,
And fails expeditious. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n from whence the blessing came.
Reformation.

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;
Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryden.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auspicious*.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.
When men represent the divine nature, as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance; such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. *Reformation.*

Austere Saturnius say,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway?
2. Sower of taste; harsh.
Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.
Blackmore.

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

AUSTERE. *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.
Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so?
Might'st thou perceive, *austerely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earnest? *Shakespeare.*

Hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Par. Lost.*

AUSTERE. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.
My unfoi'd name, th' *austere*ness of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state
Will to your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.*

If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *austere*ness into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY. *n. f.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.
Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,
What is your fower *austerity* sent t' explore?
Ben Jonson.

What was that snake-headed Gorgon shield
That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity* of a capuchin. *Addison.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.
Let not *austerity* breed servile fear;
No wanton sound offend her virgin ear. *Reformation.*

AUSTRIAL. *adj.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern; as the *austral* signs.

TO AUSTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To tend towards the south.
Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polarity; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and *australize* at another.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AUSTRIAN. *adj.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.] Southern; southerly.

AUTHENTIC. *adj.* [from *authentick*.] Not fictitious; being what it seems.
Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentic* records, but only transcripts. *Hale.*

AUTHENTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentick*.]

AUT

After an authentic manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.
This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Conscience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHENTICNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] The quality of being *authentick*; genuineness; authority.
Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authentickness* of the several pieces. *Addison.*

AUTHENTICITY. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness; the being *authentick*.

AUTHENTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority, as an *authentick* register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as *authentick*, not *countersfeit*. It is never used of persons. Genuine; not fictitious.
Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before, with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But censure's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick stamp heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHENTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an *authentick* manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *authentick*.] The fame with *authenticity*.

AUTHOR. *n. f.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.
That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only God, to be blessed for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby is caused. *Hooker.*

I'll never
Be such a gosling to obey instinct; but stand
As if a man was *author* of himself,
And knew no other kin. *Shakespeare. Coriol.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey,
But thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, i' records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded the heathens, instead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true *Author* and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.
That which is the strength of their amity,
shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakespeare.*

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* clofe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of diffention spring; from him
Two branches, that in hosting long contend
For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*.
To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the first *author* of the story. *2 Macc. ii. 30.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a *translator* has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.
Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakespeare.*

AUTHORITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority.

AUT

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *Wotton.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Examin.*

AUTHORITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.
2. With due authority.
No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHORITY. *n. f.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.
Idle old man,
That still would manage those *authorities*
That he hath given away! *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.
Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many: but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.
I know, my Lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakespeare.*

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*

4. Support; justification; countenance.
Do it thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whose silent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonson.*

5. Testimony.
Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by to sweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Having been so hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overcome by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

6. Weight of testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.
They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of the scriptures, ever since the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZATION. *n. f.* [from *authorize*.] Establishment by authority.
The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

TO AUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.
Making herself an impudent sutor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill.
Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.
Yourself first made that title which I claim,
First bid me love, and *authorize* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing farther to desire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenance in him irregularity and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.
Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize*

authorize any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*

Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right. All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any person or thing. Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar error, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Be a person 'in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetoric. *South.*

AUTOCRASY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοκρατία*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *κράτος*, power,] Independent power; supremacy. *Dist.*

AUTOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing. *Dist.*

AUTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*αὐτογραφία*, from *αὐτός*, and *γράφω*, to write,] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON. *n. f.* [*αὐτόματον*. In the plural, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great automaton, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Scipis.*

The particular circumstances for which the automata of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTOMATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

AUTONOMY. *n. f.* [*αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dist.*

AUTOPSY. *n. f.* [*αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy.*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us, that it hath this use. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it; and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scipis.*

AUTUMN. *n. f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

For I will board her though she chide as loud

As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakspeare.*

I would not be over-confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

The starving brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield

A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on. *Thomson.*

AUTUMNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring, or summer's beauty, hath such grace,
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star,

O'light'ning, thou shalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gusts, which will prostrate all. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows. *Pope.*

AVULSION. *n. f.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin

By kind *avulsion*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *avulsion* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them, *Locke.*

AUXESIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] An increasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

AUXILIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] As-

AUXILIARY. } sistant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes, and Ilium on each side,

Mix'd with *auxiliary* gods. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours,
nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth.

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;

Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIAR. } *n. f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]

AUXILIARY. } Helper; assistant; confederate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Wallis.*

AUXILIATION. *n. f.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *Dist.*

TO AWAITE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See **WAIT.**]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairf.*

Between the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Milt.*

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Milton.*

Unless his wrath be appeas'd, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWAITE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See **WAIT.**

And least mishap the most bliss alter may?
For thousand perils lie in close *await*

About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*

TO AWAKE. *v. a.* [peccan, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked*.]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shak.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John, xi. 11.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head:

As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he stares round. *Dryden's St. Cecil.*

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*,
And strive your excellent self to excel. *Fairy Q.*

The fair

Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

TO AWAKE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*;
And 'tis not done! *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

I *awak'd* up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Ecclus. xxxiii. 16.*

AWAKE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

TO AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same with *Awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter
Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Hickes.*

TO AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, somewhat improbably, from *peapn*, Sax. towards.]

To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakspeare.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Fifty.*

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any without it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

TO AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwife *award* to lodge it in the tower's,
An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AWA'RD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,

Were to refuse th' *awards* of Providence. *Addison's Cato.*

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*; an old word for cautious; it is however, perhaps, an adjective; *gepapuan*, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Eere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Atterbury.*

TO AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he then *aware* themselves; and
Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Purcell's Lull.*

This passage is by others understood thus, He warned those who were *aware*, of themselves.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [apez, Sax.]

1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your dress, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here—
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again. *Shakspeare.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcases,
Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen. xv. 11.*

Would you youth and beauty stay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let

A W F

3. Let us go.

Awy, old man; give me thy hand : *awy* ;
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en ;
Give me thy hand. Come on.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

4. Begone.

Awy, and glister like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field.

Shakespeare's King John.

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes :
Come, let's *awy* ; hark, the shrill horn refoounds.

Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Awy, you flatt'rer !

Nor charge his gen'rous meaning.

Roscoe's Jane Shore.

5. Out of one's own hands ; into the power of
something else.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *awy*
his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable mi-
tery, to enquire into these matters.

Tillotson.

6. It is often used with a verb ; as, to drink
awy an estate ; to idle *awy* a manor ; that is, to
drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He play'd his life *awy*. *Pope.*

7. On the way ; on the road : perhaps this is the
original import of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whither *awy* to fast ? *Shakef.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot awy with*, may
mean *he cannot travel with ; he cannot bear the com-
pany.*

She never could *awy* with me.—Never,
never : she would always say, she could not abide
mafter Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

9. *Awy with*. Throw away ; take away.

If you dare think of deservng our charms,
Awy with your sneephooks, and take to your
arms. *Dryden.*

AWE. *n. f.* [eye, oza, Saxon.] Reverential
fear ; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without awe of
parents, without precepts or masters, and with-
out fear of offence. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be
feared, God : and yet with a filial fear, which at
the same time both fears and loves : It was awe
without amazement, and dread without distraction.

South.

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due
from man to God ? *Regers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike
with reverence, or fear ; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either
know his nature and fashions, and so lead him :
or his ends, and to persuade him ; or his weak-
nesses and disadvantages, and so awe him ; or those
that have interest in him, and so govern him.

Bacon.

Why then was this forbid ? Why, but to awe ?
Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,

His worshippers. *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe.

Waller.

The rods and axes of princes, and their depu-
ties, may awe many into obedience ; but the fame
of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will
work on more.

Atterbury.

AWEBAND. *n. f.* [from awe and band.] A
check. *Ditt.*

AWEFUL. *adj.* [from awe and full.]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with
reverence.

So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate ; who sees, when thou art seen least
wife. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Infatiate : I thus single ; nor have fear'd
Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair. *Milton.*

2. Worshipful ; in authority ; invested with
dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of awful men.

Shakespeare.

3. Struck with awe ; timorous ; scrupulous.
This sense occurs but rarely.

A W K

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and
awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of
fallible men. *Watts.*

AWEFULLY. *adv.* [from awful.] In a rever-
ential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great prin-
ciple awfully and warily, by still observing what
it commands, but especially what it forbids.

South.

AWEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from awful.]

1. The quality of striking with awe ; solemn-
nity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness ; and
night heightens the awfulness of the place, and
pours out her supernumerary horrors upon every
thing. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe : little
used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence
and awfulness to the divine majesty of God.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

TO AWHOLE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with
only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is de-
rived ; but imagine, that the Teutonic language
had anciently *swapan*, to smite, or some such
word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms,
took their denomination.] To strike ; to con-
found ; to terrify.

Ah ! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhale*,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near.

Hubbard's Tale.

AWHOLE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed
an *adverb*, is only *awhile*, that is, a time, an
interval.] Some time ; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say ;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakef.*

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AWK. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the
word *awkward*.] Odd ; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits,
as the steeple ; and professors ringing as *awk* as
the bells to give notice of the conflagration.

L'Estrange.

AWKWARD. [adj. *απαρῆς*, Saxon ; that is,
backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant ; unpolite ; untaught ; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners fill our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base awkward imitation. *Shakef.*

Their own language is worthy their care ; and
they are judged of by their handsome or awkward
way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An awkward shame, or fear of ill usage, has a
share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready ; unhandy ; not dexterous ; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick ;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse ; untoward ;
A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend ;
But was implacable, and, awkward,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hadibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from awkward.] Clum-
sily ; unready ; inelegantly ; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waite upwards, and
swearing he never knew man go more awkwardly
to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done awkwardly, the com-
mon saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable
to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and
would perform her part but awkwardly, I must
nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*

She still renews the ancient scene ;
Forgets the forty years between ;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry ;
Her scarf pale pink, her headknot cherry.

Prior.

If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly,
yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while
to teach him the accurate methods of handling that
instrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A W R

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from awkward.] Ine-
legance ; want of gentility ; oddness ; unfuitable-
ness.

One may observe awkwardness in the Italians,
which easily discovers their airs not to be natural.

Addison.

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awk-
wardness in them ; but these awkward airs are
worn away in company.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AWL. *n. f.* [ale, ale, Sax.] A pointed instru-
ment to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a per-
petual servant, should, for a visible token there-
of, have also his ear bored through with an awl.

Hecker.

You may likewise prick many holes with an
awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth.

Motimer's Husbandry.

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from awe, and the negative *less*.]

1. Wanting reverence ; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The awless lion could not wage the fight. *Shakef.*

He claims the bull with awless infolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince.

Dryden.

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me ! I see the ruin of my house ;
The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind ;
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and awless throne.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

AWME, or AUME. *n. f.* A Dutch measure of
capacity for liquids, containing eight steekians, or
twenty verges or verteels ; answering to what in
England is called a tierce, or one-sixth of a ton of
France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Chambers.*

AWN. *n. f.* [awila, Lat.] The beard growing
out of the corn or grafs.

A'WNING. *n. f.* A cover spread over a boat or
vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an awning over me.

Robinson Crusoe.

A'W'KE. The preterite from *awake*.

And she said, the Philistines be upon thee,
Sampson. And he awke out of his sleep.

Judges, xvi. 20.

A'W'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work ;
into a state of labour ; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shakef.*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to
the performances of it, and that by living well.

Hammond.

A'WORKING. *adj.* [from *awork*.] Into the state
of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set.

Hubbard's Tale.

A'WRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a straight direction ; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty ;
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a middle thought unfound.

Spenser.

Like perspectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion ; ey'd *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shakef. Richard II.*

A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse ; ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Atiquant ; with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*

On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.

I hap to step *awry*, where I see no path, and
can discern but few steps afore me. *Brewster.*

4. Not equally between two points ; unevenly.

Not tyrant's fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reason ; perversely.

All *awry*, and which wried it to the most *wry*
course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason
why

A X I

why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the foul they talk, but all away,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE. *n. f.* [eas, acre, Sax. *afra*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with. No metal can,

No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No founding axe presum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world, a venerable fight. *Dryden.*

AXILLA. *n. f.* [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXILLAR. *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-pit.
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AXIOM. *n. f.* [axioma, Lat. *ἀξίωμα*, from *ἀξίω*, Gr.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker.*

Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we esteem thereof as things unaided, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown.*

AXIS. *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,

On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

A Y E

It might annually have compassed the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its axis. *Bentley.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
And make at once the circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

AXLE. *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The pin which

AXLE-TREE. *n. f.* [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*

The fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise! *Bacon.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

He saw a greater fun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning axle-tree could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither?
—Ay, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakespeare.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our comfort?
Say ay; and be the captain of us all. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakespeare.*

AYE. *adv.* [aya, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rare used, and only in poetry.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remediless for aye he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For aye, austerly and single life. *Shakespeare.*

The foul, though made in time, survives for aye;
And though it hath beginning, fees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*

A Z U

And hears the mufes, in a ring,
Eye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*

Th' astonish'd mariners aye ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'Y GREEN. *n. f.* The fame with *boufeleek*; which see. *DiG.*

A'YRY. *n. f.* The nest of the hawk.
I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several ayries. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. f.* [Arab.]

1. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetic azimuth.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

AZURE. *adj.* [azur, Fr. *azzurro*, Span. *azul*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

Like pomels round of marble clear,
Where azure'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the azure colour of the skies seems to be this order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes. *Pope.*

The sea,
Far through his azure turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*

B.

B A B

B. The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with P, and by the Gascons with V; from which an epigrammatist remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use B or V indifferently.

BAA. *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

—Therefore thou art a sheep—
Such another proof would make me cry baa. *Shakespeare.*

To BAA. *v. n.* [bala, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble baas for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To B'BBLE. *v. n.* [babbeln, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My babbling praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or rationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words: these he used to babble indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

B A B

Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the babbling schools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy babbling enemy. *L'Estrange.*

4. To talk much.

The babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying thrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakespeare.*

And had I power to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the babbling earth. *Prior.*

The babbling echo had defc'd his face;
She, who in other's words her silence breaks. *Add.*

B'BBLE. *n. f.* [babil, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This babble shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with protestation! *Shakespeare.*

Come, no more,
This is meer moral babble. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal babble,
And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*

The babble, impertinence and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glanville.*

B'BBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate: empty words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and

B A B

babblements, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

B'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a babbler. *Shakespeare.*

The apostle had no sooner proposed it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a babbler. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Q.*

Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*

BABE. *n. f.* [baban, Welch; balbaard, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means; and easy talks;
He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakespeare.*

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying babe. *Dryden.*

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryden.*

B'BBERY. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child. *33*

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*.
Of feely boys, please unacquainted fight. *Sidney.*
BABISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.
If he be bawful, and will soon bluff, they call
him a *babish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham.*
BABOON. *n. f.* [*babouin*, Fr.] It is supposed by
Skinner to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to im-
port a great *babe*. A monkey of the largest kind.
You had looked through the grate like a geminy
of *baboons*. *Shakespeare.*
He cast every human feature out of his counte-
nance, and became a *baboon*. *Addison.*
BABY. *n. f.* [See *BABE*.]
1. A child; an infant.
The *baby* bears the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakespeare.*
The child must have sugar plums, rather than
make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*
He must marry, and propagate: the father
cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for
baby to play with. *Locke.*
2. A small image in imitation of a child, which
girls play with.
The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a
runagate; and it was the part of children to fall
out about *babies*. *Bacon.*
Since no image can represent the great Creator,
never think to honour him by your foolish pup-
pets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet.*
BACCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Befet with
pearls, having many berries. *Dict.*
BACCHANALIAN. *n. f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.]
A riotous person; a drunkard.
BACCHANALS. *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The
drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of
wine.
Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now
the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink?
Shakespeare.
What wild fury was there in the heathen *bac-
chanals*, which we have not seen equalled?
Deacy of Piety.
Both extremes were banish'd from their walls,
Carthufian faith, and fullsome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*
BACCHUS ROSE. *n. f.* A flower not tall, but
very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer.*
BACCIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and
fero, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.
Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.
1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the
flower and calix both falling off together, and
leaving the berry bare; as the *sassafras* trees.
2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit,
that is, containing in it only one seed; as the *ar-
butes*.
3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is,
containing two or more kernels or seeds within it;
as the *jessminum*, *ligustrum*.
4. Such as have their fruit composed of many
acini, or round soft balls, set close together like a
bunch of grapes; as the *uva marina*. *Ray.*
BACCVOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and
voros, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *Dict.*
BACHELOR. *n. f.* [This is a word of very un-
certain etymology, it not being well known what
was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from
baccator, foolish; *Menage* from *bas chevalier*, a
knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*,
a staff; *Gujas*, from *bacellus*, an allowance of provi-
sion. The most probable derivation seems to be
from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay;
bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like
laurels in the berry. *Dr. Lawrence* observed, that
Menage's etymology is much confirmed by the
practice in our universities of calling a bachelor,
Sir. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]
1. A man unmarried.
Such separation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shakespeare.*
The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to
courtesans, are no more punished in married men
than in *bachelors*. *Bacon.*
A true painter naturally delights in the liberty
which belongs to the *bachelor*'s estate. *Dryden.*
Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the uni-
versity in any profession.
Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to
speak against the pope. *Ascham.*
I appear before your honour, in behalf of Mar-
tinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of physic. *Martinus Scribl.*
3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a
sense now little used.
BACHELORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *bachelor*.] The
condition of a bachelor.
Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shakespeare.*
BACK. *n. f.* [*bac*, *baec*, Sax. *bach*. Germ.]
1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck
to the thighs.
Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs* in hopes to share. *Dryden.*
2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut:
opposed to the *palm*.
Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hand, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Donne.*
3. The outward part of the body; that which
requires clothes: opposed to the *belly*.
Those who, by their ancestors, have been fet
free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and
their bellies, should bestow some time on their
heads. *Locke.*
4. The rear: opposed to the *vorn*.
He might conclude, that Walter would be up-
on the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his.
Clarendon.
5. The place behind.
As the voice goeth round, as well towards the
back as towards the front of him that speaketh, so
does the echo; for you have many *back* echoes to
the place where you stand. *Bacon.*
Antheus, Sergetus grave, Cleanthes strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*
6. The part of any thing out of sight.
Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen
fruit sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
7. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the
edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword; whence
backword, or sword with a *back*; as,
Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backword*,
single faultchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbutnot.*
8. To turn the *back* on one; to forsake him, or
neglect him.
At the hour of death, all friendships of the
world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns
its *back* upon him. *South.*
9. To turn the *back*; to go away; to be not
within the reach of taking cognizance.
His *back* was no sooner turned, but they re-
turned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*
BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]
1. To the place from which one came.
Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shakespeare.*
He sent many to seek the ship *Argo*, threaten-
ing that if they brought not *back* *Medea*, they
should suffer in her stead. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*
Back to thy native island might'st thou sail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*
2. Backward; as retreating from the present
station.
I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all
Its weak restraints. *Addison.*
3. Behind; not coming forward.
I thought to promote thee unto great honour;
but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour.
Numb. xxiv. 11.
Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore.*
4. Towards things past.
I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the
sorrows of things, and to view in my mind the be-
ginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*
5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her
followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakespeare.*
6. Again; a second time.
This *Cæsar* found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Wallor.*
The epistles being written from ladies forsaken
by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us
in divers letters. *Dryden.*
TO BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]
1. To mount on the back of a horse.
That roan shall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him strait. O *Esperance*!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shakespeare.*
2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon
his back.
Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course. *Roscommon.*
3. To place upon the back.
As I slept, methought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakespeare.*
4. To maintain; to strengthen; to support;
to defend.
Belike, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
T' aspire unto the crown. *Shakespeare.*
You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care
not who fees your *back*; call you that *backing* of
your friends; a plague upon such *backing*! give
me them that will face me. *Shakespeare.*
They were seconded by certain demulcences,
and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Heyward.*
Did they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Hobbes.*
A great malice, *back'd* with a great interest, can
have no advantage of a man, but from his expec-
tations of something without himself. *South.*
How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addison.*
5. To justify; to support.
The patrons of the ternary number of principles,
and those that would have five elements, endea-
vour to *back* their experiments with a specious
reason. *Boyle.*
We have I know not how many adages to *back*
the reason of this moral. *L'Estrange.*
6. To second.
Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden.*
TO BACKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To
censure or reproach the absent.
Most untruly and maliciously do these evil
tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that
personage. *Spenser.*
I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is bet-
ter than a penny in purse. Use his men well,
Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*.
Shakespeare.
BACKBITER. *n. f.* [from *backbite*.] A privy
calumniator; a censurer of the absent.
No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or
his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as
his friend. *South.*
BACKBONE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The
bone of the back.
The *backbone* should be divided into many
vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be
one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*
BACKCARRY. Having on the back.
Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of
the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester
may arrest an offender against vert or venison in
the forest, viz. stable-stand, dog-draw, *backcarry*,
and bloody hand. *Cowell.*
BACKDOOR. *n. f.* [from *back* and *door*.] The
door behind the house; privy passage.
The procession durst not return by the way it
came;

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came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addison.*

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

BACKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back. *Lofty-neck'd,*

Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryden.*

BACKFRIEND. *n. f.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*

Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil power; as some who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

BACKGAMMON. *n. f.* [from *back* *gammon*, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*

BACKHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up unto by steps. *Carver.*

BACKPIECE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind. *Garden.*

BACKROOM. *n. f.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

BACKSIDE. *n. f.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phenomena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside* of the glass. *Newton.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wath of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backfides*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

TO BACKSLIDE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLIDER. *n. f.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BACKSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davis.

BACKSTAIRS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stairs*.] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BACKSTAYS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

BACKSWORD. *n. f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*. *Arbut.*

BACKWARD. *adv.* [from *back* and *peapo*, Sax. that is towards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Genesis.*

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast

backward, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes, She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden.*

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.

We might have met them darsful, beard to beard, And beat them *backward* home. *Shakespeare.*

The monstrous fight

Struck them with horror *backward*; but far worse Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regressively.

Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Towards something past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Out of the progressive state; reflex.

No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast Upon herself, her understanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worse state.

The work went *backward*; and the more he strove

T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man

But she would ipell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd, She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister; If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick, Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed. *Shakespeare.*

BACKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addison.*

We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;

For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Hesitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so: Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* fruits: *backward* children: Fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BACKWARD. *n. f.* The things or state behind or past; poetical.

What feest thou else

In the dark *backward* or abyfm of time? *Shakespeare.*

BACKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averfely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd, Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go With proud aspect, disdaining greater haste. *Sidney.*

2. Perversely; or with cold hope.

I was the first man

That e'er receiv'd gift from him; And does he think to *backwardly* of me, That I'll requite at last? *Shakespeare.*

BACKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *backward*.]

1. Dullness; unwillingness; sluggishness.

The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill-success that

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hath been observed to attend well-designing charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.

BACON. *n. f.* [probably from *bakon*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried,

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung, Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong, Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried *bacon*, to secure it from the marching soldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good son I says the priest;

You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest. O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*; For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULOMETRY. *n. f.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *metron*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Diet.*

BAD. *adj.* [quoad, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.]

1. Ill; not good; a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; corrupt.

Thou may'st repent,

And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done May't cover. *Milton.*

Thus will the latter, as the former, world Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*

Our unhappy fates

Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The sun his annual course obliquely made, Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for*.

Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Addison.*

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of a fever*.

BAD. *adv.* The preterite of *bid*.

And for an earnest of greater honour,

He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Shakespeare.*

BADGE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by Junius from *bode* or *bade*, a messenger; and supposed to be corrupted from *badige*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by Skinner and Menestier from *bagge*, Dut. a jewel, or *bagge*, a ring, Fr. It seems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore, The dear resemblance of his dying lord; For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenser.*

The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character, which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A savage tygres on her helmet lies; The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakespeare.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,

Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

TO BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd—

—Oh, by whom?—

Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't; Vol. I. No. 4. R Their

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Their hands and faces were all *bag'd* with blood, So were their daggers. *Shakespeare.*

BADGER. *n. f.* [*badger*, Fr. *malis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown.*

BADGER-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange.*

BADGER. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Latin *bagulus*, a carrier; but by *Junius*, derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Corv.*

BADLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; or well.

How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—

Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shakespeare.*

BADNESS. *n. f.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set a work by a reproveable *badness* in himself. *Shakespeare.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*

I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison.*

TO BAGGLE. *v. a.* [*baggle*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.

They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *baggle* the curse. *South.*

He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *bagged* and defied. *Asterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing; to *baggle* is sometimes less than to *conquer*.

ETURIA lost.

He brings to Turnus' aid his *bagged* host. *Dryden.*

When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question will not *baggle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baggle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*

BAGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baggle*. *South.*

The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baggle*. *South.*

BAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *baggle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baggle* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *n. f.* [*belge*, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cousin, away for England, haste before, And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags* Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Waters were inclosed within the earth as in a *bag*. *Burnet.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak, From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several sects, Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects, Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*

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Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd; So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

TO BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds, And *bagged* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee *bagged* with his honey venom, He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TO BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wifeman.*

Two kids that in the valley stray'd, I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd: They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dry.*

BAGATELLE. *n. f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalised.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals; Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BAGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried along the *baggage* of the army. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbutnot.*

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, the turns him to account. *Spectator.*

BAGNIO. *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BAGPIPE. *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one; which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison's Freeholder.*

BAGPIPER. *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes, And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shakespeare.*

BAGUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

TO BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word out of use.

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The women forflow not to *baigue* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worie perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BAIL. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or flight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, special *bail* or surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprize; for he that is mainprized, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Corv.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*, Th' unpy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Refcom.*

And bribe with presents, or when presents fail, They fend their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dry.*

TO BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their *bail*—

They shall be ready at your highness' will, To answer their suspicion—

Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BAILEY. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAILLIF. *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the undersheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BAILLIWICK. *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Corv.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwicks*. *Spenser.*

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks*. *Hale.*

TO BAIT. *v. a.* [*batan*, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a faint With faints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous Is that temptation that doth goad us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a fure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

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How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts !
What new-found snares they bait for human hearts !
2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of might ?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth bait his steeds the ocean waves among.

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *baitre*, Fr. to beat.]
1. To attack with violence.
Who seeming sorely chafed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do bait,
With idle force did fain them to withstand. *Fairy Q.*
I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And to be baited with the rabble's curse.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we bait a boar with matiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.
To BAIT. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to abate speed.
But our desires tyrannical extortion,
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sid.*
As one who on his journey baits at noon,
Tho' bent on speed: so here th' archangel paus'd.

In all our journey from London to his house,
we did not so much as bait at a whig inn.

To BAIT. *v. n.* [as *an hawk*.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.
All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakefp.*
Hood my woman'd blood baiting in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shakef.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her, as we watch these kites,
That bait and beat, and will not be obedient.

BAIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait. *Shakef.*
2. A temptation; an enticement; allurements.
And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,
Is but a bait: such wretches to beguile. *Spenser.*
Taketith therewith the fowls of men, as with the baits. *Hooker.*
Sweet words I grant, baits and allurements sweet,
But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious bait. *Ros.*
Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of love! *Dry.*
Grant that others could with equal glory,
Look down with pleasures, and the baits of sense. *Addison.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.
BAIT. *n. f.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*
To BAKE. *v. a.* participle passive, baked or taken *bacan*, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *ba*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified bread.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself: yea he kindleth it, and baketh bread. *Isaiah.*
The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of baking. *Arbutnot.*
2. To harden in the fire.
The work of the fire is a kind of baking; and whatsoever the fire baketh, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*
3. To harden with heat.
With vehement furs
When dusty summer bakes the crumbling clods,
How pleasant 't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*
The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, bak'd the mud. *Dry.*
To BAKE. *v. n.*
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For when on ground the burden balance lies,
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3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.
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Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*
5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.
Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.
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BAL

8. The beating part of a watch.
It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.
Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And seated near the balance poise the days. *Dryden.*

To BALANCE. *v. a.* [balancer, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.
If men would but balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*
2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.
Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*
3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.
The attraction of the glass is balanced, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*
4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.
Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*
5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.
Give him leave
To balance the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*
Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolv'd, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison. Spectator.*
To BALANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.
Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not balance, or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*
Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*
BALANCER. *n. f.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.
BALASS Ruby. *n. f.* [balas, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.
Balas ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*
To BALBU'CINATE. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*
To BALBU'TIATE. *v. n.* The same with *balbutinate*. *Dict.*
BALCONY. *n. f.* [balcon, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
Then pleasure came, who liking not the fashion,
Began to make balconies, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*
When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dextrous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BALD. *adj.* [bal, Welsh.]
1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.
Neither shall men make themselves bald for them. *Jeremiah.*
I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*
He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*
2. Without natural covering.
Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakef.*
3. Without the usual covering.
He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand bald before him. *Shakespeare.*
4. Unadorned; inelegant.

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A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a balance is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*
For when on ground the burden balance lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Davies.*
3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.
I have in equal balance justly weighed,
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*
4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.
Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*
Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*
5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.
Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.
7. Equipoise; as, balance of power. See the second sense.
Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind. *Pope.*

BALE. *n. f.* [from *bal*, Welsh.]
1. To do the work of baking.
I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be heated or baked.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the caldron boil and bake. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
BAKED MEATS. Meats dressed by the oven.
There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and bak'd meats will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*
BAKEHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bake* and *house*.] A place for baking bread.
I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakehouse under ground. *Watson.*
BAKEN. The participle from *To bake*.
There was a cake baken on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. *I Kings.*
BAKER. *n. f.* [from *To bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.
In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or baker. *South.*
BALANCE. *n. f.* [balance, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]
1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*
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B A L

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,

That brings ingrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?

On whom depending, their obedience fails To th' greater bench. *Shakespeare.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is *bald conqueror*; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold; *Eadbold*, happily bold; which are of the same import as *Thrasceas*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasylulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BALDACHIN. *n. f.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk. *Du Cange.*

A canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dictionary.*

BA'LDERDASH. *n. f.* [probably of *bald*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To *BA'LDERDASH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDOMONY. *n. f.* The same with *GENTIAN*.

BA'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,

And there corrupting to a wound,

Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRICK. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained

a *braiche*; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he wore,

That shin'd like twinkling stars, with stones most

precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant *baldrick* o'er his shoulders ty'd,

Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiac.

That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in fight,

Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

BALE. *n. f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of

goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry cer-

tain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was

brought over from China. *Woodward.*

BALE. *n. f.* [*bali*, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Ice-

landish.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,

Arm'd to point, fought back to turn again;

For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Q.*

To *BALE*. *v. n.* A word used by the sailors,

who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out,

by way of distinction from pumping. *Stinner.*

I believe from *baller*, Fr. to deliver from hand to

hand.

To *BALE*. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.]

To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *adj.* [from *bale*.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful;

sad; woful.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,

And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Q.*

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,

Which her fair eyes unawares do work in me,

I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,

That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,

Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. *Milton.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,

He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books

again. *Fairy Queen.*

B A L

Boiling choler chokes,

By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakesp.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims;

Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;

His *baleful* breath inspiring, as he glides. *Dryd.*

Happy *lérne*, whose most wholesome air

Poisons evenenom'd spiders, and forbids

The *baleful* toad, and vipers from her shore. *Phil.*

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowful-

ly; mischievously.

BALK. *n. f.* [*balk*, Dutch and Germ.] A great

beam such as is used in building; a rafter over an

outhouse or barn.

BALK. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unplough-

ed between the furrows, or at the end of the

field.

To *BALK*. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see no

use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in learning

languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of

his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by

what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,

And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high; for a people

so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbutnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,

And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,

Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,

He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;

And as he runneth here and there,

An acorn cup he greeteth;

Which soon he taketh by the stalk,

About his head he lets it walk,

Nor doth he any creature *balk*,

But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was

balkt. *Shakesp.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something

like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty

knights,

Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see,

On Holmedon's plains. *Shakesp.*

BA'LKERS. *n. f.* [In fishery.] Men who stand

on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a

sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way

the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Cowel.*

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, cal-

led a plather, who leapeth above water, and be-

wrayed them to the *balker*.

Garcet's Survey of Cornwall.

BALL. *n. f.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dutch.]

Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo of

the Celts, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*.

Whatever was round, and in particular the head,

was called by the ancients either *Bál*, or *Bel*, and

likewise *Bel* and *Bill*. Among the modern Per-

sians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings

still call the head *Boile*. *Pole* is the head or poll,

and *poll*, is to turn. *Ból*, likewise signifies a

round ball, whence *bocul*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which

the Welsh term *bol*. By the Scotch also the head

is named *bol*; whence the English *bill* is derived,

signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the

Phrygians and Thuriens, by *βᾶλον* understood a

king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, *βᾶλ*

βᾶλ, and likewise *Bál*, signifies lord, and by this

name also the sun; and in some dialects, *ἡλ* and

ἡλ, whence *ἡλ*, and *ἡλ*, and *ἡλ*, and *ἡλ*, and

also in the Celtick diminutive way of expres-

sion, *ἡλ*, *ἡλ*, and *ἡλ*, signified the sun;

and *ἡλ*, *ἡλ*, and *ἡλ*, the moon. Among

the Teutonicks *bol* and *bill* have the same mean-

ing; whence the adjective *bolig*, or *bellig*, is de-

derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspira-

tion being changed into *f*, the Romans form their

Sol. *Baxter.*

B A L

1. Any thing made in a round form, or ap-
proaching to round.

Worms with many feet, round themselves into
balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers

wield,

But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he

gathered strength as he pass'd. *Howell.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,

Within the *ball* a trembling water thines,

That through the crystal darts. *Addison.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to com-

bine into one mass, formed the metallick and mi-

neral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the

hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,

Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,

Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely

earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

3. A small round thing, with some particular

mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.

For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*

Into an urn; three only black be there,

The rest, all white, are safe. *Dryden.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor appears;

Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rolls;

Absoves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dry.*

4. A globe as, the ball of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,

Low at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*. *Gran.*

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*?

Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right

ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by for-

tune, is made himself a *ball*, tossed from misery

to misery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to

roundness; as the lower and swelling part of the

thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible

To every eye *ball* elfe. *Shakesp.*

To make a stern countenance, let your brow

bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the

eye. *Peacham.*

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood,

stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip

in ink, to spread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. f.* [*bal*, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat.

from *βᾶλ*, to dance.] An entertainment of

dancing, at which the preparations are made at

the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,

To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryd.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a

ball; but I can assure the ladies, for their conso-

lation, that he has writ better verses on the sex

than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. f.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song,

as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was cal-

led the *ballad* of *ballads*; but now it is applied to

nothing but trifling verse. *Watts.*

An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and sung

to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakesp.*

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay

Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

To *BALLAD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make

or sing ballads.

Saucy listers

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers

Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakesp.*

BA'LLAD SINGER. *n. f.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One

whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,

But lads and ladies round about him throng.

Not *ballad-singer* plac'd above the crowd,

Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud. *Gay.*

BAL

BAL

BAN

BAL'LEAST. *n. f.* [*ballast*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.

There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady; for, without that *ballast*, the ship will roll too much. *Bacon.*

As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its *ballast*; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it. *Wilkins.*

As when empty barks or billows float, With fandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat; So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight Steers through the whistling winds their steady flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is used to make any thing steady. Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press;

His lading little, and his *ballast* less. *Swift.*

To **BAL'LAST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this be so *ballasted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing steady.

Whilst thus to *ballast* love, I thought, And so more steadily I have gone, I saw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide, And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden.*

BALLETTE. *n. f.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BAL'LIARDS. *n. f.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick; now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit, With shuttlecocks, misseeming manly wit. *Spenser.*

BAL'LISTER. See **BALLUSTRE.**

BALLO'N. } *n. f.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.

BALLOT. *n. f.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To **BALLOT.** *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballotations*. *Wotton.*

BALM. *n. f.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee; Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath, And *balm* apply'd to you. *Shakespeare.*

Your praise's argument, *balm* of your age; Dearest and best. *Shakespeare.*

A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM. } *n. f.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The name of

BALM Mint. } a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM of Gilead.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Culmet.*

It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Prideaux's Connections.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed erroneously, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To **BALM.** *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm; or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters, And burn sweet wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to allunge. Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shakespeare.*

BALMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid, In *balm* sweat; which with his beams the sun Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we The weeping amber, and the *balm* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldiers' life To have their *balm* slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakespeare.*

Such visions hourly pass before my sight, Which from my eyes their *balm* slumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which, from the happy shore, The winds upon their *balm* wings convey'd, Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

First Eurus to the rising morn is sent, The regions of the *balm* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive. Oh *balm* breath, that doth almost persuade Justice to break her sword! *Shakespeare.*

BALNEARY. *n. f.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he exposteth unto the summer setting. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BALNEATION. *n. f.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BALNEATORY. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALLOTADE. *n. f.* The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without jerking out. A *balloade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he jerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BALSAM. *n. f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ's blood our *balsam*; if that cure us here, Him when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Denham.*

BALSAM Apple. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BALSAM Tree.

This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the blossoms are like small stars, very fragrant; whence spring out

little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called *carpobalsamum*, as the wood is called *xylobalsamum*, and the juice *opobalsamum*. *Gelsert.*

BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.] Having the **BALSA'MICK.** } qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbutnot.*

BAL'USTER. *n. f.* [according to *du Cange*, from *balustrum*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pilaster from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew.*

BAL'USTRADE. *n. f.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called *balusters*, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon *beam*, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gibson.*

BAMBOO. *n. f.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the sugar-cane.

To **BAMBOOZLE.** *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbutnot.*

BAMBOOZLER. *n. f.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call *banterers* and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbutnot.*

BAN. *n. f.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri soliti*. *Corwell.*

I bar it in the interest of my wife; 'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord, And I her husband contradict your bans. *Shakespeare.*

To draw her neck into the *bans*. *Hudibras.*

2. A curse; excommunication. Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected, With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*

A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's. *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence, Much more to taste it, under *bans* to touch. *Milton.*

4. *Ban of the Empire;* a publick capture by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Ad-tapinus, upon submission. *Horvel.*

To **BAN.** *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dut. to curse.] To curse; to excommunicate.

Shall we think that it *bans* the work which they

they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curse, or *bane*, to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakesp.*

Before these Moors went a Numidian priest, bel-
lowing out charms, and casting scrowls of paper
on each side, wherein he curst and *banned* the
Christians. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA Tree. A species of plantain.

BAND. *n. f.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing
is joined to another.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their
friendship together, will be the very frangler of
their amity. *Shakesp.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in re-
straint. This is now usually spelt, less pro-
perly, *band*.

So wild a beast, so tamely taught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see.

Hubbard's Tale.

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*. *Dryden.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between
persons.

Here's eight that must take hands

To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakesp.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neck-
cloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of par-
ticular form worn by clergymen, lawyers, and
students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care,

That's a toy that I could spare:

Let his title be but great,

His cloaths rich, and *band* fit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a
tailor's widow, who waxes and can clear-
starch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of
them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared
that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. In architecture. Any flat low member of
moulding, called also *fascia*, face, or plinth.

7. A company of soldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite

Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.

Shakesp.

8. A company of persons joined together in
any common design.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.

Shakesp.

The queen in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a sudden, methought this select *band* sprang
forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent,
and follow the call of that heavenly musick. *Tatler.*

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

To *BAND.* *v. a.* [*from band*.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Gloster's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And *banded* themselves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakesp.*

Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the
major, and others for the king, who, after six
days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and
departed. *Carew.*

They to live exempt
From heaven's high jurisdiction, in new league
Banded against his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,
With wings unfeeld, his eyes were *banded* over.

Dryden.

BANDS of a Saddle, are two pieces of iron
nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the
bows in the right situation.

BANDAGE. *n. f.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a
bandage over her eyes; though one would not

have expected to have seen her represented in
frow. *Addison.*

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*,
which the workmen had girt round my neck.

Gulliver.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller
wrapped over a wounded member; and, some-
times, for the art or practice of applying *bandages*.

BANDBOX. *n. f.* [*from band and box*.] A flight
box used for bands and other things of small
weight.

My friends are surprised to find two *bandboxes*
among my books, till I let them see that they are
lined with deep erudition. *Addison.*

With empty *bandbox* she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change.

Gay's Trivia.

BANDELET. *n. f.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.]
Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT. *n. f.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to foil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, refts self satisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDITTO. *n. f.* in the plural *banditti* [*ban-
dito*, Ital.]

A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakesp.*

BANDOG. *n. f.* [*from ban*, or *band*, and *dog*. The
original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, De
Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is,
a dog chained up. Skinner inclines to deduce it from
bana, a murderer. May it not come from *ban*, a
curse, as we say a *curst* cur; or rather from *band*,
swelled or large, a *Danish* word; from whence,
in some counties they call a great nut a *ban-nut*.]
A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs*
howl. *Shakesp.*

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin. *Spens.*

BANDOLIERS. *n. f.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small
wooden cases covered with leather, each of them
containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a
musket.

BANDROL. *n. f.* [*banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or
streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs
on a trumpet.

BANDY. *n. f.* [*from bander*, Fr.] A club turned
round at bottom for striking a ball at play.

To *BANDY.* *v. a.* [*probably from bandy*, the
instrument with which they strike balls at play,
which being crooked, is named from the term
bander; as, *bander un arc*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another,
bandy the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.

Denham.

What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow
Bandy the mighty globe still to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal? *Shakesp.*

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* hasty words. *Shakesp.*

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been to *banded* amongst us, that one
can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever since men have been united into govern-
ments, the endeavours after universal monarchy
have been *banded* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of
the most plain and certain propositions, be *banded*
about in a disputation. *Watts.*

To *BANDY.* *v. n.* To contend, as at some game,
in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that sees
This factious *bandy* of their favourites,
But that he doth preface some ill event. *Shakesp.*

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakesp.*

Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy*;
Made lords and commoners lay sieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it
is as much a question as ever. *Glanville.*

BANDYLEG. *n. f.* [*from bander*, Fr.] A crook-
ed leg.

He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked nose. *Swift.*

BANDYLEGGED. *adj.* [*from bandyleg*.] Having
crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged*
prince; such a person would have made but an
odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE. *n. f.* [*bana*, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The fume air with thee. *Ben Jonson.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my
state. *Milton.*

They with speed,
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

Thus, am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:

This, in a moment, brings me to my end;
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Insolency must be repressed, or it will be the
bane of the Christian religion. *Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam forest come to Duninane. *Shakesp.*

Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milton.*

So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*

False religion is, in its nature, the greatest *bane*
and destruction to government in the world. *South.*

To *BANE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleased to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *ban'd*? *Shakesp.*

BANEFUL. *adj.* [*from bane and full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
Thus refus'd 't' impart the *baneful* trust. *Pope.*

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonson.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

BANEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from baneful*.] Poison-
ousness; destructiveness.

BANEWORT. *n. f.* [*from bane and wort*.] A
plant, the fame with deadly nightshade.

To *BANG.* *v. a.* [*vengelen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and
familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met
with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good
purpose. *Howell.*

He having got some iron out of the earth, put
it into his servants hands to fence with, and *bang*
one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged*, because I was
too strong, and now, because I am too weak to
resist. I am to be brought down when too rich,
and oppressed when too poor. *Arbutnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence,
in general.

The desperate tempest hath to *bang'd* the Turks,
That their designment halts. *Shakesp.*

You should accost her with jests fire-new from
the mint; you should have *banged* the youth into
dumbness. *Shakesp.*

BANG.

BAN

BANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakesp.*

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gulliver.*

To **BAN'GLE.** *v. a.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly: a word now used only in conversation.

If we *bang* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him. *Duty of Man.*

To **BAN'NISH.** *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banir*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or prescription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!

Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,
Have *banish'd* me from Scotland. *Shakesp.*

2. To drive away.

Banish business, *banish* sorrow,
To the Gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotson.*

Successful all her soft caresses prove,
To *banish* from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

BAN'NISH. *n. f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,

To be full quit of those my *banishers*
Stand I before thee here. *Shakesp.*

BAN'NISHMENT. *n. f.* [*banissement*, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to *banishment*. *Shakesp.*

Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,
For'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. f.* [*banc*, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a water. We say, properly, the *shore* of the sea, and the *banks* of a river, brook, or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*? *Shakesp.*

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat
Unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,
If they were his assistants. *Shakesp.*

A brook whose stream so great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood:

Whose *banks* the Muses dwelt upon. *Grassharv.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow,
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

Oearly lost! what tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a *bank* against the city; and it stood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dry.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the same plain,
but raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships. *Arbutnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether dislike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*. *Denham.*

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in faint merits, out of the common *bank* and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To **BANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs

And burning sands, that *bank* the shrubby vales. *Thomson.*

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BANKER. *n. f.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker's* doors,

To call in money. *Dryden.*

By pow'ful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the 'Change to waste. *Dryden.*

BANKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt; as, he raised the clamours of his creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BANKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man.

Sir, if you spend word for word with me,
I shall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakesp.*

It is said, that the money-changers of Italy had benches probably in the burse or exchange, and that when any became insolvent his *banc* was rotto, his bench was broke. It was once written *bankerout*. *Bankerout* is a verb.

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shakesp.*

BANKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To **BANKRUPT.** *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

We cast off the care of all future thirst, because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

BANNER. *n. f.* [*banriere*, Fr. *banair*, Welch.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power, who already

Have secret seize in some of our best ports,
And are at point to shew their open *banner*. *Shakesp.*

All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*. *Addison.*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.

BANNERET. *n. f.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner.

They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by fummions to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

BANNEROL. more properly **BANDEROL.** *n. f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden.*

BANNIAN. *n. f.* A man's undrefs, or morning gown; such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East-Indies.

BAN

BAN'NOCK. *n. f.* A kind of oaten or pease-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. f.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am fed;

It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakesp.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that tasted fruit,

The fun, as from Thyestean *banquet* turn'd
His course intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*

To **BANQUET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen, and *banquet* them. *Shakesp.*

They were *banquetted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreased the nobility.

Sir J. Hayward.

To **BANQUET.** *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, though the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shakesp.*

So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BANQUETER. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

2. He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE. } *n. f.* [from *banquet*
BANQUETING-HOUSE. } and *bouse*.] A house where *banquets* are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSTICLE. *n. f.* A small fish, called also a stickleback. *Pungitius.*

To **BAN'TER.** *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *L'Estrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Estrange.*

Could Alcinous' guests with-hold
From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *ban'ring* wit? *Tate.*

BAN'TER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life. *L'Estrange.*

Metaphysicks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts.*

BAN'TERER. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that *banters*; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Estrange.*

BAN'TLING. *n. f.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *baire*, *baireling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *ban'tling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTIST.

BAR

BAPTISM. *n. f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *baptizatus*.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin.

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words, which the church of Christ doth use.

To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark'd, unknown.

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitned till it be accomplished?

BAPTISMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us.

BAPTIST. *n. f.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *baptiste*.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Descry'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier.

BAPTISTERY. *n. f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistry*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing.

TO BAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptizo*, Fr. from *baptizare*.] To christen: to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of Him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.

Let us reflect that we are Christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil.

BAPTIZER. *n. f.* [from *to baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. f.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid across a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold the door close.

The fifth-gate did the sons of Hassenah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof.

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther.

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?

What world could have resisted?

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate?

A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship.

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Left examination should hinder and let your proceedings behold, for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added.

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be

The founder of this law, and female *bar*.

BAR

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke

Came to the *bar*, where, to his accusations,
He pleaded still Not guilty.

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie.
7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way.

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact.

Barbary is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced.

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever.

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of Gold or Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a fort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a Horse*. The upper part of the gums between the tuks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars, in Musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT. *n. f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

TO BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer

T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the *fastenings* to let in air.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,

Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour.

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes?

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants; with *from*.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall *bar* them from me?

5. To shut out; with *from*.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *bar'd* from ev'ry coast.

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

BAR

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from some things of themselves indifferent.

Give my voice on Richard's side,

To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not.

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make.

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money.

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions.

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war.

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town?

Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb.

8. To except: to make an exception.

Well, we shall see you bearing—
Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night.

9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*;
Their cause they to an easier issue put.

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*.

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not *disable* or *bar* his adversary.

10. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB. *n. f.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barbel, so called by reason of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound.

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.

BARB. *n. f.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horse.

Horses brought from Barbary, are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease but with their life.

TO BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death.

2. To furnish horses with armour. See **BARBED**.

A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear.

BARBACAN. *n. f.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacane*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within

Within the *barbican* a porter sat,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.

Fairy Queen.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.
3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOS Cherry. [*malpighia*, Lat.]
In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Miller.*

BARBADOS Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland.

Woodward's Method of Fossils.

BARBARIAN. *n. f.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] It seems to have signified at first only a foreigner or a foreigner; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a savage.
- Proud Greece, all nations else barbarians held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.

Denham.

There were not different gods among the Greeks and barbarians.

Stillingfleet.

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild barbarian in the storm expir'd.

Aldis.

2. A foreigner.
- I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity: 2 term of reproach.
- Thou fell barbarian!
What had he done! what could provoke thy madness
To assassinate so great, so brave a man!

A. Philips.

BARBARIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness.

Pope.

BARBARICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] in a different sense, it means in Latin wrought, fretted.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Show'rs on her kings barbarick pearl and gold.

Par. Lost.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and barbarick gold.

Pope.

BARBARISM. *n. f.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]
1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern barbarism will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant.

Dryden's Journal, Dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.
- I have for barbarism spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.

Shaksp. Lear.

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of barbarism and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.

Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.
- Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious barbarism, unto the love of goodness and civility.

Spenser's Ireland.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin.

Darwin's Ireland.

4. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hardness of heart: not in use.
- They must perforce have melted,
And barbarism itself have pitted him.

Shaksp. Rich. II.

BARBARITY. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]
1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.
- And they did treat him with all the rudeness,
Reproach, and barbarity imaginable.

Clarendon.

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see,
What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet barbarity.

Dryden.

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more.

Dryden.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many barbarities, before the Goths had invaded Italy.

Swift.

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. *barbare*.]
1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so barbarous, but hath heard of Amphialus?
The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their barbarous truth.

Fairy Queen.

Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous.
He left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more barbarous than he that set him there.

Mucabees.

A barbarous country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will estoons return to barbarism.

Darwin's Ireland.

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.
- They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that barbarous manner.

Dryden.

3. Cruel; inhuman.
- By their barbarous usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him.

Clarendon.

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]
1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.
- We barbarously call them blest,
While swelling coffers break their owner's rest.

Stepney.

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.
- But yet you barbarously murder'd him.
She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her nieces very barbarously.

Spektor.

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]
1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the barbarousness of the Goths.

Temple.

2. Impurity of language.
- It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with barbarousness.

Brewer.

3. Cruelty.
- The barbarousness of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it.

Hale's Common Law.

TO BARBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog barbecu'd.

Pope.

BARBECUE. *n. f.* A hog dress'd whole in the West-Indian manner.

BARBER. *participial adj.* [from *To barb.*]
1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His barbed steeds to stables.

Shaksp. Rich. II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.
- If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.

Milton.

BARBEL. *n. f.* [*barbus*, Lat.]
1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The barbel is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps.

Walton's Angler.

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.
- BARBER.** *n. f.* [from *To barb.*] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors,

Far. Dict.

he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and face to his barber; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners.

Wotton.

Thy boist'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to assail,
But by the barber's razor best subdued.

Milton.

What system, Dick, has right averr'd
The cause, why woman has no beard?
In points like these we must agree;
Our barber knows as much as we.

Priori.

TO BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,

Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.

Shaksp. Lear.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practitioner of surgery.

He put himself into barber-chirurgeons hands,

who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour.

Wifeman's Surgery.

BARBER-MONGER. *n. f.* A word of reproach in *Shaksp. Lear*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a fop of the moonshine of you; you whorson, cullionly, barber-monger, draw!

Shaksp. King Lear.

BARBERRY. *n. f.* [*barberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] *Pipperidge bush.*

The species are, 1. The common barberry. 2. Barberry without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges.

Miller.

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best.

Mortimer.

BARD. *n. f.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet.

There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called bards, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them.

Spenser on Ireland.

And many bards that to the trembling chord,
Can tune their timely voices cunningly.

Fairy Q.

The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse.

Dryden.

BARE. *adj.* [*bare*, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are bare and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern.

Spenser on Ireland.

Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body bare;
Her clasping hands enclose but empty air.

Dryden.

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always bare, and exposed to view, as much as our hands and face.

Addison.

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the Lords used to be covered whilst the commons were bare, yet the commons would not be bare before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered.

Clarendon.

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but bare and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate.

Spenser.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretences and varnish'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear!

Milton.

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as bare as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection.

Hooker.

Even from a bare treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley.

Dryden.

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

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It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punish'd. *Shaksp.*
Nor are men prevail'd upon by *bare* words, only
through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with
these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn.
You have an exchequer of words, and no
other treasure for your followers; for it appears,
by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare*
words. *Shaksp.*
8. Not united with any thing else.
A desire to draw all things to the determination
of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much
pain to be taken in abating the credit of man.
Hooker.
That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace
which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading
the word of God. *Hooker.*
9. Wanting cloaths; slenderly supplied with
cloaths.
10. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted
or taken away.
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, fwords and darts remain.
Dryden's Juv.
Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise
the price of land; it will only leave the country
bare of money. *Locke.*
To *BARRE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip;
to make bare or naked.
The turtle on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spens.*
There is a fabulous narration, that an herb
groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth
upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the
grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound.
Dryden.
He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs:
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd.
Dryden.
For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?
Pope.
BARRE, or *BORE*. The pretense of *To bear*. See
To BEAR.
BARBONE. *n. f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean,
so that the bones appear.
Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barbone*;
how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy
own knee? *Shaksp.*
BARFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]
1. With the face naked; not masked.
Your French crowns have no hair at all, and
then you will play *barfaced*.
Shaksp. Midsummer's Night's Dream.
2. Shameless; unreserved; without conceal-
ment; undisguised.
The animosities encreased, and the parties ap-
peared *barfaced* against each other. *Clarendon.*
It is most certain, that *barfaced* bawdry is the
poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*
BARFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *barfaced*.] Open-
ly; shamefully; without disguise.
Though only some profligate wretches own it
barfacedly, yet, perhaps, we should hear
more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Locke.*
BARFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *barfaced*.] Ef-
frontery; assurance; audaciousness.
BARFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Having
no shoes.
Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
BARFOOT. *adv.* Without shoes.
She must have a husband;
I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shaksp.*
Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With faintest vow. *Shaksp.*
Envoys describe this holy man, with his Al-
caydes about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to
the earth. *Addison.*
BARFOOTED. *adj.* Being without shoes.

He himself with a rope about his neck, *bare-*
footed, came to offer himself to the discretion of
Leonatus. *Sidney.*
BARIGNAWN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.]
Eaten bare.
Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit.
Shaksp. K. Lear.
BARHEADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.]
Uncovered in respect.
He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud steed's
neck,
Bespoke them thus. *Shaksp.*
Next, before the chariot, went two men *bare-*
headed. *Bacon.*
The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryd. Fab.*
BARRELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]
1. Nakedly.
2. Poorly; indigently.
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.
The external administration of his word is as
well by reading *barrely* the Scripture, as by ex-
plaining the same. *Hooker.*
The duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke—
—*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
He *barrely* nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*
Where the balance of trade *barrely* pays for com-
modities with commodities, there money must be
lent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*
BARRENESS. *n. f.* [from *bare*.]
1. Nakedness.
So you serve us
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses
You *barrely* leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *barreness*. *Shaksp.*
2. Leanness.
For their poverty, I know not where they had
that; and for their *barreness* they never learned
that of me. *Shaksp.*
3. Poverty.
Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as
like the primitive church for its *barreness* as its pu-
rity, it could legally want all such privileges.
South.
4. Meanness of clothes.
BARGAIN. *n. f.* [from *bargen*, Welch; *bargaigne*,
French.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale
of something.
What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein
is fought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with
some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial
union of man and wife. *Bacon.*
No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*
2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase; the
thing purchased.
Give me but my price for the other two, and
you shall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Estrange.*
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home,
may give his son a more genteel carriage, with
greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at
school can do. *Locke.*
3. Stipulation; interested dealing.
There was a difference between courtesies re-
ceived from their master and the duke; for that
the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*;
whereas their masters could not. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply; tending to obscenity.
Where fold he *bargains*, whiffstitch? *Dryden.*
As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excel-
lent, because they all terminate into one single
point. *Swift.*
No maid at court is less ashamed,
How'er for selling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*
5. An event; an upshot: a low sense.
I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we
must make the best of a bad *bargain*. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*
6. In law.
Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made
for manors, lands, &c. also the transferring the

property of them from the bargainer to the bar-
gaine. *Cowel.*
To *BARGAIN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make
a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing:
often with *for* before the thing.
Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse.
Shaksp.
For those that are like to be in plenty, they
may be *bargained* for upon the ground. *Bacon.*
The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight.
Dryden.
It is possible the great duke may *bargain* for the
republick of Lucca, by the help of his great trea-
sures. *Addison on Italy.*
BARGAINEE. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] He or she
that accepts a bargain. See *BARGAIN*.
BARGAINER. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] The person
who proffers, or makes a bargain. See *BARGAIN*.
BARGE. *n. f.* [*bargie*, Dut. from *bwaga*, low
Lat.]
1. A boat for pleasure.
The *barge* the fat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shaksp.*
Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*
2. A sea commander's boat.
It was consulted when I had taken my *barge*,
and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail
and left me. *Raleigh.*
3. A boat for burden.
BARGER. *n. f.* [from *barge*.] The manager of
a barge.
Many wafarers make themselves glee, by put-
ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege;
who again, like the Campellians in the north,
and the London *bargers*, forflow not to baigne
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
BARK. *n. f.* [*bark*, Dan.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree.
Trees last according to the strength and quan-
tity of their sap and juice; being well munit by
their *bark* against the injuries of the air.
Bacon's Natural History.
Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryd.*
2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat.]
The duke of Parma must have flown, if he
would have come into England; for he could nei-
ther get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea.
Bacon on the War with Spain.
It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milt.*
Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind.
Granville.
To BARK. *v. n.* [heopan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a dog makes when
he threatens or pursues.
Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shaksp.*
Why do your dogs *bark* so? be there bears i' th'
town? *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.
Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to *bark* at sleeping fame. *Fairy Q.*
You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your faucy tongue,
Against my lord! *Shaksp.*
To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees
of their bark.
The severest penalties ought to be put upon
barking any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*
These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into
shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into
the stream. *Addison.*
BARK-

BAR

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and bark-bared trees may be preserved by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BARKER. *n. f.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a base cur barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers. *Ben Jonson.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.

BARKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy so entrings the barky fingers of the elm.

Shakespeare.

BARLEY. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from *bar* *bordeum*.]

It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are, 1. Common long-eared barley. 2. Winter or square barley, by some called *big*. 3. Sprat barley, or battle-door barley. All these sorts of barley are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the barley is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square barley or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is harder than the other sorts. *Miller.*

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating; barley was chosen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory distempers.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

BARLEYBRAKE. *n. f.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd he went abroad thereby, At barleybrake her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word, sometimes used for strong beer.

Can fadden water,

A drench for furreyn'd jades, their barley broth, Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Shakespeare.

BARLEY CORN. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with breaks and thorns,

Ill measur'd by ten thousand barley corns. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is stow'd up.

Whenever by yon barley mow I pass,

Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay.*

BARM. *n. f.* [*burn*, Welch; *beorn*, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he

That sometimes make the drink bear no barm, Miflead light wand'ers, laughing at their harm?

Shakespeare.

Try the force of imagination, upon staying the working of beer when the barm is put into it.

Bacon.

BARMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolics and in play They pass, to drive the tedious hours away; And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,

Dryden.

Of windy cider, and of barmy beer.

BARN. *n. f.* [*beorn*, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the barns expect their promis'd load, Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad.

Dryden.

I took notice of the make of barns here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up.

Addison.

BARNACLE. *n. f.* [probably of *beorn*, Sax. a child, and *aac*, Sax. an oak.]

BAR

1. A kind of shell fish that grow upon timber that lies in the sea.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the most refin'd of faints,

As naturally grow miscreants,

As *barnacles* turn Soland geese

In th' islands of the Orcaides. *Hudibras.*

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAROMETER. *n. f.* [from *bar*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, 1643; it is a glass tube filled with mercury, horizontally sealed at one end: the other open and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it encreases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BAROMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making barometrical and thermometrical instruments.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

BARON. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *baron* or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew *בָּרָא*, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par bonum*, or *peer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that antiently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signiories as we now call *court barons*. And it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come, but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men, seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and these

BAR

were called *barons* by letters patent or by creation; whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those, that to the title of lord have their own furnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These *barons* which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice, belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hith, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowel.*

They that bear

The cloth of state above, are four *barons* Of the cinque ports. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BARONAGE. *n. f.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, A. D. 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS. *n. f.* [*barones*, Ital. *baronessa*, Lat.]

A baron's lady.

BARONET. *n. f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. A. D. 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and crossed by the clergy, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenser.*

BARONY. *n. f.* [*baronnit*, Fr. *beorn*, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Cowel.*

BAROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*baros*, and *scope*.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Arbutnot.*

BARRACAN. *n. f.* [*barracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. *n. f.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR. *n. f.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler and encourager of law-suits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character

S &

Nic,

Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours?

Arbutnot's History of F. Bull.
BA'RRATRY. *n. f.* [from *barrater*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears

Point blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'REEL. *n. f.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach

The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. [In dry measure.] A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun; that part which holds the shot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Di. 8.*

To **BA'REEL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a *barrel* for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'REEL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty noises; lofty neck'd, sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dry.*

BA'REEN. *adj.* [bare, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,

And put a *barren* sceptre in my gripe,

No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare.*

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. 2 *Kings.*

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too. *Shakespeare.*

BA'REENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BA'REENNESS. *n. f.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*

In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mention'd then of violence

Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*,

That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers

degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the *Aeneids*; tho' the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total *barrenness* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness* of so poor a cause could have seem'd either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'REEN WORT. *n. f.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions.

A *barful* strife!

Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shakespeare.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. f.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To **BARRICA'DE**. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,

And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street,

Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. f.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon.*

To **BARRICA'DO**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Faith found, faith shut

The dismal gates, and *barricado'd* strong! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricaded* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER. *n. f.* [*barriere*, Fr.] If is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.

1. A *barricade*; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows

Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For jousts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Prisoners to the pillar bound,

At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,

Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But woe where'er to Cadmus may belong,

And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song,

At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inflexible varies in the grovelling swiney

Compar'd, half reasoning elephant! with thine:

'Twixt that and reason, what a nice *barrier*!

For ever separate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. f.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barristers*; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the counsel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RRON. *n. f.* *bepepe*, Sax. supposed by Skinner to come from *bar*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men, a *wheel-barrow*; that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakespeare.*

No *barrow's* wheel

Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BA'RRON. *n. f.* [*bepepe*, Sax.] A hog; whence *barrow* greafe, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from *beapere*, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gilpin.*

BARROW is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To **BA'RTER**. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,

By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Gellius.*

To **BA'RTER**. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd;

But with a safer man of arms by far,

Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shakespeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,

To those who, at the market rate,

Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also *bartered away* plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchanging of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which, the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. f.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTAM. *n. f.* A plant; the same with *pelitory*.

BA'RTON. *n. f.* The demesne lands of a manour; the manour-house itself; and sometimes the out-house. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *basso*, Span. *basso*, low Latin; *basus*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.
The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs.

Bacon.

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; dissingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any un noble heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adventures thus to dwell upon the excellencies of a passion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *base* people?

Spenser on Ireland.

If that rebellion

Came like itself, in *base* and abject routs,
You reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakespeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove to *base*,
To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shaksf.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own fight. *2 Sam.*

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He whose mind

Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celestial race,
And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why bastard? wherefore *base*?

When my dimensions are as well compact
As honest madam's issue. *Shakespeare.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals: without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *base* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to sounds: deep; grave. It is more frequently written *bass*, though the comparative *baser* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* found they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame.
Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. f.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
To speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean spirited; worthless. It signifies, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget.

Camden's Remains.

BASE-VIOL. *n. f.* [usually written *bass-viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the *base* sound.

At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE. *n. f.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea. *Shaksf.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your solid *base*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space. *Dryden.*

And all below is strength, and all above is grace,

Columns of polish'd marble firmly set,
On golden *bases*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broome.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.

Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr.

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *bases* white;
And round blunt truncheon by his side,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or titlers run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting-post.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

7. The string that gives a *base* sound.

At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,

The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dry.*

8. An old rustick play written by Skinner, bays; and in some counties called *prison-bars*.

He with two striplings (lads, more like to run the country *base*, than to commit such slaughter) Make good the passage. *Shakespeare.*

To *BASE.* *v. a.* [*bas*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base*: as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *base*.]

1. In a *base* manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led
By flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain,
With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In *bastardy*.

These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all fordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust:
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dry.*

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *Soub.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alledged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. *Bastardy*; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us
With *base*? with *baseness*? *bastardy*? *Shaksf.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measured proportion of the air perturbed towards the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

To *BASH.* *v. n.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

His countenance was bold, and *basht* not
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot. *Spenser.*

BASHAW. *n. f.* [sometimes written *bassa*.] A title of honour and command among the Turks;

the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* consulted which way they should get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skin-*

ner imagines them derived from *base* or mean; *Minshew*, from *verbasen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junius*, from *basus*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify *shame*. The conjecture of *Minshew* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd
Bashtful sincerity, and comely love. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sheepish; viciously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashtful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *bashtful* cunning!

And prompt me plain and holy innocence. *Shaksf.*

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *bashtful* in his first attempt to write,
Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison.*

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *bashtful*.] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bashtful*.]

1. Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each sang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashtfulness*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, such *bashtfulness* might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vicious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashtfulness*, to teach him good manners. *Sid.*

There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashtfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *n. f.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See *TO BASIL*.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The skin of a sheep tanned. This is I believe more properly written *basin*.

To *BA'SIL.* *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chissels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners chissels on one of the sides, but are *basht* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. *Maxon.*

BASI'LICA. *n. f.* [*basilica*, Fr. *basilica*, Lat.] The middle vein of the arm so called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. *adj.* [from *basilica*.] See *BASI-BASI'LICK.* } *LICA.* } Belonging to the *basilick* vein.

These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK. *n. f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *basilica*, Lat.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICON. *n. f.* [*basilicon*, Fr. *basilicon*, Lat.] An ointment called also *tetracharmacon*. *Quincy.*

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *Basilicon* over it. *Wise.*

BA'SILISK. *n. f.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of *basiliscus*, a king.]

1. kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not fight like the *basilisk*;
I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better
By my regard; but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing;

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wancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have; and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *bassilisks*. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN. *n. f.* [*bassin*, Fr. *basile*, *basin*, Ital. It is often written *bafon*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *bafin*, Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers. *Shakespeare.*

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in vessels and *bafins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of silver in a *bafin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *bafin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spektar.*

3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides; The spacious *bafins* arching rocks inclose, A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect, The rapid motion rather would eject The stores, the low capacious caves contain, And from its ample *bafin* cast the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal by which glass-*grinders* form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Bafins* of a Balance; the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. f.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels That shake heaven's *basis*. *Milton.*

In altar wife, a stately pile they rear; The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital*.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud, To be the *basis* of that pompous load, Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Dennis.*

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport, That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along No worthier than the dust? *Shakespeare.*

5. The ground-work or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour. *Shakespeare.*

The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure; Ours has severest virtue for its *basis*. *Addison.*

TO BASK. *v. a.* [*backen*, Dutch, *Skien*, To warm by laying out in the heat: used almost always of animals.

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Bask at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

He was basking himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis all thy business, business how to shun, To bask thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden.*

TO BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood, The birds that haunt the borders of his flood: That bath'd within, or bask'd upon his side, To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd in covers let her freely run, To range thy courts, and bask before the sun. *Tickell.*

Some in the fields of purest æther play, And bask and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. f.* [*bafged*, Welch; *bafcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit bafcauda Britannis*. *Martial.*]

A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakespeare.*

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd, And bending oifers into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forc'd to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbutnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side, Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd: With *basket-hilt* that would hold broth, And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their murrions stew'd, And in their *basket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *basket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a *basket*, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *n. f.* [supposed by *Jovius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *rush*; but perhaps more properly written *bosi*, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *basi* mat, or such like, to bind them withal. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

TO BASS. *v. n.* To found in a deep tone.

The thunder That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespafs. *Shakespeare.*

BASS. *adj.* [See BASE.] In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF. *n. f.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felicien* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*: in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second they stand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much less, as in coins.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*. *Dryden.*

BA'SSA. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET. *n. f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

BASSO'N. } *n. f.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnish'd with eleven holes, which are stopp'd like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the *bass* in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'SSOCK. *n. f.* The same with *bass*.

BA'STARD. *n. f.* [*bastard*, Welch, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare, And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

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Words

But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakespeare.*

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of *bastard*.— Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shakespeare.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakespeare.*

Men who, under the disguise of public good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD Cedar Tree. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

TO BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a *bastard*; to stigmatize with *bastardy*.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

TO BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]

1. To convict of being a *bastard*.

2. To beget a *bastard*.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shakespeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a *bastard*; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys The soil's disease, and into cockle strays; Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Dodd.*

BA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *bastard*.] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the *bastard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once she slandered me with *bastardy*; But whether I be true begot, or no, That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakespeare.*

In respect of the evil consequences, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

TO BASTE. *v. a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *bastien*. [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *biston* a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain For one that's *basted* to feel pain; Because the pangs his bones endure, Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse, Only dulness can produce:

While a little gentle jerking Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and but-ter. *Swift.*

4. To sew slightly; [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE. } *n. f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

BASTINA'DO. } 1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane; so with rageful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Sidney.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds Of *bastinado*, cuts and wounds. *Hudibras.*

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2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. *To BASTINA'DE.* v. a. [from the noun; *bastina'do*, *sonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *bastinado*.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had flunk into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble.

BASTION. n. f. [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with fods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

Toward : but how? ay there's the question; Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*.

BAT. v. a. [*bat*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *baitre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *cut-bat* and *brick-bat*.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held
On which he leaned, as one far in eld.

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*.

BAT. n. f. [*vespertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles; oil; and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings when the weather is fine.

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back do I fly.
But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more

Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn.

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts.

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep.

BAT-FOWLING. n. f. [from *bat* and *fowl*.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the nighttime, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-fowl*-ing.

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre than by day; as facking of cities, *bat-fowling*.

BATABLE. adj. [from *bate*.] Disputable.
Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms.

BATCH. n. f. [from *bake*.]
1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.
The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable.

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.
Except he were of the same meal and *batch*.

BATCHELOR. See *BACHELOR*.

BATE. n. f. [perhaps contracted from *debate*.] Strife; contention; as, a *make bate*.

TO BATE. v. a. [contracted from *abate*.]
1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,
Say this?

Nor envious at the sight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer.

2. To sink the price.
When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or, not employ, or not pay him.

3. To lessen a demand.
Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely.

4. To cut off; to take away.
Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say.

TO BATE. v. n.
1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown.

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.
Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine.

BATE seems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakespeare* uses *biting* *faulchion*; unless in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *bate*.

Yet there the steel staid not but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.

BATEFUL. adj. [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the fame,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part.

BATEMENT. n. f. [from *abatement*.] Diminution; a term only used among artificers.

To *abate*, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenter's ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had.

BATH. n. f. [*bad*, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate head-aches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatly recour'd to the natural *baths*; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them.

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure?

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames.

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds.

3. In chymistry it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake, for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath*. A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinerum*.

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire.

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry.

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the feed of an homer shall yield an ephah.

TO BATHE. v. a. [*badian*, Saxon.]

1. To wash, as in a *bath*.
Others, on silver lakes and rivers *bathe*
Their downy breast.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days.

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.
Bathe them and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters and lenitive boluses.

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence.

3. To wash any thing.
Phœnician Dido stood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood.

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath.

TO BATHE. v. n. To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell.

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide.

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions.

BATING, or ABATING. prep. [from *bate*, or *abate*.] This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you.

If we consider children, we have little reason to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst.

BATLET. n. f. [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked.

BATOON. n. f. [*baston*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*.]

1. A staff or club.
We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightway we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land.

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune.

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

BATTALOUS. adj. [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In fun bright arms, and *battalious* array.

The French came foremost *battalious* and bold.

A fiery region, stretch'd
In *battalious* aspect, and nearer view
Briftled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd.

BATTALIA. n. f. [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.
Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*.

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BATTALION. n. f. [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop: a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When forrows come, they come not fingl: spies,
But in *battalions*.

In this *battalion* there were two officers, call'd
Therites and Pandarus.

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The pierc'd battalions difunited fall,
In heaps on heaps : one fate o'erwhelms them all.

Pope.

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.
Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.

—Why, our battalions trebles that account. *Shaksp.*
To BATTEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat ; to feed plentifully.
We drove afield
Batt'ning our flock with the fresh dews of night.

Milton.

2. To fertilize.
The meadows here, with batt'ning ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grafs ; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots.

Philips.

To BATTEN. *v. a.* To grow fat ; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits.

Shakspere.

Burnish'd and batt'ning on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below.

Dryden.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten on his sleep.

Dryden.

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumbering life away,

Garth.

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten befide erle Robert's table.

Prior.

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or batt'ning hogs roll in the sinking mife.

Gay's Pastorals.

BATTEN. *n. f.* A word used only by workmen.

A batten is a scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited.

Moxon.

To BATTEN. *v. a.* [batter, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat ; to beat down ; to shatter ; frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint battering rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort.

Ezekiel.

These haughty words of hers
Have batter'd me like roaring cannon shot,

Shaksp.

And made me almost yield upon my knees.

Shaksp.

Had batter'd been with golden rain :

Waller.

Thunder itself had fail'd to pass.

Waller.

Be then, the naval stores, the nation's care,
New ships to build, and batter'd to repair.

Dryd.

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courser's feet.

Dryden.

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to batter it well ; this will shew constant good house-keeping.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.

3. Applied to persons ; to wear out with service.

The batter'd veteran strumpets here,
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear.

Southern.

I am a poor old battered fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace.

Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toasts retails each batter'd jade.

Pope.

To BATTEN. *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter.

Moxon.

BATTEN. *n. f.* [from To batter.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor ; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poultis fresh from th' egg in batter fry'd.

King.

BATTENER. *n. f.* [from batter.] He that batters.

BATTERY. *n. f.* [from batter, or batteris, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel battery bend,
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow.

Fairy Q.

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries.

Locke.

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action ; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our batt'ry next ? —
—I think at the north gate.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

B A T

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth.

South.

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven :

A dreadful fire the floating batt'ries make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake.

Blackmore.

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man. In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the battery.

There may therefore be assault without battery ; but battery always implies an assault.

Chambers.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and battery ?

Shakspere.

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a battery,

As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim.

Hudibras.

BATTISH. *adj.* [from bat.] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a battish humour.

Gentleman Instructed.

BATTLE. *n. f.* [bataille, Fr.]

1. A fight ; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a battle of many, and a combat of two.

The English army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one ;

And means to give you battle presently.

Shaksp.

The battle done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his pardon.

Shakspere.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Ecclesi.

So they joined battle, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain.

I Maccabees.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three battles ;
whereof the vanguard only, with the wings, came to fight.

Bacon.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed
with the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arrier.

Hayward.

4. We say to join battle ; to give battle.

To BATTLE. *v. n.* [batailler, Fr.] To join battle ; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain :
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain.

Prior.

We receive accounts of ladies battling it on both sides.

Addison.

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues batt'ling with his place.

Swift.

BATTLE-ARRAY. *n. f.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in battle-array one against another.

Addison.

BATTLE-AXE. *n. f.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a bill.

Certain tinnars, as they were working, found
spear heads, battle-axes, and swords of copper,

Carew.

BATTLEDOOR. *n. f.* [so called from door, taken for a flat board, and battle, or striking.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, battledoors, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them.

Locke.

BATTEMENT. *n. f.* [generally supposed to be formed from battle, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants ; perhaps only corrupted from battiment, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fixed his head upon our battlements.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof that

B A W

thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man fall.

Deuteronomy.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest battlement, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts.

Denham.

Their standard planted on the battlement,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent.

Dry.

No, I shan't envy him, who'er he be,
That stands upon the battlements of fate ;

I'd rather be secure than great.

Norris.

The weighty mallet deals refounding blows,
Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclose.

Gay.

BATTY. *adj.* [from bat.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep.

Shakspere.

BAVAROY. *n. f.* A kind of cloak or furout.

Let the loop'd bavaroey the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace.

Gay.

BAURIE. *n. f.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,

'Tis equal to her ladyship or me
A copper Otho, or a Scotch baubee.

Brampst. Man of Taste.

BAVIN. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots ; a piece of waste wood.

He rambl'd up and down
With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits,

Soon kindled, and soon burnt.

Shaksp. Hen. IV.

For moulded to the life in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,

He's mounted on a hazel bavin,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him.

Hudibras.

The truncheons make billet, bavin, and coals.

Mortimer.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BAUBLE. *n. f.* [Baubulum, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. Omnia Baubula sua dedit Otiboni. Hoveden. Probably from beau, Fr.] A gewgaw ; a trifling piece of finery ; a thing of more show than use ; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the baubli, and falls me thus about my neck.

Shakspere's Othello.

It is a paltry cap,
A custard coffin, a bauble, a silken pie.

Shakspere.

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and baubles.

Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little baubles, when they play.

Dryden.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels ;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with baubles and seals.

Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a bauble of a play,
In ginging rhyme.

Granville.

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,

As emblems of the sovereign pow'r ;
Like other baubles of the Tow'r.

Swift.

BAWELING. *adj.* [from bauble.] Trifling ; contemptible : a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unpriz'd ;

With which such scathful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shaksp.

BAWCOCK. *n. f.* [perhaps from beau, or baud, and cock.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as fine fellow.

Why, how now, my bawcock ? how dost thou, chuck ?

Shakspere's Twelfth Night.

BAWD. *n. f.* [baude, old Fr.] A procurer, or procuress ; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If

BAW

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*.
Shakespeare.

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid.
Shakespeare.

Our author calls colouring *lena fororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her.
Dryden.

To *BAWD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with trumpeets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds*, at the same time, for the whole court.
Addison.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS. *n. f.* [from *bawdy*.] Obsceneness.

BA'WDRICK. *n. f.* [See *BALDRICK*.] A belt. Fresh garlands too, the virgins temples crown'd;
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound.
Chapman's Iliad.

BA'WDRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a *bawd*.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.
Ayliffe.

Cheating and *bawdery* go together in the world.
L'Estrange.

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.
Pry'thee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have no fault: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obscene. *Ben Jonson.*
It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable.
Dryden.

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't.
Shakespeare's Othello.

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd.
Shakespeare.

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran trumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear.
Southern.

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. f.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?
Dennis.

To *BAWL*. *v. n.* [*ballo*, Lat.]
1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *bawl* the bishops out of door.
Hudibras.

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribler *bawls*,
And shakes the statues on their pedestals.
Dryden.

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw;
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law.
Dryden.

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace
And *bawling* infamy, in language base,
Till sense was lost in found, and silence fled the place.
Dryden's Fables.

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs, and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.
Smith.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only giddy and would sleep.
Swift.

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it.
L'Estrange.

If they were never suffered to have what they

BAY

cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness, contend for matter.
Locke.

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise.
Arbut. Hist. of John Bull.

To *BAWL*. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.
It grieved me, when I saw labours which had cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers.
Swift.

BA'WREL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.
BA'WSIN. *n. f.* A badger.
BAW. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chestnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the *forrel*, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chestnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chestnut.
Farrist's Dict.

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it.
Shakespeare.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horse over four inch'd bridges.
Shakespeare.

His colour'd grey
For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*.
Dryden.

BAY. *n. f.* [*bay*, Dutch.]
1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant
Who put unluckily into this *bay*.
Shakespeare.

We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea.
Bacon.

Hail, sacred solitude, from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempestuous sea.
Rescommon.

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep.
Dryden.

Some of you have *bay*.
Dryden.

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. f.* [*abbai*, Fr. signifies the last extremity; as, *innocence est aux abbais*. Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmost distress*. It is taken from *abbai*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence signified the condition of a stag when the hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship for fifteen hours, fate like a stag among hounds at the *bay*, and was besieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursu'd and meant a prey,
To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at bay.
Denham.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.
Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the meaning, have used *bay* as referred to the assailant, for distance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;
And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war.
Dryden.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hold us at *bay*.
Swift.

BAY. *n. f.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors

BE

from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*.
Shakespeare.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each *bay*.
Mortimer.

BAY Tree. [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is translated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay tree*.
Psalms.

BAY. *n. f.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign shall Eudon wear the *bays*.
Pope.

To *BAY*. *v. n.* [*abbayer*, Fr.]
1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*.
Fairy Q.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd*;
The hunter, close pursu'd the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid.
Dryden's Fables.

2. [from *bay* an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies.
Shakespeare.

To *BAY*. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta.
Shakespeare.

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welsh
Baying him at the heels.
Shakespeare.

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. By letting the sea water into square pits or basons, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days.
Chambers.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in *bay salt* and bay leaves cast into fire.
Bacon.

BAY Window. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* transparent as barricadoes.
Shakespeare.

BAY Yarn. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.
Chambers.

BA'YARD. *n. f.* [from *bay*.] A bay horse. Blind *bayard* moves the mill.
Philips.

BA'YONET. *n. f.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot held off the horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or *bayonet*.
Woodward.

BAYZE. See *BAIZE*.

BDELLIUM. *n. f.* [*بدرلة*, Arab.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind.
Chambers.

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the leadstone for *bdellium*.
Raugh.

To *BE*. *v. n.* [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.]

Present. I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c.

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Preter. *I was, thou wast or wert, he was,*
par, pare, par,
we were, &c.
paron, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.
beo, biſt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wife.

Seventy senators died
 By their proscriptions, Cicero being one. *Shakel.*
 He hath to-night been in unusual pleasure. *Shakel.*

Be what thou hop'st to be, or what thou art,
 Refrain to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shakel.*
 Be but about

To say she is a goodly lady, and
 The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
 'Tis pity she is not honest, honourable. *Shakel.*
 Let them shew the former things what they be,
 that we may consider them. *Isaiah.*

Therefore be sure,
 Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends
 Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
 Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.

It is not easy to discern what such men would
 be at. *Stillingfleet*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they be. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
 Left this vault to brag of. *Shakel.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have been,
 That when the brains were out the man would die.

Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
 Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*

All th' impossibilities which poets
 Count to extravagance of loose description,
 Shall sooner be. *Rowe.*

To be content's his natural desire;
 He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. Let BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH. *n. f.* The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
 Appear like mice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd beach
 They fastened, and the mole immense wrought on,
 Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*

They find the washed amber further out upon
 the beaches and shores, where it has been longer
 exposed. *Woodward.*

BEACHED. *adj.* [from beach.] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
 Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
 Which once a day, with his embossed froth,
 The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakespeare.*

BEACHY. *adj.* [from beach.] Having beaches.

The beachy girdle of the ocean
 Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakespeare.*

BEACON. *n. f.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a signal, and becan, whence beckon, to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
 Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
 As two broad beacons set in open fields,
 Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be used only for the fore-part of a ship.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
 From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
 Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
 And shakes them from the rising beak in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up, and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof. *Furrier's Dict.*

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a May-game, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin.

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,
 The dreadful signal of invasive war. *G. y.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks.

BEAD. *n. f.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase *to tell beads*, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
 Who all this while was busy at her beads. *Fairy Q.*

Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
 With every bead I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
 With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
 That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shakespeare.*

Several yellow lumps of amber almost like beads,
 with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD TREE. [Azedorach.] A plant.

BEADLE. *n. f.* [bydel, Sax. a messenger; bedeau, Fr. bedel, Sp. bedelle, Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court.

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
 Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand:
 Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shakespeare.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition,
 either by the beadle or the magistrate. *Spectator.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
 The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BEADROLL. *n. f.* [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials
 abroad, did use to have them curfed by name
 amongst the beadroll of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BEADSMAN. *n. f.* [from bead and man.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hospital,
 In which seven beadjmen, that had vowed all
 Their life to service of high heaven's king. *Fairy Q.*

In thy danger,
 Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
 For I will be thy beadjman, Valentine. *Shakespeare.*

BEAGLE. *n. f.* [bigle, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.
 The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
 About her feet were little beagles seen,
 That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of
 their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well-bred beagles we repair,
 And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. f.* [bec. Fr. pig, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
 Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak,
 As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
 Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

The magpye, lighting on the stock,
 Stood chattering with incessant din,
 And with her beak gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be used only for the fore-part of a ship.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
 From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
 Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
 And shakes them from the rising beak in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up, and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof. *Furrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carow's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from beak.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
 That blows from off each beaked promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *n. f.* [from beak.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers,
 Stamp'd beakers, cups and porringers. *Hudibras.*

With dulcet beverage this the beaker crown'd,
 Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BEAL. *n. f.* [bolla, Ital.] A wheek or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does.

BEAM. *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A beam is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two beams, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tensons of the posts are framed. The proportions of beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A beam fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone.

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
 A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
 And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring beam. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber; a beam must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

But Lycus swifter,
 Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
 And snatches at the beam he first can find. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
 Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. *Shakespeare.*

If the length of the sides of the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the beam will be in horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
 His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
 Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *Chron.*

7. BEAM of an Anchor. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. BEAM Compasses. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [runnebeam, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray

ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of fight. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
Pleasant, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam. *Dryden*

As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more four. *Pope.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires

That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

BEAM Tree. A species of wild service.

BEAMY. *adj.* [from beam.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

All-seeing fun!

Hide, hide in shameful night, thy beamy head. *Smith.*

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and beamy spear;

Each asking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and beamy stags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BEAN. *n. f.* [*fabas*, Lat.]

The species are, 1. The common garden bean.

2. The horse bean. There are several varieties of the garden beans, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*

His allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN Caper. [*fabago*.] A plant.

BEAN Trefsel. An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a. pret.* I bore or bare; part. pass. bore or borne. [beopan, bepan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is founded as bare, as the are in care and dare.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow or reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They bear him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah.*

And Solomon had threecore and ten thousand that bear burdens. *1 Kings.*

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*

We see some, who, we think, have born less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam bear;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband bore. *Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand

Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear. *Shakespeare.*

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not bear so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale.*

His pious brother, sure the best

Who ever bore that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,
She sees and sudden every limb she fears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure bears. *Garth.*

His supreme spirit of mind will bear its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne.*

So we say, to bear arms in a coat.

6. To carry as in show.

Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye

Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,

But be the serpent under't. *Shakef.*

7. To carry as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. *Jobn.*

8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with up.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to bear up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism to enter. *Hooker.*

And Sampson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up. *Judges.*

A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And bears it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking: sometimes with up.

The waters encreas'd, and bare up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can bear, and ought to have stronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal

The wond'rous love they bear him under hand! *Daniel.*

They bare great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldest, bears a generous mind,

But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*

The coward bore the man immortal spite. *Dryden.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, the beareth him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I bear to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have borne it. *Isaiah.*

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.

I have borne chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee, I bare the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis.*

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will bear. *Hooker.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear

Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dry.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could bear. *Charendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can bear. It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison on Metals.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not bear. *Atterbury.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can bear. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no fruit: there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden bough, *Dryden.*

Say, shepherd say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs bears. *Pope.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that bore thee,

Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Tied every day the liv'd. *Shakespeare.*

Ye know that my wife bore two sons. *Genesis.*

What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore,

The muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milton.*

The same Æneas, whom fair Venus bore

To fam'd Anchises on th' Ædean shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore,

But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dry.*

19. To possess, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with away.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakespeare.*

Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did bear their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear,

What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. *Dry.*

24. To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame. *Genesis.*

O more than madmen! you yourselves shall bear

The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage. *Dryden.*

26. To be the object of. This is unusual.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakespeare.*

27. To behave; to act in any character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may bear me here. *Shakespeare.*

Hath he borne himself penitent in prison? *Shak.*

28. To hold; to restrain: with off.

Did you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, down, on, back, forward.

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only jostled and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contention, like a horse
Full of high breeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him. *Shakespeare.*

Their broken oars, and floating planks, with-

stand

Their passage, while they labour to the land;

And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*

Now with a noiseless gentle course

It keeps within the middle bed;

Anon it lifts aloft the head,

And bears down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*

T 2 Truth

Truth is *bore down*, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear down* all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is

So to *bear through*, and out, the consulfhip, As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonfon.*

31. To press.

Cæsar doth *bear me hard*; but he loves Brutus. *Shakespeare.*

Though he *bear me hard*,

I yet must do him right. *Ben Jonfon.*

These men *bear hard* upon the suspected party, pursue her clofe through all her windings. *Addifon.*

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore thee on*; secure

Either to meet no danger, or to find

Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

33. To *bear a body*. A colour is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.

34. To *bear date*. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. To *bear a price*. To have a certain value.

36. To *bear in hand*. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love With such integrity, she did confefs,

Was as a scorpion to her fight. *Shakespeare.*

His sickness, age, and impotence,

Was falsely *bore in hand*. *Shakespeare.*

He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and *bearing them in hand*,

that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*

It is no wonder, that some would *bear* the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*

37. To *bear off*. To carry away.

I will respect thee as a father, if

Thou *bear'st* my life off hence. *Shakespeare.*

The sun views half the earth on either way,

And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,

And *bear her off*. *Cato.*

My soul grows desperate.

I'll *bear her off*. *A. Philips.*

38. To *bear out*. To support; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shak. f.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man. *Shakespeare.*

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt

To find friends that will *bear me out*. *Hudibras.*

Company only can *bear out* in an ill thing. *South.*

I doubted whether that occasion could *bear me out* in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;

Wife is the foul; but man is born to *bear*;

Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales.

And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*

They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as man. *Pope.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*

3. To be fruitful or prolific.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Between two seasons comes th' auspicious air,

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*, And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes, for a sum of money, which my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.

Instruct me

How I may formally in person *bear*,

Like a true friar. *Shakespeare.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, *up, away, onward.*

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,

Or sooner understood the sign to fly:

With such alacrity they *bore away*. *Dryden.*

Whose navy like a stiff-stretched cord did shew,

Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,

The mark to guide the mariners aright:

To *bear with* this, the seamen stretch their oars,

Then round the rock they steer and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*

In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear out* with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,

Which being violently *bore upon*,

Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shak.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the refragant quicksilver, is less pressed. *Boyle.*

The sides *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*

As a lion bounding in his way

With force augmented *bears against* his prey,

Sideling to seize. *Dryden.*

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear most upon* the knee joints, in raising itself up, and most *upon* the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*

The waves of the sea *bear* violently and rapidly upon some shores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* west of the promontory.

10. To *bear up*. To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature

Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long

I daily vow to use it. *Shakespeare.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up against* the storms of fortune. *Broome.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances. *Auterbury.*

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*

11. To *bear with*. To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakespeare.*

Look you lay home to him;

Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*. *Shakespeare.*

Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milton.*

BEAR. *n. f.* [*bepra*, Saxon, *ursus*, Lat.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. *Calm.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,

Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—

—Are these thy *bears*? we'll bait thy *bears* to death.

And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

Thou'dst shun a *bear*;

But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging sea,

Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakespeare.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater or lesser *bear*; in the tail of the lesser *bear*, is the pole-star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks

o'erthrown,

The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Greecb.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. f.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bearflies*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which *bears* are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tigers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-gard*. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, a *bear-garden* fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-gard*. *n.* *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. f.* [*acanthus*.] The name of a plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urfi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicla*. [*corsula*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. f.* A species of Hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. f.* [*beard*, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing *beard* began To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd Their rev'rend persons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey *beard*. *Shakespeare.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd, Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryd.*

Would

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart novelist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn

Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard. *Shakespeare.*
A certain farmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*
TO BEARD. *v. a.* [from beard.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will beard him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty,
may be able to beard him. *Spenser.*

I have been bearded by boys. *Mor.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BEARDED. *adj.* [from beard.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow, that's-but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakespeare.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When bearded men in floating castles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago

Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou shouldst have pull'd the secret from my breast,

Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest. *Dry.*

BEARLESS. *adj.* [from beard.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a beardless image, inscribed Cunobelin. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dry.*

BEARER. *n. f.* [from To bear.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not surviving time allow'd. *Shakespeare.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues.
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message,
without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the bearer. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set three score and ten thousand of them to be bearers of burdens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost fit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakespeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good bearers, will succeed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots saving the young shoots, for the raw bearers commonly perish. *F Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BEARHERD. *n. f.* [from bear and herd; as, sheepherd, from sheep.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take fixpence in earnest of the bearherd, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakespeare.*

BEARING. *n. f.* [from bear.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole! *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In architecture.] Bearing of a piece of timber with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing. *Build. Dict.*

BEARWARD. *n. f.* [from bear and ward.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

The bear is led after one manner; the multitude after another; the bearward leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST. *n. f.* [beiste, Fr. bestia, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did fell the lion's skin,
While the beast lived, was killed with hunting him. *Shakespeare.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. Beasts of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. Beasts of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowley.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and beast.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none. —
—What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to beasts. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

TO BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BEASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BEASTLINESS. *n. f.* [from beastly.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness;
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BEASTLY. *adj.* [from beast.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or remain a beast with beasts? —
Ay—a beastly ambition. *Shakespeare.*

You beastly knave, know you no reverence? *King Lear.*

With lewd, profane, and beastly phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze. *Ben Jonson.*

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately, from their example, restored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

TO BEAT. *v. a.* preter. beat. part. pass. beat, or beaten. [batre, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that beateb the air. *1 Corinthians.*

2. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakespeare.*

3. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and beaten track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would beat? *Shakespeare.*

13. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakespeare.*

14. To break; to bruise; to spread; to comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numb.*

15. To strike a bush or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it. *Bacon.*

16. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long beating the white of an egg, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

17. To batter with engines of war.

And he beat down the tower of Pennel, and slew the men of the city. *Judges, viii. 17.*

18. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; beat with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempests beat, and to the winds a scorn. *Rasselas.*

While winds and storms his lofty forehead beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Dennis.*

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,
Descends terrific from the mountains brow. *Pope.*

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69. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long beating the white of an egg, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

suaded, that one Lucquese can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbutnot.*

13. To harass; to over-labour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and spend his spirits about things impossible. *Hakevill.*

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat* Hemp, for the service of the great; So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains.

T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*
Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.

Her own shall *blefs* her;
Her foes *shake* like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition: usually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down*: either with that severity, or with this lenity he abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriors propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power. *Addison.*

Such an unlook'd for storm of ills fall on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence; with a particle.

Twice have I *fally'd*, and was twice *beat back*. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least *post* himself in a party, which he will not quit, till he be *beaten out*. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night

About the world. *Dryden.*

18. To *beat down*. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

She persuaded him to trust the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addison.*

19. To *beat down*. To sink or lessen the value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury way-lays both. *Bacon.*

20. To *beat up*. To attack suddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done. *Charendon.*

Will fancies he should never have been the man he is, had not he knocked down constables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

21. To *beat the boot*. To walk; to go on foot.

To *BEAT*. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse. *Collier.*

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,

Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to

resist the impressions of the water that *beats* against them. *Addison.*

2. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Shakes.*

My temperate pulse does regularly *beat*;
Feel and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a fore swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakespeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakespeare.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with about.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addison.*

To find an honest man, I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him in or out. *Pope.*

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with upon.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness, who *beat more* and more upon these last alledged words. *Hooker.*

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat upon* this cause? *Hakevill.*

10. To *beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense, the technical term being to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT, *part. passive*. [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be tuned to an unison; yet the former will still make a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

BEATEN, *partic. adj.* [from *To beat*.]

What makes you, Sir, so late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dry.*

BEATER. *n. f.* [from *beat*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together. *Mexon.*

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BEATIFICAL. *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat. from *BEATIFICK*.] *beatus*, happy.] That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than ought divine or holy elfe, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created

eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATIFICALY. *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatificaly to behold the face of God in the fullness of wisdom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakevill.*

BEATIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *beatifick*.] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed: but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

To *BEATIFY*. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and unspeakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoe-maker, who has been *beatified*, though never *fainted*. *Addison.*

BEATING. *n. f.* [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men, Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben Jonson.*

BEATITUDE. *n. f.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*; that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. f.* [*beau*, Fr. It is founded like *be*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, founded as *bois*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
And fly they all, at once combin'd

To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER. *n. f.* [*bevere*, French; *fiber*.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is fought. *Hakevill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf

man

man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow fit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*bauiere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright sparkles fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seem'd bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shakesp.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters
Of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BEAVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a *beaver*; wearing a *beaver*.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears. *Pope.*

BEA'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a *beau*; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruccio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakespeare.*

Alas! not hoping to subdue,

I only to the flight aspir'd;

To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,

Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.] In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is
next the fun, or where they look *beauteously*; that
is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *beauteous*.] The state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the
beautiful women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The most important part of painting, is to know
what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper
for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is
the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is
more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons
are greater whom the poet instructs, and conse-
quently the instructions of more benefit to man-
kind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.] In a
beautiful manner.

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *beautiful*.] The
quality of being *beautiful*; beauty; excellence of
form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn;
to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth; their
faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than
their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shakesp.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth
alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and justice; and the one serves
to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow *beautiful*; to
advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself,
to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes,
and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of
resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY. *n. f.* [*beautē*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of
parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour
and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity
of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The *beautiful*
prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and
study for the most part rather behaviour than vir-
tue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture
cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving
that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant
and lovely object to behold, if we consider the fi-
gure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can
say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.
The ancient pieces are *beautiful*, because they
resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will
ever be *beautiful*, which resembles those *beauties*
of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a
beauty. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the
rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward
on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to
copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern
historians. *Arbutnot.*

4. A *beautiful* person.
Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Milton.*

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn;
to beautify; to embellish: not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with platt'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shakespeare.*

BEAUTY-SPOT. *n. f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A
spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or
to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-
spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

BECA'FO. *n. f.* [*becafico*, Span.] A bird like
a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-
pecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* fold so devilish dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.] To calm;

1. To still the elements.
The moon shone clear on the *becalm'd* flood. *Dry.*

2. To keep a ship from motion.
A man *becalm'd* at sea, out of sight of land, in a
fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a
whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.
Soft whisp'ring airs, and the lark's matin song,
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*

Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams. *Addison.*

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast:
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm*
is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to with-hold from
motion.

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which see.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that;

for this cause that. It makes the first part of an
illative proposition either expressly or by implica-
tion, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled, be-
cause I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because*
I was afraid, therefore I fled.

How great soever the sins of any person are,
Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he
died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins; only
he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these
as of the other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and
passions of men, are more concerned in the one
than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a preposition;
but, *because* it is compounded of a noun, has of
after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens
fibres without breaking, *because* of the state of ac-
cretion. *Arbutnot.*

To BECA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To
befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in
little use.

My sons, God knows what has *becanced* them. *Shakespeare.*

All happiness *became* to thee at Milan. *Shakesp.*

BE'CHICKS. *n. f.* [*bechicks*, of *bech*, a cough.]
Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Diet.*

To BECK. *v. n.* [beacn, Sax. *bec*. Fr. *head*.]
To make a sign with the head.

To BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion
of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them
home. *Shakespeare.*

BECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Hail thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.
Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness,
nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-
obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for disci-
pline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign without
words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would
have made his defence unto the people. *Acts. xix. 33.*

When he had rais'd my thoughts by those trans-
porting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the wav-
ing of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the skies,
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise! *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or *beacn*, Sax.
a sign.] To make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire

To you alone. *Shakespeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To BE'CLIP. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.] To
embrace.

To BECO'ME. *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret.
I have become. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a
change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the
breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. *Gen. ii. 7.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might
gain the Jews. *1 Cor. ix. 20.*

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that bear-
eth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My

B E C

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal feed. *Prior.*

2. To *become* of. To be the fate of; to be the
end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of.
It is observable, that this word is never, or very
feldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or
interrogative.

What is then *become* of so huge a multitude, as
would have overspread a great part of the conti-
nent. *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood
were taken from a common person's wondering
what *became* of all the blood which issued out of the
heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become* of me then? for when he is free,
he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What *became* of this thoughtful busy creature,
when removed from this world, has amazed the
vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where* is
he become? is used for *what* is *become* of him?

I cannot joy, until I be resolved

Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shakspeare.*

To *become*. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *comen*,
Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner
suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a
plague on my bringing up. *Shakspeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;

If I *became* it not, yet it would be

Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the per-
son; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance,
or character, or circumstances, in such a manner
as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her fire made humble reverence,

And bowed low, that her right well *became*,

And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen.*

I would I had some flowers of the spring that
might

Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,

That wear upon your virgin branches yet

Your maidenheads growing. *Shakspeare.*

Yet be sad, good brothers;

For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shak.*

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state

Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shakspeare.*

Wyckherly was of my opinion, or rather I of
his: for it *becomes* me to speak of so excellent
a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their
gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those
which were worshipped for gods. *Stillington.*

becoming. *partic. adj.* [from *become*.] That
which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful.

It is sometimes used with the particle of; but ge-
nerally without any government of the following
words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white

To make up my delight,

No odd *becoming* graces,

Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their discourses are such as belong to their age,
their calling, and their breeding; such as are *be-
coming* of them, and of them only. *Dryden.*

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;

I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dry.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they
may correct what is constrained in it, till it be
perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness.

Locke.

becoming. *n. f.* [from *become*.] Ornament.

A word not now in use.

Sir, forgive me,

Since my *becoming* kill me, when they not

Eye well to you. *Shakspeare.*

becomingly. *adj.* [from *becoming*.] After a
becoming or proper manner.

B E D

becomingness. *n. f.* [from *becoming*. See To
become.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.
Nor is the majesty of the divine government
greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* hereof
is in its manner and form. *Grew.*

bed. *n. f.* [be'd, Sax.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the
making of the *bed*; or with the legs gathered up,
which is in the posture of the body, is the more
wholesome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,

And Advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,

With twining ozers fenc'd, and moss their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep
in.

On my knees I beg,

That you'll vouchsafe me, raiment, *bed*, and food. *Shakspeare.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was,

after the death of his father, by the singular care
and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clar.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take

them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up,
and remove them into pots with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low

Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,

Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is
supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be
sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehen-
sions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous ene-
my, that they would take care to bestow such of
their riches that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated or re-
posited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide

O'er the warm *bed* of smoking sulphur glide. *Add.*

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over an-
other.

I see no reason but the surface of the land should
be as regular as that of the water, in the first pro-
duction of it; and the strata, or *beds* within, lie
as even. *Burnet.*

8. To bring to *bed*. To deliver of a child. It is
often used with the particle of; as, *she was brought
to bed* of a daughter.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,

And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*. *Prior.*

9. To make the *bed*. To put the bed in order af-
ter it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew,
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the *beds*, and do
all myself. *Shakspeare.*

bed of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece
of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the
breach and half the trunnions. *Dier.*

bed of a great Gun. That thick plank which
lies immediately under the piece, being, as it
were, the body of the carriage. *Di.*

To *bed*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me;

I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To place in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride,
and solemnly *bedded*; and, after she was laid, Max-
imilian's ambassador put his leg, stript naked to
the knee, between the espousal sheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur
was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward, up-
on which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your
quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest. *Donne.*

A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a
country-house. *L'Estrange.*

B E D

6. To lay in order; to stratify.
And as the sleeping foldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand an end. *Shakspeare.*

To *bed*. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and af-
terwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that the
infected him. *Wifeman.*

To *bed* a'ble. *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet;
to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons,
in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Beddled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakspeare.*

To *bed* a'ggle. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To be-
mire; to soil clothes, by letting them reach the
dirt in walking.

To *bed* a'sh. *v. a.* [from *dash*.] To bemire by
throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throw-
ing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,

Told the sad story of my father's death,

That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bed* with rain. *Shakspeare.*

To *bed* a'wb. *v. a.* [from *dawb*.] To dawb
over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any vi-
cious body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bed* a'wb'd in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakspeare.*

To *bed* a'zzle. *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make
the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,

That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,

That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shakspeare.*

bedchamber. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.]

The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them
in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince.

bedcloaths. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *cloaths*.] It
has no singular.] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and, in his sleep,
he does little harm, save to his *bedcloaths* about him. *Shakspeare.*

bedder. } *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The nether-

beddeter. } stone of an oil-mill.

bedding. *n. f.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a
bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had;
so that his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Spenser.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stalls thy tender sheep;

Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food supply'd. *Dryden.*

To *bed* a'ck. *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to
adorn; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should *bedeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*

Female it seems,

That so *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,

Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I stood,

And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres in her prime,

Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *bedeck'd*. *Philips.*

bedehouse. *n. f.* [from *bed*, Saxon, a pray-
er, and *house*.] An hospital or alms-house, where
the poor people prayed for their founders and be-
nefactors.

bedetter. See *bedder*.

To *bed* a'w. *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moisten gen-
tly, as with the fall of dew.

bedew her pasture's grass with English blood. *Shakspeare.*

Let all the tears that should *bedew* my herle,

Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shakspeare.*

The countess received a letter from him, where-
unto

BED

unto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedew'd the paper with her tears. *Watson*

What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours, Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave. *Milton*

Balm from a silver box distill'd around, Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden*

He said; and falling tears his face bedew. *Dryden*

BEDFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people, But tie him not to be their bedfellow. *Shakespeare*

Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. *Shakespeare*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow, Being so troublesome a bedfellow? *Shakespeare*

A man would as soon choose him for his bedfellow as his play-fellow. *L'Estrange*

What charming bedfellows, and companions for life, men choose out of such women? *Addison*

TO BEDDIGHT. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dress; to fet off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.

A maiden fine beddight he hapt to love; The maiden fine beddight his love retains;

And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay*

TO BEDDIM. *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

I have beddim'd The noon-tide fun, call'd forth the mutinous winds, And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault

Set roaring war. *Shakespeare*

TO BEDDZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dress out; a low word.

BEDLAM. *n. f.* corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam To lead him where he would; his roguish madness

Allows itself to any thing. *Shakespeare*

BEDLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

The country gives me proof and precedent Of *Bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices, Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,

Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakespeare*

BEDLAMITE. *n. f.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reign, Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;

In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey, Thyself less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald*

BEDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever. *Speator*

BEDMATE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shakespeare*

BEDMOULDING. } *n. f.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet.

BEDDING MOULDING. } *mould.* A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet.

BEDPOST. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, holding it steady. *Wifeman's Surgery*

BEDPRESSER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This sanguine coward, this *bedpreffer*, this horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shakespeare*

TO BEDDAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggel*.]

BED

To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen, Beddaggled in my walks so green. *Swift*

TO BEDRENCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke It is, such crimson tempest should bedrench The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakespeare*

BEDRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras, Who, impotent and bedrid, scarcely hears Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakespeare*

Lies he not bedrid? and again does nothing, But what he did being childish? *Shakespeare*

Now, as a myriad Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;

The crawling galleys, seagulls, finny chips, Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ships. *Dennis*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because they would not discover where their money was. *Clarendon*

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray*

BEDRITE. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakespeare*

TO BEDROP. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not to thicken swarms'd once the foil Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*

Our plenteous streams a various race supply; The silver eel in shining volumes roll'd,

The yellow carp, in scales bedrop'd with gold. *Pope*

BEDSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *staff*.] A wooden pin stuck anciently on sides of the bedstead to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.

Hostels accommodate us with a *bedstaff*. *B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour*

BEDSTEAD. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke; Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift*

BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon*

BEDSWEVER. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those, That vulgar give the boldest titles to. *Shakespeare*

BEDTIME. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of rest; sleeping time.

What malks, what dances shall we have, To wear away this long age of three hours,

Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shakespeare*

After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion. *Milton*

The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryden*

TO BEDDING. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

TO BEDDUST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust.

BEDWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,

And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakespeare*

TO BEDWARF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

'Tis thinking, not close weaving, that hath thus In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Dennis*

BEDWORK. *n. f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts, That do contrive how many hands shall strike,

BED

When fulness call them on, and know by measure Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;

Why this hath not a finger's dignity, They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war. *Shakespeare*

BEE. *n. f.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art.

So work the honey bees, Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare*

From the Moorish camp There has been heard a distant humming noise,

Like bees disturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden*

A company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness;

others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke*

2. An industrious and careful person. This signification is only used in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] a bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of fool-stones. *Miller*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer*

BEE-HIVE. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *bive*.] The case, or box, in which bees are kept,

BEE-MASTER. *n. f.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer*

BEECH. *n. f.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus*.]

There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves.

It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stoney and barren; as also upon the declivities of mountains.

The shade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very salubrious to human bodies.

The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood. *Dryden*

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes, Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomson*

BE'ECHE. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ferve us when we dine, And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden*

BEEF. *n. f.* [boef, Fr.]

1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard? *Shakespeare*

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds will baste them. *Swift*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh Is not so estimable or profitable As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakespeare*

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white tooth'd swine, Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate, Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors fate. *Pope*

BEEF. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift*

BEEF-EATER. *n. f.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the side-board, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business

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BEE

finest of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEUF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Beuf-witted lord. *Shakespeare.*

BE'EMOL. *n. f.* This word I have found only in the example; and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *hymnology*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle *preterite* of *To BE*.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between, Prov'd by the ends of being to have been. *Pope.*

BEER. *n. f.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakespeare.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon.*

Flow, Wellsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*; Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear; So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull; Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See **BIESTINGS.**

BET. *n. f.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are; 1. The common white *bet*. 2. The common green *bet*. 3. The common red *bet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *bet*. 5. The great red *bet*. 6. The yellow *bet*. 7. The Swift or Chard *bet*. *Miller.*

BE'ETLE. *n. f.* [*bytel*, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their beetle. *Shakes.*

The poor beetle, that we tread upon, In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great, As when a giant dies. *Shakespeare.*

Others come sharp of fight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as beetles in foreseeing this great and common danger. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

A grott there was with hoary moss o'ergrown, The clapping ivies up the ruins creep, And there the bat and drowsy beetle sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and beetles are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed. If I do, fillip me with a three man beetle. *Shakespeare.*

When by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot, one moment, secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord? Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff, That beetles o'er his base into the sea. *Shakes.*

Or where the hawk, High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson.*

BEETLEBROWED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the beetle-brow'd critic, &c. *Swift.*

BEETLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whorson, beetle-headed flap-ear'd knave. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *n. f.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

BE'ETRAVE. } A plant.
BE'ETRADISH. }

BEF

BEEVES. *n. f.* [The plural of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine, From a fat meadow ground. *Milton.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first, in bisulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Be'ees, at his touch, at once to jelly turn, And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope.*

To BE'FALL. *v. n.* [from *fall*.] It befell, it hath befallen.]

1. To happen to; used generally of ill. Let me know

The worst that may befall me in this case. *Shakes.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm Befall thee, fever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which befall his countrymen. *Addison.*

This disgrace has befallen them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces. *Addison.*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had befallen unto another man? *Bacon.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what befalls him in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain, Let's reason with the worst that may befall. *Shakespeare.*

I have reveal'd This discord which befall, and was in heav'n Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great mischief hath befallen To that meek man. *Paradise Lost.*

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full, What hath befallen of them, and thee, till now. *Shakespeare.*

To BE'FALL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fall*.] To fall; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best befits the dark. *Shakes.*

Out of my fight, thou serpent!—that name best

Befts thee, with him leagu'd; thyself as false. *Paradise Lost.*

I will bring you where she sits, Clad in splendour, as befits

Her deity. *Paradise Lost.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor, Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BE'FOOL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

Men befool themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more befooled; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BE'FORE. *prep.* [bijon, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further before them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire:

By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire, To guide them in their journey, and remove

Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues. *Milton.*

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

BEF

Great queen of gathering clouds,

See we fall before thee! Prostrate we adore thee. *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean sink before him. *Addison.*

4. In the presence of, noting respect.

We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes both, are more when we come before many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dressed himself in his best habit, to appear before his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here, Let us not wrangle. *Shakespeare.*

6. Under the cognizance of; noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun before an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court. *Asyliffe.*

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

The world was all before them, where to chuse Their place of rest, and Providence their guide. *Milton.*

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night, And all the year before thee, for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction, are before us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part poor soul! seeming as burdened With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe, Was carried with more speed before the wind. *Shakespeare.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne before A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared before it in this kind. *Dryden.*

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it before the rest. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable before the torments of covetousness. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing: as, the eldest son is before the younger in succession.

12. Superior to; as, he is before his competitors both in right and power.

BE'FORE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born, Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd, Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn, If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore Of purest and well winnow'd grain, As Britain never knew before. *Dryden.*

3. In sometime lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been before said, touching the question beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore, Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd before, Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew before, The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far before, The swiftest wing of recompence is slow To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

BE'FOREHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am beforehand In that already, with your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been beforehand with your body, And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss, She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have

BEG

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand* with me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary. *Hooker.*

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbutnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforesometimes.

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* refuted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFORETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. *1 Samuel.*

TO BEFORETUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you; Reckless as little what betideth me,

As much I with all good *beforetime* you. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEFOREUL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

TO BEFRIEND. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,

I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakespeare.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriend'd* With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked, And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Bethou the first true merit to *befriend*; His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

TO BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves Cloath spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,

Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

TO BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

TO BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition. He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

TO BEGET. *v. a.* *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [*begettan*, Saxon, to obtain. See *TO GET*.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *begot* In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,

Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams, Which are the children of an idle brain,

Begot of nothing but vain phantasies. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate? *Job.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden.*

BEG

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge, *Begot* your happiness, be happy then;

For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cibyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute *Begets* a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *en*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon His mother Martha by his father John. *Spenser.*

BEGETTER. *n. f.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd the law declares Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:

No share of that goes back to the *begetter*, But if the son fights well, and plunders better— *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BEGGAR. *n. f.* [from *beg*.] It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Brome.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard? A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

TO BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave, And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakespeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Graunt.*

The miser, With heav'n for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,

Lifts up his eyes, and *astes* to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*, Will nothing stick our persons to arraign

In ear and ear. *Shakespeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person, It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie

In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue, O'er picturing Venus. *Shakespeare.*

BEGGARLINESS. *n. f.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off To *beggarly* divorcement love him dearly. *Shakespeare.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house,

with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected, that he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne. *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison.*

Coriodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BEG

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*; and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BEGGARY. *n. f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail, And say there is no sin but to be rich:

And being rich, my virtue then shall be, To say there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shakespeare.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years to come. *Swift.*

TO BEG'IN. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [*beginnan*, Sax. from *be*, or *by* to, and *gan*, gain, or *gan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent: not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings; *Begin* my muse. *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak; He now *begins* upon the Greek:

These rang'd and show'd, shall, in their turns, Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand Was liberal to the powers of high command. *Dryden.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*, A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *begun*; the practice *begun*.

I am as free as Nature first made man Ere the base laws of servitude *began*, When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man, From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*; A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. *Peter.*

The song *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole, And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

TO BEG'IN. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. To *begin with*. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Gower, of the Tongue.*

BEG'INER. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

'Twas heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief, To loss of love adjoining loss of friend, *I meant*

BEG

I meant to purge both with a third mischief,
And in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser.*
Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch,
the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles
themselves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; *one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGINNING. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show; We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials. By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art, Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:

Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginnings*; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Broom.*

To *BEGID*. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird th' Almighty throne,
Beseeching, or besieging. *Milton.*

Or should she confident,

As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:

Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleague; to block up.

It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west, that the counsel humbly desired his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To *BEGIRT*. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To *begird*. See *BEGIRD*.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they
Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson.*

BEGLERBEG. *n. f.* [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To *BEGNAW*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the flangers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and shoul-
der-shotten. *Shakespeare.*

The worm of conscience still *begnaws* thy soul.

BEGONE. *interj.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haste away.

Begone! the goddess cries, with stern disdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.

She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addis.*

BEGOT. } The *participle passive* of the verb

BEGOTTEN. } *begot*.

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them.

Ecclesiasticus.

BEH

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But bade *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden.*
To *BEGREASE*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.] To
foil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To *BEGRIME*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See
GRIME and **GRIM**.] To foil with dirt deep im-
pressed; to foil in such a manner that the natural
hue cannot easily be recovered.

Her name that was as fresh
As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakespeare.*

To *BEGUILE*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]
1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, left any man should *beguile* you with
enticing words. *Colossians.*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton.*
Whoever fees a man, who would have *beguiled*,
and imposed upon him, by making him believe a
lie, he may truly say, that is the man who would
have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*
With these sometimes the doth her time *beguile*;
These do by fits her phantasy possess.

Sir J. Davies.

BEGUN. The *participle passive* of *begin*.
But thou bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times hast brought to light
Those mysteries, that, since the world *began*
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night.

Sir J. Davies.

BEHALF. *n. f.* [This word Skinner derives from
half, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*.
It seems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, pro-
fit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behoof*;
which, in imitation of other words so founded,
was written, by those who knew not the etymo-
logy, *behalff*.]

1. Favour; cause favoured; we say in *behalf*,
but for the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed
the destruction of Strafford; against whom he
had contracted some prejudice in the *behalf* of his
nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addison.*

Never was any nation blessed with more fre-
quent interpositions of divine providence in its *be-
half*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his preference, defy all Arcadian
knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sid.*

Left the fiend,

Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise. *Milt.*

Others believe, that by the two Fortunes, were
meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in
their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addis. on Italy.*

To *BEHAVE*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]
1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always
with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not ourselves disorderly among you.

Thessalonians.

Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those
that *behaved* themselves manfully. *2 Maccabees.*

To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves,
No man, like them, they think, himself *behaves*.

Denham.

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of
the final issue and event of things, however we
may *behave* ourselves. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of,
to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is
not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
behaves with cares, cannot so easy miss. *Fairy Q.*

With such sober and unnoted passion,
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakspeare.*

BEH

To *BEHAVE*. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.
It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he
behaved well or ill.

BEHAVIOUR. *n. f.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good
or bad; manners; carriage with respect to pro-
priety.

Mopla, curious in any thing but her own good
behaviour, followed Zeimane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance, with respect to grace.
He marked in Dora's dancing, good grace and
handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to par-
ticular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*,
that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we
stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek
unto God for favour, we fall down; because the
gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one,
in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool,
when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love.

Shakespeare.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and
feigned himself mad in their hands. *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of
great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather
behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether
devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice
to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge
imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that
attends men after this life, depending on their *be-
haviour* here, the measures of good and evil are
changed. *Locke.*

6. To *be upon one's behaviour*. A familiar phrase,
noting such a state as requires great caution; a state
in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad conse-
quences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a
superior power. *L'Estrange.*

To *BEHEAD*. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To de-
prive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian
magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly.

By chains connect, and, with destructive sweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign
of Queen Elizabeth. *Addison.*

BEHELD. *participle passive*, from *behold*; which
see.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope.*

BEHEMOTH. *n. f.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, sig-
nifies beasts in general, particularly the larger
kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an ani-
mal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. Bochart
has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*,
or river horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The
Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But
we agree with the generality of interpreters, that
it is the elephant. *Cabinet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee;
he eateth grass as an ox. *Job.*

Behold! in plaited mail

Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

BEHEN. } *n. f.* Valerian roots. Also a fruit re-
BEN. } sembling the tamarisk, from which
perfumers extract an oil. *Diet.*

BEHE'ST. *n. f.* [from *be* and *best*; *hæp*, Sax.]
Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her
parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own
will the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser.*

I, messenger, from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To

BEH

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *bebefts* his angels to and fro
Pals'd frequent. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine
Bebefts obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton.*
To *BEH'GHT*. *v. a. pret. bebgt*, part. *bebght*.
[from *hatan*, to promise, Saxon.]

1. To promise: this word is obsolete.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowfy couch, and him addrest,
Unto the journey which he had *bebght*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To entrust; to commit.
That most glorious house that glist' reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *bebght*. *Fairy Queen.*
By wife Fidelia.

3. Perhaps to call; to name; *hight* being often
put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.
BEH'ND. *prep.* [Iundan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.
Acomates hasted with harquebusiers, which he
had caufed his horsemen to take *behind* them upon
their horses. *Kneller.*

2. On the back part; not before.
She came in the prefs *behind*, and touched him.
Mark.

3. Towards the back.
The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*
4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her.
Samuel.
5. Remaining after the departure of something
else.

He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both
born in one hour. *Shakespeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the
present, but they leave peace and contentment
behind them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom
it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small
part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.
Such is the swiftness of your mind.
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*.
Dryden.

8. Inferiour to another, having the posteriour
place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of
God, a second was erected; but with so great
odds, that they wept, which beheld how much
this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.
From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head.
Dryden.

BEH'ND. *adv.*
1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; re-
maining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the particu-
lars before us; and that there is no evidence *be-
hind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probabi-
lity on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become ad-
verbial, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I
left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEH'NHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any
advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be re-
ceived, or more performed, than the natural or
just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behind-
hand* has made the natural use so high, that your
tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to for-
wardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be half a
year *behindhand* with the fashionable part of the
world, than to strain beyond his circumstances.

Spectator.
3. *Shakespeare* uses it as an adjective, but licenti-
ously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakespeare.*

To *BEH'OLD*. *v. a. pret. I beheld*, I have be-
held, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view;

BEH

to see; to look upon; to behold is to see, in an em-
phatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear
with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Theffalians on horseback were *bebeld* afar
off, while their horses watered, while their heads
were depressed, they were conceived by the spec-
tators to be one animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dry.*

The Saviour comes by ancient bards foretold,
Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*. *Pope.*

BEH'LD. *interj.* [from the verb.] See; lo:
a word by which attention is excited, or admira-
tion noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee.
Genesis.

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. *Milton.*

BEH'LDEN. *partic. adj.* [gebouden, Dutch;
that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly
written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude;
with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *be-
holden* to your wives for. *Shakespeare.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakesf.*

I found you next; in respect of bond both of
near alliance, and particularly of communica-
tion in studies: wherein I must acknowledge
myself *beholden* to you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden* to you for the
reprehension you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice,
cannot conceive, what savage creatures they would
be without it; and how much *beholden* we are to
that wife contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEH'OLDER. *n. f.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; he
that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?
Shakespeare.

These beasts among
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wife Maker's, than *beholder's* sight. *Donham.*

The jutting chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Gran.*

The charitable foundations in the church of
Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and
raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts
of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEH'OLDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.]
Obliged. See *BEHOLDEN*.

BEH'OLDING. *n. f.* Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular *be-
holdings*, hath expressed this my testimony. *Carew.*

BEH'OLDINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *beholding*, mis-
taken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must
acknowledge, a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I shunn'd *beholdingness*. *Donne.*

BEH'OF. *n. f.* [from *beboove*.] That which
behoves; that which is advantageous; profit;
advantage.

Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws,
for her own *beboof*, and for the good of the peo-
ple. *Spenser.*

No mean recompence it brings.
To your *beboof*: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway. *Milton.*

Wer't thou some star, which, from the ruin'd
roof
Of staid Olympus, by mischance did'ft fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *beboof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Milton.*

Because it was for the *beboof* of the animal,
that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awa-

BEI

kened, there were no shuts or stopples made for
the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *beboof*, for the settling of
government, unless there were a way taught,
how to know the person to whom belonged this
power of dominion. *Locke.*

To *BEHO'OVE*. *v. n.* [behogan, Saxon; it is
a duty.] To be fit; to be meet; either with re-
spect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is
used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it be-
booveth* the very foundation and root, the highest
well spring and fountain of them, to be disco-
vered. *Hooker.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as
that none of them made him wanting in the of-
fices of life, which *it bebooveth*, or became him
to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHO'OVERFUL. *adj.* [from *beboof*.] Useful;
profitable; advantageous. This word is some-
what antiquated.

It is very *bebooveful* in this country of Ireland,
where there are waste deserts full of grass, that
the same should be eaten down. *Spenser.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections;
and that which is supposed *bebooveful* unto men,
proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have culled such necessities
As are *bebooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shakesf.*

It may be most *bebooveful* for princes in matters
of grace, to transact the same publicly: so it is
as requisite, in matters of judgment, punish-
ment, and censure, that the same be transacted
privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVERFULLY. *adv.* [from *bebooveful*.] Pro-
fitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these,
and that may more *beboovefully* import the refor-
mation. *Spenser.*

BEHO'T. [preterite, as it seems, of *be beight*, to
promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *bebot*. *F. Q.*

BE'ING. *partic. [from be.]*
Those, who have their hope in another life,
look upon themselves as *being* on their passage
through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. f.* [from *be*.]
1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first
being, and their continuance to be that which they
are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*,
raising us from nothing to be an excellent crea-
tion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*: then
examine, if it must needs have been at all, or
what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.
Those happy spirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of
fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits
know:
Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

As now your own, our *being* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould.
Pope.

3. The person existing.
Ah, fair, yet false; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden.*

BEL

It is folly to seek the approbation of any being, besides the supreme; because no other being can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other being. *Addison. Spectator.*
BEL'ING. conjunct. [from *be*.] Since. *Diff.*
BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it be so; or of permission, let it be so.

My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace,
 Consent to marry with Demetrius;
 I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakesp.*
TO BELA'BOUR. v. a. [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat: to thump: a word in low speech.
 What several madneffes in men appear,
 Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
 Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
 And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He sees virago Nell belabour,
 With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

BEL'AMIE. n. f. [*bel ami*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use.

Wife Socrates
 Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
 To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *Fairy Queen.*
BEL'AMOUR. n. f. [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; comfort; paramour; obfolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r,
 With filken curtains, and gold coverlets,
 Therein to throud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Queen.*

BELA'TED. adj. [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
 Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
 Or fountain, some *belated* peasant fees,
 Or dreams he fees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

TO BELA'V. v. a. [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *way-lay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.
 The speedy horse all passages *belav*,
 And spur their smoking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.
 'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater night,
 Than those small forces ye were wont *belav*. *Spenser.*

TO BELAY a rope. [Sea term.] To fasten; as to belay a rope.

TO BELCH. v. n. [*bealcan*, Saxon.]
 1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The waters boil, and *belching* from below,
 Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden.*

The symptoms are, a four smell in their faces,
belchings, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbutnot on Allments.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
 On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

TO BELCH. v. a. To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness; latefulness; or horror.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
 They *belch* us. *Shakesp.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakesp.*

Immediate in a flame,
 But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,
 From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milton.*

The gates that now
 Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
 Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Milton.*

BEL

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
 And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belch* the mingl'd streams of wind and blood,
 And human flesh, his indigested food. *Pope's Ody.*

When I an am'rous kifs design'd,
 I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all
 forts of people; porters would no longer be
 drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BEL'DAM. n. f. [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle* age, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
 When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecate, you look angrily?—
 Have I not reason, *beldam*, as you are?

Saucy and overbold? *Shakesp.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
 I weep for woe, the resty *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

TO BELE'AGUER. v. a. [*belagueren*, Dutch.]

To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *belaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden's Du.*

Against *belaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
 Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
 To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dry.*

BEL'AGUERER. n. f. [from *belaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

TO BELLE. v. a. [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

BELMINTES. n. f. [from *bellus*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. n. f. [from *belle* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. The tallest pyramidal *belflower*.

2. The blue peach-leav'd *belflower*.

3. The white peach-leav'd *belflower*.

4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bell*.

5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberose root.

6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*.

7. Venus looking-glass *belflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFO'UNDER. n. f. [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfanders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BEL'ERY. n. f. [*Biffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it.] The place where bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay.*

BEL'ERD. n. f. [*bell' regard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
 Under the shadow of her even brows,
 Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q.*

TO BELIE. v. a. [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic.

Which durst, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
 And martial brags, *beli*; the thunder's found. *Dry.*

The shape of man, and imitated beast
 The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
 The habit mimic, and the mean *beli*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

BEL

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
 And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
 Their trembling hearts *beli* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
 At night astronomers agree,
 The evening has the day *bely'd*,
 And Phillis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *beli* him, Piercy, thou *beli*st him:
 He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakesp.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words,—
 Should I do so, I should *beli* my thoughts. *Shakesp.*

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
 And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æn.*

In the dispute what'er I said,
 My heart was by my tongue *bely'd*;
 And in my looks you might have read,
 How much I argu'd on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath
 Rides on the posting winds, and doth *beli*
 All corners of the world. *Shakesp.*

BELIEF. n. f. [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something, which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
 Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Watson.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Watts.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will:
 Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. adj. [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

TO BELIEVE. v. a. [*gelyfan*, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, is not seeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts's Log.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

TO BELIEVE. v. n.

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now

Now God be prais'd, that, to believing souls,
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shak.*
For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness,
and with the mouth confession is made unto
salvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of
faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be
established. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *upon*; to trust; to place
full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of
God, even to them that believe on his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way slightly
noting some want of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most
steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink,
fell down, without any other hurt than the break-
ing of an arm. *Addison on Italy.*

BELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with
churches, which, in extremity, had been believers
of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of Christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern in matters of
life, when believers did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible,
how should he which readeth, be thought to do
that, which, in itself, is of no force to work be-
lief, and to save believers? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or
wealth, but have been maintained by the uni-
versal body of true believers, from the days of the
apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither
will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *believe*.] After
a believing manner.

BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible
foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion
was present, came furiously towards the place
where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me reminds
in my office, awakens me with this unwonted put-
ting on. *Shakespeare.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained
in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or founda-
tion thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as,
It may be supposed.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the
meaneft of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the
land to the other, because they were so great, that
the sea could not hold them both; for else, *belike*,
if the sea had been large enough, we might have
gone a fishing for elephants. *Brewer's Languages.*

BELIVE. *adv.* [belive, Sax. probably from *bi*
and *live*, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quick-
ness.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of use.

By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*. *Fairy Queen.*

BELL. *n. f.* [bel, Saxon; supposed by Skinner
to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See *BALL*.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, form-
ed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, ham-
mer, or some other instrument striking against it.
Bells are in the towers of churches, to call the
congregation together.

Your flock assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shakespeare.*

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakespeare.*

Four bells admit twenty four changes in ring-
ing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

He has no one necessary attention to any thing,
but the bell, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addison. Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell,
as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed. *Dryden.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated,
and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is
shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a
sound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and
the falcon his bells, so hath man his desires. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

4. To bear the bell. To be the first; from the
whether, that carries a bell among the sheep, or
the first horse of a drove that has bells on his
collar.

The Italians have bore away the bell from all
other nations, as may appear both by their books
and works. *Hakewill.*

5. To shake the bells. A phrase, in Shakespeare,
taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells. *Shakespeare.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in
buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, bell, and are
sometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.]
Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk,
having large bell-fashion'd flowers at the joints. *Mortimer.*

BELLE. *n. f.* [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle belle?
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. f.* [Fr.] Polite litera-
ture. It has no singular.

The exactness of the other is to admit of some-
thing like discourse, especially in what regards
the belles lettres. *Tatler.*

BELLIBONE. *n. f.* [from *bella*, beautiful, and
bona, good, Lat. *belle* & *bona*, Fr.] A woman
excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word
now out of use.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a bellion,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such a one. *Spenser.*

BELLIGERANT. *adj.* [belliger, Lat.] Wag-
BELLIGEROUS. *ing war.* *Dict.*

BELLING. *n. f.* A hunting term, spoke of a
roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLIPOTENT. *adj.* [bellipotens, Lat.] Puif-
fant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BELLLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and bellow'd; the green
Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakespeare.*

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and bellowing sons thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it
is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would bellow out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden.*

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow
so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind;
to make any continued noise, that may cause
terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did re-
bound. *Spenser.*

The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas re-
bound. *Dryden.*

BELLOWS. *n. f.* [blug, Sax. perhaps it is cor-
rupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in
the hollow, or belly. It has no singular; for we
usually say, a pair of bellows; but Dryden has used
bellows as a singular.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,
For bellows serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *F. & S.*

The Smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath;
and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to
collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following passage it is singular.

Thou neither, like a bellows, swell'd thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BELLUINE. *adj.* [belluinus, Lat.] Beastly; be-
longing to a beast; savage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men
would have no advantage over beasts. At this
rate the animal and belluine life would be the best. *Asterbury.*

BE/LLY. *n. f.* [balg, Dutch; bol, bala, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches
from the breast to the thighs, containing the
bowels.

The body's members—
Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part
of the body next the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy
belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the
days of thy life. *Genesis.*

3. The womb; in this sense, it is commonly
used ludicrously of familiarity.

I shall answer that better, than you can the
getting up of the negro's belly: the Moor is with
child by you. *Shakespeare.*

The secret is grown too big for the pretence,
like Mrs. Primly's big belly. *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in
opposition to the back, or that which demands
clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, where-
in they might fill their bellies by spoil, rather than
by labour. *Hayward.*

Whose god is their belly. *Philips.*

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have
many a hungry belly before harvest. *Arbutnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a
larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the
bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, af-
ter the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not
along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon.*

6. Any place in which something is enclosed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardst
my voice. *Jonah.*

To BELLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell
into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waxes, signs cease to rise,
For belling earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Cresib's Manilius.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the
fail,

The belling canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the
plain,

Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with belling goblets. *Philips.*

BELLYACHE. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The
cholic; or pain in the bowels. *Bell-*

BEL

BELLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Distended, so as to be collicive, and shrunk in the belly.

BELLY-FRETTING. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *frēt*.] 1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the fore-girt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms. *Dix.*

BELLYFUL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *full*.] 1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough; thus, king James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

BELLYGOD. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew. *Hakewill.*

BELLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbosnetted he runs. *Shakespeare.*

BELLYROLL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer.*

BELLY-TIMBER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*

The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BELLY-WORM. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BELMAN. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakespeare.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*

The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BELMETAL. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

TO BELOCK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakespeare.*

BELOMANCY. *n. f.* [from *belō* and *manēia*.] *Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Boyle.*

TO BELONG. *v. n.* [from *belōgen*, Dutch.] 1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or business of.

There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakespeare.*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke.*

BEL

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belonged* thou? whence art thou? *1 Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Corin.*

BELLOVED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*.] It is observable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, *I belove* you. *Loved*; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

In likenesses of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *belov'd* son. *Milton.*

BELLOW. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.] 1. Under in place; not so high.

For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shakespeare.*

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His *Idylliums* of Theocritus are as much *below* his *Manilius*, as the fields are *below* the stars. *Pelton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecom'g.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit:
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELLOW. *adv.* 1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'n above us fry. *Dryden.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth, in opposition to *heaven*.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's blest'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*

The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever fought, and blest'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to *heaven* and *earth*.

The gladfome ghosts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What business brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden.*

When suffering fairs aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*. *Tickell.*

TO BELLOWT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper, they had not only good cheer, but also favoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowt* his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWAGGER. *n. f.* A cant word for a whore-master.

You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT. *n. f.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A gir-

BEN

dle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of rule. *Shakespeare.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the belt given him by Ajax. *Soub.*

Then snatch'd the shining belt, with gold inlaid;
The belt Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dry.*

BELWETHER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spenser.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakespeare.*

The flock of sheep and *belwether* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, justified till both fell into the ditch. *Hovell.*

TO BELV. See *BELIE*.

TO BEMAD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report,
Of how unnatural and bemad'ning sorrow,
The king hath cause to plain. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEMIRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag or incurber in the mire; to soil by pailing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely fort,
Their journey long, their money short,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horse and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

TO BEMOAN. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden.*

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done. *Addison.*

BEMOANER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

TO BEMOCK. *v. a.* [from *mock*.] To treat with mocks.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEMOIL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place,
how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shakespeare.*

TO BEMONSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing; for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shakespeare.*

BEMUS'D. *adj.* [from *be* and *muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming; a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudling poetess, a rhiming peer? *Pope.*

BENCH. *n. f.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.] 1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory.
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers, with so great a gust,
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had star'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dry.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *benches*. *Shakespeare.*

To trip the course of law.

Cyriac, whose grandfire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wretch. *Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire,
Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryden.*

TO BENCH. *v. a.* [from *bench*.] To make a bench of.

To trip the course of law.

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BEN

TO BENCH, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.
'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grafs arose in fresher green.
Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.
His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship. *Shakef.*

BENCHER, n. f. [from *bench*.] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen.
Blount. Chambers.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me.
Tatler.

TO BEND, v. a. pret. *bended* or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*. [ben'dan, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. *a. Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.
The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it.
Ecclij.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms rebound.
Dryden.

2. To direct to a certain point.
Octavius and Mark Anthony

Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakef.*

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou sit'st alone? *Shakef.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*.
Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*

Then with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*,
Diverse their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpose; to incline the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil.
Hooker.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakef.*

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business.
Temple.

4. To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakef.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing?
L'Estrange.

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive: as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper.
Camden.

TO BEND, v. n.

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakef.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryd.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease.
Addison.

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon
With so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*

BEN

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee, shall come *bending* unto thee. *Ijaiah.*

BEND, n. f. [from *To bend*.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loose its lustre. *Shakespeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon.

It is made by two lines drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BENDABLE, adj. [from *bend*.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BENDER, n. f. [from *To bend*.]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

BENDWITH, n. f. An herb. *Dist.*

BEND'APED, adj. [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be *bend'aped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dist.*

BENE'ATH, prep. [bene'oth, Sax. *benen*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *bene'ath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *bene'ath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And *knit* *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dry.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH, adv.

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus.*

Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death. *Talld.n.*

BENEDICT, adj. [benedictus, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing worn in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDICTION, n. f. [benedictio, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,
That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakespeare.*

From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him show'r
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament;

BEN

adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFAC'TION, n. f. [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFAC'TOR, n. f. [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be title gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worthipp'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFAC'TRESS, n. f. [from *benefacio*, Lat.] A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, n. f. [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowley.*

And of the priest's estates 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepri'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden.*

BENEFICED, adj. [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a *benefice*, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the *benefice*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFICENCE, n. f. [from *beneficent*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENEFICENT, adj. [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou to man *beneficent*,
Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFICIAL, adj. [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful: with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew *beneficence* and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tillotson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any decoction, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Abuthyot.*

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BEN

BENEFICIAL. *n. f.* An old word for a benefice. For that the groundwork is, and end of all, How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser.*

BENEFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advancing; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale.*

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFICIARY. *n. f.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFIT. *n. f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love. When noble *benefits* shall prove

Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt, They turn to vicious forms. *Shaksp.*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Psalms.*

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom.*

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him; and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression. *Cowell.*

TO BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold, Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shaksp.*

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbutnot.*

TO BENEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton.*

BENEFIT. *adj.* [See *NEBPT.*] Named; marked out: an obsolete word.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain, Than kid or collet, which I thee *benefit*; Then up, I say. *Spenser.*

TO BENEFIT. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benefitted* round with villains, Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane They had begun the play. *Shaksp.*

BENEFOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *benefolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense, In one close system of *benefolence*. *Pope.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benefolence*, was devised by

Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon.*

BENEFOLENT. *adj.* [from *benefolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benefolent* as wife. *Pope.*

Nature all Is blooming and *benefolent* like thee. *Thomson.*

BENEFOLENTNESS. *n. f.* The same with *benefolence*.

BENGAL. *n. f.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A plant.

BENJAMIN. *n. f.* A gum. See *BENZOIN*.

TO BENIGHT. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to throw with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast May sit 't' th' center, and enjoy bright day;

But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts, *Benighted* walks under the mid-day sun;

Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. *Boyle.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high, The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

The miserable race of men that live *Benighted* half the year, benumm'd with frosts

Under the polar bear. *Philips.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle, I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney.*

Here some *benighted* angel, in his way, Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear

In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,

Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryden.*

BENIGN. *adj.* [from *benignus*, Lat.] It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See *BENEFICENT*.

This turn hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!

Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So shall the world go on, To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton.*

We owe more to Heav'n than to the sword, The with'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names, As thy kind hand has founded many cities,

Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexes. *Arbutnot.*

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENIGNITY. *n. f.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversions. *Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker.*

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which tendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wifeman.*

BENIGNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement more than love, Which her radiant eyes do move;

If less splendour wait on thine, Yet they so *benignly* shine,

I would turn my dazzled sight To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh truly good, and truly great!

For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior.*

BENISON. *n. f.* [*benir*, to bless; *benisson*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction: not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see That face of hers again; therefore, begone

Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shaksp.*

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon, That won't it to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milton.*

BENNET. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *avenet*.

BENT. *n. f.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Watson.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*: and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Wilkins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood, Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood:

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*, The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself, Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shaksp.*

We both obey,

And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*, To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shaksp.*

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy! *Spenser.*

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found Be you beneath the sky. *Shakespeare.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd to admit delight, The *bent* of nature!

The golden age was first; when man, yet new, No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;

And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Alterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it. *Hooker.*

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier, Although they wear their faces to the *bent*

Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is Glad at the thing they frown at. *Shakespeare.*

Two

BEQ

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by the skilful hand

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.
The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches.

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.
His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness naught reversed.

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth.
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair.

BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas are ripe.

Bare *bent*ing times, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.

To BENU'M. v. a. [benumen, Saxon.]
1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold benum'd before.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth to cherish

Our limbs benum'd.
My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness

Bennus my blood.
It seizes upon the vitals, and benums the senses;
and where there is no sense, there can be no pain.

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and benumbed with cold?

2. To stupify.
These accents were her last: the creeping death Benum'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath.

BENZO'IN. n. f. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called *amgdaloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness.

BENZOIN Tree. See BENJAMIN TREE.

To BEPAINT. v. a. [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *be*paint my cheek.

To BEPINCH. v. a. [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *be*pincht,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.

To BEPISS. v. a. [from *piſs*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *be*piſs himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself.

To BEQUEATH. v. a. [cpise, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally bequeath'd to her.

BER

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we bequeath,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shaksp.*
My father bequeath'd me by will but a poor thousand crowns.
Methinks this age seems resolved to bequeath posterity somewhat to remember it.
For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I bequeath my ghost.

BEQUEATHMENT. n. f. [from *bequeath*.] A legacy.

BEQUEST. n. f. [from *bequeath*.] Something left by a will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor.

To BERA'TTLE. v. a. [from *rattle*.] To rattle off; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither.

BERBERRY. n. f. [*berberis*, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, sloes, &c.

To BERE'AVE. v. n. preter. I bereaved, or bereft. part. bereft. [*berberis*, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have bereft me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins.

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st bereave him of his wits with wonder.

There was never a prince bereaved of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counsellor.

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave the beasts of life.

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to bereave us of all arts and sciences of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that ineffable favour of Heaven.

2. Sometimes it is used without of.

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress.

3. To take away from.
All your interest in those territories
Is utterly bereft you, all is lost.

BERGAMOT. n. f. [from *bergamotte*, Fr.]
1. A sort of pear, commonly called *bergamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGMASER. n. f. [from *berg*, Saxon, and *master*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGMOTE. n. f. [of *berg*, a mountain, and *mote*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

To BERRYME. v. a. [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, she had a better love to *berry* me.

I fought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:
Poems I heeded, now *berry* me to long,
No more than thou, great George! a birth-day song.

BES

BERLI'N. n. f. [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.]

A coach of a particular form.
Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin*.

BERME. n. f. [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisadoed.

To BERO'B. v. a. [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said, ah dearest lord! what evil star
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are.

BE'RRY. n. f. [*beruz*, Saxon. from *bepan*, to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread,
That all the gods admir'd.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality.

To BE'RRY. v. n. [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING Cedar. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made.

BE'RRY-BEARING Orach. See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the same with our bright; in the Latin, *illustris* and *clarus*. So *Ecbert*, eternally famous, or bright; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror. And she who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by *Linprandus*. Of the same sort were these, *Phaedra*, *Epiphania*, *Photius*, *Lampadius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*.

BERTH. n. f. [with failors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RRAM. n. f. [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. n. f. [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May the billows roul ashore
The *beryl* and the golden ore.

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian.

To BESCREEN. v. a. [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *bescreen'st* in night,
So stumblest on my counsel!

To BESE'CH. v. a. pret. I besought, I have besought, [from *pecan*, Sax. *versochen*, Dutch.]

1. To intreat; to supplicate; to implore; sometimes before a person.

I beseech you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I havenot all over-read.

I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds.

I, in the anguish of my heart, beseech you
To quit the dreadful purpose of your foul.

2. To beg; to ask; before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and besought
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.

Before I come to them, I beseech your patience, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present.

To BESEE'M. v. n. [*besiemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, besee'meth us in our prayers to Almighty God?

X 2 This

BES

This oversight
Befcom thee not, in whom such virtues spring.
Painfax.
 Verona's ancient citizens
 Cast by their brave *befcoming* ornaments. *Shaksp.*
 What thoughts he has, *befcom* not me to say;
 Though some surmise he went to fast and pray.
Dryden.
BESSE. *particip.* [from *befse*, *Skinner*. This word I have only found in *Spenser*.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.
 Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
 Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
 And sad habiliments, right well *befcom*. *Fairy Q.*
 To *BESSE*. *v. a. pret.* I *befset*; I have *befset*.
[Bertran, Sax.]
 1. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose; as with a siege.
 Follow him that's fled;
 The thicket is *befset*, he cannot 'scape. *Shaksp.*
 Now, Caesar, let thy troops *befset* our gates,
 And bar each avenue—
 Cato shall open to himself a passage. *Addison.*
 I know thou look'st on me, as on a wretch
Befset with ills and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addison.*
 2. To waylay; to surround.
 Draw forth thy weapon, we're *befset* with thieves;
 Rescue thy mistress. *Shaksp.*
 The only righteous in a world perverse,
 And therefore hated, therefore so *befset*
 With foes, for daring single to be just. *Milton.*
 True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession
 Of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty,
 Whatever evil *befsets*, or danger lies in his way.
Locke.
 3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.
 Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *befset*. *Shak.*
 Thus Adam, fore *befset*, reply'd. *Milton.*
 Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,
 Or grief *befsets* her hard. *Rowe.*
 We be in this world *befset* with sundry uneasinesses,
 Distracted with different desires. *Locke.*
 4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.
 But they him spying, both with greedy force
 At once upon him ran, and him *befset*
 With strokes of mortal steel. *Fairy Queen.*
 To *BESHREW*. *v. a.* [The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies to *with ill*, some derive it from *beshrewen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topsel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *breu* mouse, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *sewew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]
 1. To with a curse to.
 Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,
 If I believe a faint upon his oath. *Dryd. Fables.*
 2. To happen ill to.
Beshrew thee, cousin, which didst lead me forth
 Of that sweet way I was in to despair. *Shaksp.*
 Now much *beshrew* my manners, and my pride,
 If *Hermia* meant to say *Lyfander* lied. *Shaksp.*
BESIDE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *side*.]
 1. At the side of another; near.
Beside the hearth a fruitful palmtree grows,
 Ennobled since by this great funeral. *Fainfax.*
 He caus'd me to sit down *beside* him. *Bacon.*
 At his right hand, Victory
 Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow. *Milton.*
 Fair Lavinia fled the fire
 Before the gods, and stood *beside* her fire. *Dryden.*
 Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
 Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows. *Gay.*
 Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
 Unheard, unknown,
 He makes his moan. *Pope.*
 2. Over and above.
 Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far. *Sir J. Dav.*
 In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*

BES

We may be sure there were great numbers of wife and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's History.
Addison on the Christian Religion.
 Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense. *Addison.*
 3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are contrary to nature.
 The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed that God doth act *præter & contra naturam*, *besides* and against nature. *Bramb.*
 To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes. *South.*
 Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason. *South.*
 It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*
 4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.
 You are too wilful blame,
 And, since your coming here, have done
 Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shaksp.*
 Of vagabonds we say,
 That they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras.*
 These may serve as landmarks to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beside* it. *Locke.*
 5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beside* himself; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.
 They be carried *besides* themselves, to whom the dignity of public prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity than in children. *Hooker.*
 Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
 The multitude, *beside* themselves with fear. *Shaksp.*
 Festus said, with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside* thyself: much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts.*
BESIDE. *v. a.*
BESIDES. *v. a.*
 1. More than that; over and above.
 If *Cassio* do remain
 He hath a daily beauty in his life,
 That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
 May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. *Shaksp.*
Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
 Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryd.*
 That man that doth not know those things,
 Which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson.*
 Some wonder that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, *besides*, that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addison.*
 2. Not in this number; out of this class; not included here.
 The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? *Genesis.*
 Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*
 All that we feel of it, begins and ends
 In the final circle of our foes or friends;
 To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
 An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead. *Pope.*
 And dead, as living, 'Tis our author's pride
 Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*. *Pope.*
BESIDERY. *n. f.* A species of pear.
 To *BESIEGE*. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleague; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.
 And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuteronomy.*
 The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
 Intends here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shaksp.*

BES

BESIEGER. *n. f.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege.
 There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the bargain. *Swift.*
 To *BESLU*. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawdle; to loiter.
 He persuaded us to tickle our noses with spear-grass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. *Shaksp.*
 To *BESME*. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]
 1. To bedaub; to overspread with something that sticks on.
 He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmeared with precious balm, whose virtuous might
 Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*
 That face of his I do remember well;
 Yet when I saw it last it was *besmeared*
 As black as Vulcan. *Shaksp.*
 First Moloch! horrid king! *besmeared* with blood
 Of human sacrifice, and parent's tears. *Par. Lost.*
 Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeared*
 With blood. *Denham.*
 Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeared*. *Dryden.*
 2. To soil; to foul.
 My honour would not let ingratitude
 So much *besmeare* it. *Shaksp.*
 To *BESMURCH*. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour. Not in use.
 Perhaps he loves you now,
 And now no foil of cautel doth *besmure*
 The virtue of his will. *Shaksp.*
 Our gayness and our guilt are all *besmured*
 With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*
 To *BESMOKE*. *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]
 1. To foul with smoke.
 2. To harden or dry in smoke.
 To *BESMUT*. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or soot.
BESOM. *n. f.* [*berpm*, *berma*, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with.
 Bacon commended an old man that sold *besoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trout; the old man said, borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*
 I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, faith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah, xiv. 22.*
 To *BESORT*. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become.
 Such men as may *besort* your age,
 And know themselves and you. *Shaksp.*
BESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.
 I crave fit disposition for my wife,
 With such accommodation and *besort*.
 As levels with her breeding. *Shaksp.*
 To *BESOT*. *v. a.* [from *stot*.]
 1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses.
 Swinish gluttony
 Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
 But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
 Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*
 Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
 That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras.*
 He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*
 2. To make to doat, with on. Not much used.
 Paris, you speak
 Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shaksp.*
 Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize,
 Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
 Would rent from us. *Dryden.*
BESOTTED. [*part. passive* of *besot*; which see.]
 Hasten to appease
 Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
 While pardon may be found, in time *besought*. *Milton.*
 To *BESPA*. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with

with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'n's bespangling with di'vevell'd light. *Pope.*
To **BESPA'TTER**. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.] To soil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it bespatter their faces.

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to bespatter. *Swift.*

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest,
Whom never faction could bespatter. *Swift.*
To **BESPA'WL**. *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To dawb with spittle.

To **BESPE'AK**. *v. a.* *bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry make your loves to me.
My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakespeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did *bespoke*. *Shakespeare.*

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesmen waited upon him to *bespoke* his custom. *Arbutnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode; to tell something beforehand.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address; this sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to cheer,
And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

Then staring on her with a ghastly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to shew.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*

He has dispart'd me hence,
With orders that *bespoke* a mind compos'd. *Addison.*

BESPE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *bespoke*.] He that speaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *bespoke* of the work, but delight in the work itself. *Watson.*

To **BESPE'CKLE**. *v. a.* [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, or spots.

To **BESPE'W**. *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit.

To **BESPI'CE**. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To season with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESPI'T**. *v. a.* I *bespit*, or *bspit*; I have *bespit*, or *bspitten*. [from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.

BESPO'KE. [*irreg. particip.* from *bespoke*; which see.]

To **BESPO'T**. *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, *bespotted* the stalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To **BESPRE'AD**. *v. a.* preter. *bspread*; part. pass. *bspread*. [from *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed
With curious needles wrought, and painted flow-
ers *bspread*. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *bspread*; so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham.*

To **BESPRIN'GLE**. *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus imitating the father poet, whose life

he had written, hath *bespinkled* his work with many fabulofities. *Brown.*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *bespinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To **BESPU'TTER**. *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. *adj.* the superlative from good. [bet, be-æpa, bett, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *best* of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel viii. 14.*

When the *best* things are not possible, the *best* may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakespeare.*

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so: and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them fins. *Addison.*

2. The *best*. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *best*. *Shakespeare.*

The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *best* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, said he, our sport is at the *best*. *Addison.*

3. To make the *best*. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the *best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Al-naschar, in order to make the *best* of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*

We set fail, and made the *best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST. *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

We shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh them *best*. *Deuteronomy.*

BEST is sometimes used in composition.

These latter *best-be* trust *spies* had some of them further instructions, to draw off the *best* friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

To **BESTA'IN**. *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakespeare.*

To **BEDSTE'AD**. *v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested*. [from *stead*.]

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you *bested*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be *bested*.

They shall pass through it hardly *bested*, and hungry. *Isaiah.*

BESTIAL. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury,
And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shakespeare.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook
Their living strength, and unfrequented, left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *bestial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the center of light.

BESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To **BESTI'CK**. *v. a.* preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To tick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with stand'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To **BESTI'R**. *v. a.* [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men went to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Par. Lost.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit,
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir* themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life. *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel
you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakespeare.*

To **BESTO'W**. *v. a.* [*besteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him
praise; but his nature was such as to *bestow* it upon
himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicate things of the house of the
Lord, did they *bestow* upon Baalim. *2 Chron. xxiv. 7.*

2. Sometimes with to.

Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposi-
tion of the six clerks places; which he had *bestow'd*
to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there
should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestow'd*
for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
Which was a sin; yet in *bestowing*, madam,
He was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'ful takes not, he *bestows*. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations; as if yours
was not your own, but to *bestow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours;
And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself. *Shak.*

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman,
who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *bestow*. *Dry.*

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's ele-
ment; otherwise the whole force of the war would
infallibly have been *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever
thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deut. xiv. 26.*

8. To lay up; to stow; to place.

And when he came to the Tower, he took them
from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house. *2 Kings, v. 24.*

BES-

BESTOW'ER. *n. f.* [from *bestow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the *bestowers* of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme.

BESTRAUGHT. *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *bestraught*; perhaps it is corrupted from *d'straught*.] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she know me not. What! I am not *bestraught*. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESTREW.** *v. a.* *particip. pass.* *bestrewed*, or *bestrown*. [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over.

So thick *bestrown*,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood.

To **BESTRIDE.** *v. a.* I *bestride*; I have *bestrid*, or *bestidden*. [from *stride*.]

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world like a colossus. *Shakespeare.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind.

Ask his consent, to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is often used in the consequential sense for to ride on.

He *bestrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.*

That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid*;
That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride*. *Dryden.*

The bounding steed you pompously *bestride*,
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He *bestrid*
An o'erpress'd Roman, and i' th' consul's view
Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee. *Shakespeare.*

If thou see me down in battle, and *bestride* me,
so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakespeare.*

He doth *bestride* a bleeding land,
Gasping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESTUD.** *v. a.* [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences.

Th' unfought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. f.* [peddian, to wager; pe'd, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine it to come from *betan*, to mend, encrease, or *better*, as a *bet* encreases the original wager.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days,
Has struggl'd with continu'd sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desperate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Pope.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To **BET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow; and dead, John of Gaunt
loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head.

He flies the court for want of clothes,
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted*. *Pope.*

BET. The old *pretense* of *bet*.

He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To **BETAKE.** *v. a.* *preter.* I *betook*; *part. pass.* *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to seize: an obsolete sense.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party *betaking* itself to such practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir: therefore *betake* thee
To nothing but despair. *Shakespeare.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hill up tore. *Milton.*

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pronoun.

With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue:
But when ourselves to action we *betake*,
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make. *Dryden.*

As my observations have been the light whereby
I have steered my course, so I *betake* myself to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft she withdrew; and like a wood nymph
light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook* them several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton.*

To **BETEEM.** *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to bestow; to give.

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his sword, to you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Queen.*

Rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETHINK.** *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought*. [from *think*.] To recollect to reflection; to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink* themselves of change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought* me of another fault. *Shakespeare.*

I, better *bethinking* myself, and musing his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never
bethink themselves, till hamper'd, and past recovery. *L'Estrange.*

Cherippus, then in time yourself *bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction sink. *Dryden.*

A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink* himself, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BETHLEHEM. *n. f.* [See *BEDLAM*.] An hospital for lunatics.

BETHLEHEMITE. *n. f.* [See *BEDLAMITE*.] A lunatic; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHOUGHT. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which see.]

To **BETHRAL.** *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETHUMP.** *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bethump* with words,
Since first I called my brother's father dad. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETIDE.** *v. n.* *pret.* It *betided*, or *betid*; *part. pass.* *betid*. [from *tid*, Sax. See *TIDE*.]

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the person.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend fire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Spenser.*

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must reascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has to.

Neither know I,
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain
Perplex'd in all. *Shakespeare.*

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betid*,
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him misguided. *Spenser.*

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakespeare.*

Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betide here in absence of thy friend. *Shakespeare.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with of.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee?
BETIMÉ. *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that is, by *BETIMÉ*'s] the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betimé*. *Shakespeare.*

To measure life, learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milton.*

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong was they make. *Spenser.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Shakespeare.*

There be some have an over early ripeness in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first, such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious course *betimes*. *Tillotson.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes:
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may sleep the founder next day. *Shakespeare.*

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered sacrifice. *1 Macc. iv. 52.*

BETLE. *n. f.* [Piper *adulterinum*.] An Indian *BETRE*, plant, called water pepper. *Diet.*

To **BETOKEN.** *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such actions, be usual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshew; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson.*

BETONY. *n. f.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETO'OK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which see.]

To **BETO'SS.** *v. a.* [from *to'ss*.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my *beto'ss'd* soul,
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakespeare.*

To **BETRAY.** *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust: with to before the person, otherwise into.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. *1 Chron.*

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear is nothing else but a *betraying* of the succours which reason offereth. *Wisdome.*

BET

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward to *betray* the city. *Kroll.*

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted.

How wouldst thou again *betray* me, Bearing my words and doings to the Lord! *Milton.*

4. To make known something that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errors. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself into great errors in judgment. *Watts.*

6. To show; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair, Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd* Him counterfeited, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall, And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

Nor after length of years, a stone *betray* The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*

BETRAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wife man doth so say of fear, that it is a *betray*er of the forces of reasonable understanding. *Hooker.*

You cast down your courage through fear, the *betray*er of all succours which reason can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To *BETRI'M*. *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims, Which spungy April at thy heft *betrim*s, To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shakespeare.*

To *BETROTH*. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiancé: used either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age, *Betroth*ed me unto the only heir

Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage. *Spenser.*

To her, my lord, Was I *betroth*ed, ere I *Hermia* saw. *Shakespeare.*

By foul's publick promise she Was sold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have as affiancé by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betroth*ed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his house. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betroth*ed, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To *BETRUST*. *v. a.* [from *trust*.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrust him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life or that to come. *Greav.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good. [*bet*, good, *betena*, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See *Good*.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a better bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time, Than stand on any shoulders that I see Before me at this instant. *Shakespeare.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better*. *Philippians.*

The *BETTER*.

1. The superiority; the advantage; with the particle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the *better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

You think fit To get the *better* of me, and you shall; Since you will have it so—I will be yours. *Southern.*

The gentleman had always so much the *better* of the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, for the *better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of well.] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hofa.*

Better a mechanic rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryden.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To *BETTER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *better*ed with his own learning. *Shakespeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods, Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreased. *Shakespeare.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known, With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care, Restor'd, and *better'd* soon, the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *better*ed. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, *better*ed expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakespeare.*

What you do Still *better*s what is done; when you speak sweet, I'd have you do it ever. *Shakespeare.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty; to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Superior; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *bettors* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shakespeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live, Is mighty grateful to your *bettors*, And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *bettors* are starving. *Swift.*

BETTOR. *n. f.* [from *To bet*.] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gentler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BETTY. *n. f.* [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful pick-lock. *Arbutnot.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [*betweonan*, *betpman*; Sax. from the original word *þwa*, two.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes Of smell the headlong lions *between* And bound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. In separation, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and among of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

BETWIXT. *prep.* [*betwix*, Saxon. It has the same signification with *between*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes, From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black storms on either hand, Our Spanish army and your Indians stand; This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryden.*

If contradicting interests could be mixt, Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage *betwixt* myself and her. *Shakespeare.*

BEVEL. *n. f.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil* angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To *BEVEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

BEVER. See *BEAVER*.

BEVERAGE. *n. f.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer; If from me he have wholesome *beverage*, Account me not your servant. *Shakespeare.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almost of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before, Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The

BEW

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides, Scare dewy *beverage* for the bees provides. *Dry.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a vat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called *also gamp.*

BE'VY. *n. f.* [*bevia*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof upon the floor,

A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies fate, Courtied of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen.*

They on the plain

Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold

A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone,

Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'LL. *v. a.* [*from wail*.] To bemoan;

to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he

Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one, Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakespeare.*

Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all

His friends, not to bewail his funeral.

Sir John Denham.

I cannot but bewail, as in their first principles,

the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addison.*

To BEWA'LL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,

Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land

Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shaksf.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [*from be and ware*, or *war*];

that is, cautious; thus, in an old treatise, I have

found, *be ye ware*. See *WARY*. *Lepajuan, Sax.*

warer, Danish.

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of

danger from; generally the particle of goes be-

fore the thing which excites caution.

You must beware of drawing or painting clouds,

winds and thunder, towards the bottom of your

piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to beware

what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the fylph, oh, pious maid beware!

This to disclose is all thy guardian can;

Beware of all, but most beware of man. *Pope.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such

forms of speech as admit the word *be*; thus we

say, *be may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware*;

but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*.

To BEWE'P. *v. a.* [*from weep*.] To weep

over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,

Beweep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,

And cast you, with the waters that you lose,

To temper clay. *Shakespeare.*

Larded all with sweet flowers,

Which beset to the grave did go,

With true love showers. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWET. *v. a.* [*from wet*.] To wet; to

moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all bevet,

Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

To BEWILDER. *v. a.* [*from wild*.] To lose

in pathless places; to confound for want of a

plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,

Bewild'rd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no solution of our question find;

Your words bewilder, not direct the mind.

Blackmore.

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,

Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

It is good sometimes to lose and bewilder our-

selves in such studies. *Watts.*

To BEWITCH. *v. a.* [*from witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or

charms.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm

Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*

BEY

I have foresworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am bewitch'd with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd!

Shakespeare.

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;

What magick has bewitch'd the woolly dams,

And what ill eyes behold the tender lambs? *Dry.*

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to

take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,

And most bewitch the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch;

The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given

of her works, whether it is not for the benefit

of mankind that they were lost; they were filled

with such bewitching tenderness and rapture, that

it might have been dangerous to have given them

a reading. *Addison.*

BEWITCHERY. *n. f.* [*from bewitch*.] Fascina-

tion; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain bewitchery, or fascination in

words, which makes them operate with a force

beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWITCHMENT. *n. f.* [*from bewitch*.] Fasci-

nation; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popu-

lar man, and give it bountifully to the desirers.

Shakespeare.

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [*peegan, bepegan, Sax.*]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely, gan display,

And, for her humour fitting purpose, gain

To tempt the cause itself for to bewray. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To shew; to make visible: this word is now

little in use.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodæa's cheeks be-

tray a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes bewray that by deeds, which

to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,

Whose silver locks bewray his store of days. *Fairfax.*

BEWRA'YER. *n. f.* [*from bewray*.] Betrayer;

discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a

betrayer of secrets, the world is just enough to

accuse the perfidiousness of the friend. *Addison.*

BEYOND. *prep.* [*beeyond, beeyondan, Saxon.*]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,

A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death:

Just what you hear, you have. *Pope.*

2. On the farther side of.

Neither is it beyond the sea, that thou shouldst

say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring

it unto us. *Deuteronomy, xxx. 13.*

Now we are on land, we are but between

death and life; for we are beyond the old world

and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men beyond sea will part with

their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

Hethat sees a dark and shady grove,

Stays not, but looks beyond it on the sky. *Herbert.*

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach

Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,

Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare.*

Yet these declare

Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow'r divine.

Milton.

The just, wife, and good God, neither does,

nor can require of man any thing that is impos-

sible, or naturally beyond his power to do. *South.*

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed

so conveniently, that plants flourish; and animals

live; this is matter of fact, and beyond all dis-

pute. *Bentley.*

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches,

parentage, goodness, and love of his people,

beyond any of the great men of his country. *Sidney.*

BIA

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me beyond all wonder. *Watts.*

To his expenses, beyond his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use: beyond the evidence it carries with it, I advise him to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His fancies are incomparably beyond Juvenal's;

if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing

and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;

Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things beyond

our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To go beyond, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing

him to do her such services, as were both cum-

bersome and costly; while he still thought he

went beyond her, because his heart did not commit

the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man go beyond, and defraud his brother

in any matter. *1 Tim. iv. 6.*

BE'ZEL. *n. f.* That part of a ring in which

BE'ZIL. } the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. f.* [*from paz*, against, and *zabar*,

poison, Perlick.] A medicinal stone, formerly

in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from

the East Indies, where it is said to be found in

the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called

pazm; the stone being formed in its belly, and

growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes

to that of a pigeon's egg. The peculiar manner

of its formation, is now supposed to be fabulous.

The name of this stone is applied to several chymical

compositions, designed for antidotes; as

mineral, solar, and jovial *bezours*. *Savary. Chém.*

BEZOARDICK. *adj.* [*from bezour*.] Medicines

compounded with *bezour*.

The *bezouricks* are necessary to promote

sweat, and drive forth the putrid particles. *Flyer.*

BI'ANGULATED. *adj.* [*from binus and angulus*,

BI'ANGULOUS. } *Lat.*] Having two corners

or angles. *Ditt.*

BI'AS. *n. f.* [*bias*, Fr. said to come from *bibao*,

an old Gaulish word, signifying *cross*, or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl,

which turns it from the straight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls—

—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,

And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shaksf.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular

course; or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mitook:

But nature to her bias drew in that. *Shakespeare.*

This is that boasted bias of thy mind,

By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dry.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a

bias to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly,

furnish useful diversions. Raillery under such

regulations, unbends the mind from feverer

contemplations, without throwing it off from its

proper bias. *Addison's Fables.*

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,

The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;

Reason the bias turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propension; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he seems to

have some little bias towards the opinions of

Wickliff. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To incline to

some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ig-

norance, than I am to be biased by interest, I

might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A desire leaning to either side, *bias*, the judg-

ment strangely; by indifference for every thing

but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in

the following passage, conformably to the French,

metre

B I C

mettre une chose de biais, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biased* side. This is not used.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outwell the cholic of puffed Aquilon.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

BIB. *n. f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task, to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *bullae* and *priest's* *exta*.

To **BIB.** *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meröe, as though so named, because she would drink mere wine without water.

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did.

BIBACIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking.

BIBACITY. *n. f.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BIBBER. *n. f.* [from *To bib*.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BIBLER. *n. f.* [from *bibulum*, a book; called by way of excellence, *The book*.] The sacred volume in which is contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most important treasure.

Government of the Tongue.

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every flight occasion.

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *bible*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *biblia*, and *graphein*, to write.] A writer of books; a transcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture; spongy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks.

BICAPSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the feed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. f.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bices*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green.

BICIPITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

BICIPITOUS. } 1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts.

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm.

TO BICKER. *v. n.* [*bicere*, Welch, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost his picture.

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. And from about him fierce effusion row'd

Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.

B I D

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream.

BICKERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERN. *n. f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or *beakiron*, at one end.

BICORNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having

BICORNOUS. } two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal.

BICORPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

TO BID. *v. a. pret.* I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*, [*biddan*, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite. I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica.

There are my keys. Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared before-hand.

2. To command; to order; before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight.

He chid the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him.

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream.

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger?

Thames heard the numbers as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song.

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*.

3. To offer; to propose: as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.—
—Thou *bidst* me to my loss; for true to thee
Were to prove false.

When a man is resolute to keep his fins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests.

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their side.

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it.

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some public voice.

Our bans thrice *bid*! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd
away.

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hosts of the meeting; pray you, *bid*
These unknown friends to's welcome.

Divers as we pass'd by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome.

How, Didius, shall a Roman, fore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant life?

How *bid* you welcome to these thatter'd legions?

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.

She *bid* war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die.

B I E

The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And spent at last, and speechless, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.

7. To pray. See **BEAD**.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed.

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewell.

8. To *bid* beads is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even long and morn.

BIDALE. *n. f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

BIDDEN. *part. pass.* [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family.

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come.

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau.

BIDDER. *n. f.* [from *To bid*.] One who offers or proposes a price.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there exposed to the purchase of the best *bidding*.

BIDDING. *n. f.* [from *bid*.] Command; order.

How, say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person

At our great *bidding*?

At his second *bidding*, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.

TO BIDE. *v. a.* [*bidan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide*.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm.

The wary Dutch this gathering storm forefaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast.

TO BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell.

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trench'd gashes on his head;
The least a death to nature.

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in.

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDENTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*.

BIDING. *n. f.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been.

BIENNIAL. *adj.* [*biennius*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or biennial?

BIER. *n. f.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Lat. from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*.

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear.

He must not float upon his wat'ry *bier*,
Unwept.

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Griefs always green, a household fill in tears:
Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Farnal.*

Make as if you hang'd yourself, they will convey
your body out of prison in a *bier*.
Arbutnot's John Bull.

BLESTINGS. *n. f.* [*blytting*, Saxon.] The first
milk given by a cow after calving, which is very
thick.

And twice besides, her *blestings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden.*

BIFARIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold;
what may be understood two ways. *Dict.*

BIFEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit
twice a-year.

BIFID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical
BIFIDATED. } term.] Divided into two;
split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.]
Twofold; double.

If beauty have a foul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods delight,
If there he rule in unity itself,
This is not she; O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against thyself!

Bifid authority. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

BIFORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded
of two forms or bodies.

BIFURCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*,
a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into
two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching
into two, and finely reticulated all over.

BIFURCATION. *n. f.* [from *binus* and *furca*,
Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived simili-
tude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*,
or division of the root into two parts.

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain, or un-
known etymology; *Junius* derives it from *bayd-*
i; *Skinner* from *bug*, which, in *Danish*, signifies
the belly.]

1. Great in bulk; large.
Both in addition and division, either of space
or duration, when the idea under consideration
becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk
becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*

A troubled ocean, to a man who fails in it, is,
I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion.

2. Teeming; pregnant; great with young;
with the particle *with*.
A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen.

Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush.

3. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.
His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

4. Full of something; and desirous, or about,
to give it vent.
The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome.

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose. *Pope.*

5. Distended; swollen; ready to burst: used
often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.
Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep.

6. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tu-
mid; haughty; furly.
How effe, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace?

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court,
seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous
of look, talk, and air.

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd
have run. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

In his prosperous season, he fell under the re-

proach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean
and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger periwig,
Than our own native lunatics. *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise,
and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as be-
ing founded upon the deepest counsels, and the
strongest force; nothing remains of them but a
name. *South.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garrh.*

7. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.
What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?

Thy words I grant, are *biggs*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

BIGAMIST. *n. f.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that
has committed bigamy. See **BIGAMY**.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a
wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much
less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice, according
to that law. *Ayliffe.*

BIGAMY. *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]
1. The crime of having two wives at once.
A beauty-wining and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shaksp.*

Randal determined to commence a suit against
Martin, for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a se-
cond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already
debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were
considered as bringing a man under some incapaci-
ties for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBELLED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Preg-
nant; with child; great with young.
When we have laugh't to see the fails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shaksp.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes
somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins block-
ed up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* wo-
men. *Addison.*

We pursued our march to the terror of the
market people, and the miscarriage of half a do-
zen *big-bellied* women. *Addison.*

BIGGIN. *n. f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap
Sleep now!

Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
SnORES out the watch of night. *Shaksp.*

BIGHT. *n. f.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the
circumference of a coil of rope.

BIGLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughti-
ly; with a blustering manner.

Wouldst thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures
break? *Dryden.*

BIGNESS. *n. f.* [from *big*.]
1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bot-
tom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to
an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

People were surprized at the *bigness* and uncouth
deformity of the camel. *LeStrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is
much larger than any other animal's; exceeding
in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size; whether greater or smaller; compa-
rative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several
bignesses, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite
sensations of several colours; and the air, accord-
ing to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several
sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BIGOT. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is
unknown; but it is supposed, by *Camden* and
others, to take its rise from some occasional

phrase.] A man devoted to a certain party; pre-
judiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zeal-
ot. It is used often with *to* before the object of
zeal; as a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurs'd. *Tate.*

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all
parties, are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

BIGOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepos-
sessed in favour of something; irrationally zeal-
ous: with *to*.

Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. *Garrh.*

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that
weak, *bigotted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily
be computed. *Swift.*

BIGOTRY. *n. f.* [from *bigot*.]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth
in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets,
we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd,
wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to
support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.
Our silence makes our adversaries think we
persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sen-
sible men despise. *Pope.*

BIGSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Tur-
gid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loofe to sorrow.

BIG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.]
Having large udders; having dugs swelled with
milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching
rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd
flock.

Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope.*

BILANDER. *n. f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small ves-
sel of about eighty tons burden, used for the car-
riage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable
by four or five men, and has masts and sails after
the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in
Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals.

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dry.*

BILBERRY. *n. f.* [from *bilug*, Sax. a bladder,
and *berry*; according to *Skinner*; *vitis idaea*.] A
small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub;
whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windfor chimneys shalt thou leap
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shaksp.*

BILBO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where
the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compressed like a good *bilbo*, in the cir-
cumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.

BILBOES. *n. f.* A sort of stocks, or wooden
shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders
at sea.

Methought I lay,
Worse than the mutines, in the *bilboes*. *Shaksp.*

BILE. *n. f.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bit-
ter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the
gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end
of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum,
by the common duct. Its use is to seethe or
blunt the acids of the chyle; because they, being
entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it
cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pan-
creaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver fever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat.
This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less pro-
perly.] A fore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather a disease that's in my flesh;

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shaksp.*

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy fore? *Shakes.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wifeman.*

BILGE. *n. f.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*

To *BILGE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bulge*. *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY. *adv.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus.

BI'LINGS-GATE. *n. f.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground,

And shameful *bilingsgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BILINGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,

And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbutnot.*

To *BILK*. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothic, *bilican*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen flood prepar'd. *Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,

Than grinning hunger and the pleasing, fight

Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden.*

BILL. *n. f.* [*bile*, Sax. See *BALL*.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end,

and, with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*

An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign! *Milton.*

No crowing cock does there his wings display,

Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden.*

BILL. *n. f.* [*bille*, Sax. *twibille*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *bedging bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants arm'd, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the fickle, or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea distaff women manage rusty *bills*;

Against thy feat both young and old rebel. *Shaks.*

BILL. *n. f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive

Particular addition from the *bill*

That writes them all alike. *Shakspeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,

Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty

Incline to it, or no? *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but

that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Attorney.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,

And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*. *L'Estrange.*

Let them, but under your superiours, kill,

When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,

Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. [In law.]

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault, that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Covel.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. A *bill* of mortality. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills* of mortality,

made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreased or decreas'd. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,

And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryden.*

9. A *bill* of Fare. An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills* of fare for some of the forementioned suppers. *Arbutnot.*

10. A *bill* of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are *bills* of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill* of exchange can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

To *BILL*. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To carefs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking and their murmuring. *Ben Jonson's Catalogue.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,

Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcione compress'd,

Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

He that bears the artillery of Jove,

The strong pound'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To *BILL*. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. *L'Estrange.*

BI'LLET. *n. f.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Caesar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,

Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*Bilet*, Fr.] a small log of wood for the chimney,

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To *BI'LLET*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billetted*:
Away, I say. *Shakspeare.*

2. To quarter soldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billetting* soldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billetted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards of sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*:

Balyards much unfit,
And shuttlecocks misfearing manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*

A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakspeare.*

Even nose and cheek, withal,

Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonson.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard* stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW. *n. f.* [*bilge*, Germ. *belg*, Dan. probably of the same original with *bilg*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave swollen, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver clean,

His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle roar. *Spenser.*

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Wotton.*

Chafing Nereus with his trident throws

The *billows* from the bottom. *Danham.*

But when loud *billows* lash the founding shore,

The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To *BI'LLOW*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,

That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,

And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,

Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thompson.*

BIN. *n. f.* [*binne*, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposit.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when from rooting in a *bin*,

All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,

A lively maggot falls out,

You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY Arithmetick. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To *BIND*. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound* or *bounden*. [*binban*, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Prov.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua.*

Keep my commandments and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon

Y. 2. thy

B I N

My fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart.

4. To fasten together.
Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with up.
When he saw him he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we bound up the wound. *Wifeman.*
6. To oblige by stipulation or oath.
If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the solemn oath, that binds the gods. *Pope.*
7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.
Though I am bound to every act of duty, I am not bound to that, all slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watts.*
8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder: with in, if the restraint be local; with up, if it relate to thought or act.
Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To faucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

You will sooner, by imagination, bind a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*
Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.
Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind. *Herbert.*
11. To restrain.

The more we are bound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*
12. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.
Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly bound? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest bound. *Prior.*

13. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.
If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

14. To bind to. To contract with any body.
Art thou bound to a wife, seek not to be loosed. *1 Cor.*

15. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.
Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have bound her over to the county sessions. *Addison.*

To BIND. v. n.
1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.
If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make costive.
3. To be obligatory.
Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not bind. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swift and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

B I R

BIRD. n. f. A species of hops.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey bird; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BINDER. n. f. [from To bind.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three binders stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a binder, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders. *Wifeman.*

BINDING. n. f. [from bind.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the binding of his eyes. *Tatler.*

BINDWEED. n. f. [convolvulus, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE. n. f. [from binus and oculus.] A

kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BI'NOCLAR. adj. [from binus and oculus, Lat.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part of octocular, and some fenocular. *Derham.*

BI'NO'IAL Root. [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs plus or minus. *Harris.*

BI'NO'INOUS. adj. [from binus and nomen, Lat.] Having two names.

BI'OG'RAPHER. n. f. [βίος and γραφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet biographers watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison.*

BI'OG'RAPHY. n. f. [βίος and γραφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called biography, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } n. f. [Fr. from voy and vac, a double guard, German.] A guard at

BI'HOVAC. } night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use. *Trevoux, Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. adj. [from binus and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. adj. [from binus and partior, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

BI'PARTITION. n. f. [from bipartite.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED. n. f. [bipes, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither biped nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BI'PEDAL. adj. [bipedalis, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BI'PEN'NATED. adj. [from binus and penna, Lat.] Having two wings.

All bipennated insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham.*

BI'PE'TALOUS. adj. [of bis, Lat. and talus, Lat.] A flower consisting of two leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE. } n. f. [in algebra.] The

BI'QUADRA'TICK. } fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH Tree. n. f. [birch, Sax. betula, Lat.]

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone: the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

B I R

BI'ROSEN. adj. [from birch.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. n. f. [birp, or brud, a chicken, Saxon.]

A general term for the feather kind; a fowl. In common talk, fowl is used for the larger, and bird for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and bird of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
To birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And birds of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden.*

There are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

BI'RBOLT. n. f. [from bird and bolt, or arrow.]

An arrow, broad at the end, to be shot at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for birdbolts that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RD'AGE. n. f. [from bird and cage.] An enclosure with interstitial spaces made of wire or wicker in which birds are kept.

Bi'dages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BI'RD'CATCHER. n. f. [from bird and catch.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a birdcatcher, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RD'ER. n. f. [from bird.] A birdcatcher.

BIRDING. n. f. [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll a birding together. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDING-PIECE. n. f. [from bird and piece.]

A fowling piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces; creep into the kill hole. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RD'LIME. n. f. [from bird and lime.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantane, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good birdlime. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make birdlime of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With stores of gather'd glue, contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not birdlime, or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heav'n's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural birdlime, or liquid glue. *Grew.*

BI'RD'MAN. n. f. [from bird and man.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the birdman drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RD'S-CHERRY. n. f. [pulsatilla Theophrastus.] A plant.

BI'RDSEYE. n. f. [aknis, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSEYE.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. f.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSSTARES. *n. f.* [*aracus*,] A plant. *Dict.*

BI'RDS TONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'ROANDER. *n. f.* [*chenalopex*,] A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. f.* A fish; the same with the turbot; which see.

BIRTH. *n. f.* [*heopð*, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy birth, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.

Shakespeare's King John.

In Spain, our springs like old mens children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.
Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly birth. *Spenser.*

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian birth deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of birth. *Shakespeare.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;

Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be

A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,

A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production; used of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe

Unfather'd heirs and loathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*

That poets are far rarer births than kings,

Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who of themselves

Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,

Produce prodigious births, of body or mind. *Milton.*

She, for this many thousand years,

Seems to have practis'd with much care,

To frame the race of woman fair;

Yet never could a perfect birth

Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest birth

Flies, mark'd by heaven, a fugitive o'er earth,

Prior.

The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,

And wealthy births, confess the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the birth, till it

is able to lift for itself, *Aldison.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess,

Who after years of barrenness,

The highly favour'd Joseph bore

To him that serv'd for her before;

And at her next birth, much like thee,

Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance be-

tween ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a

birth. Also the proper place aboard for the mess

to put their chests, &c. is called the birth of that

mess. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in,

is called a birth. *Harris.*

BI'RTDAY. *n. f.* [from birth and day.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,

Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld

Birth-day of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was

born, annually observed.

This is my birth-day; as this very day

Was Cælius born. *Shakespeare.*

They tell me, 'tis my birthday, and I'll keep it

With double pomp of sadness:

'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me

breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,

Whose cloaths returning birth-day claims. *Prior.*

BIRTHDOM. *n. f.* [This is erroneously, I think,

printed in *Shakespeare's birthdom*. It is derived from

birth and dom. See DOM; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.]
Privilege of birth.

Let us rather

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,

Bestride our down-fall birthdom. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RTNIGHT. *n. f.* [from birth and night.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

Th' angelick song in Bethlehem field,

On thy birthnight, that sung the Saviour born.

Paradise Regained.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any

one's birth.

A youth more glittering than a birthnight beau. *Pope.*

BI'RTPLACE. *n. f.* [from birth and place.] Place

where any one is born.

My birthplace hate I, and my love's upon

This enemy's town. *Shakespeare.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we

have been charged with, upon the score of our

birthplace and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTRIGHT. *n. f.* [from birth and right.] The

rights and privileges to which a man is born; the

right of the first-born.

Thy blood and virtue

Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness

Shares with thy birthright. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast been found

By merit, more than birthright, Son of God. *Milton.*

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,

But will preserve the birthright of my passion. *Ormsby.*

While no hafeness in this breast I find,

I have not lost the birthright of my mind. *Dryden.*

To say, that liberty and property are the birth-

right of the English nation, but that if a prince in-

trudes them by illegal methods, we must upon no

pretence resist, is to confound governments. *Addison.*

BIRTHSTRANGL'D. *adj.* [from birth and stran-

gle.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of birthstrangled babe,

Ditch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. f.* [from birth and wort; I

suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. *Arist-*

otachia, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BISCOTIN. *n. f.* [French.] A confection made

of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. *n. f.* [from bis, twice, Lat. and cuis,

baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried

to sea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The biscuit also in the ships, especially in the

Spanish gallees, was grown hoary, and unwhole-

some. *Kneller's Hist.*

Many have been cured of dropsies by absti-

nence from drinks, eating dry biscuit, which creates

no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times

a-day. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and

sugar, made by the confectioners.

To BI'SECT. *v. a.* [from binus and seco, to cut,

Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon bisecteth the globe into two

equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BISECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A geomet-

rical term, signifying the division of any quan-

tity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. f.* [from *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons

formed *biscop*, which was afterwards softened

into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendent, of

religious matters in the Christian church.

Ayliff's Parergon.

You shall find him well accompany'd

With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*. *Shakespeare.*

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends,

they cannot do God a greater service, than to de-

stroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently uni-

versal government of the church by *bishops*. *K. Charles.*

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and fe-

lony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands

of his bishoprick remain still in the church. *South.*

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would

observe, that there is no natural connection be-
tween the sacred office and the letters or sound;
for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office,
though there is not one letter alike in them.

Watts's Logick.

BI'SHOP. *n. f.* A cant word for a mixture of
wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,

Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,

They'll make a sweet *bishop*, when gentle folks

sup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To con-

firm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,

Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Denne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. f.* [*biscoprice*, Saxon.] The

diocese of a bishop; the district over which the

jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power

in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under

some bishop and *bishoprick*, of this realm.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as

a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise

neither to persist in refusing. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed

preferments in the church, and were sometimes

promoted to *bishopricks* themselves.

Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England Man.

BI'SHOPSWOOD. [*ammi*, Lat.] The name of a

plant.

BISK. *n. f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made

by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,

And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,

Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,

But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen

dish. *King.*

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. f.* The same as *marcasite*; a hard,

white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline

nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recre-

mentitious matter thrown off in the formation of

tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it

usually contains some silver. There is an artificial

bismuth made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BI'SSENTILE. *n. f.* [from bis and *sextilis*, Lat.]

Leap year; the year in which the day, arising

from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred

and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven

minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time,

deprave the compute; and this was the occasion

of *bissexile* or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissex-*

tile, or intercalary day: called *bissexile*, because

the sixth of the calends of March is twice re-

peated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from by and

fin.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled

queen,

Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames

With *bisson* rheum? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conspectivities glean

out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

BI'STRE. *n. f.* [French.] A colour made of

chimney foot boiled, and then diluted with water;

used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. f.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] The name of a

plant called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. f.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's

instrument used in making incisions, of which

there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns

like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has

the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury*

is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the

inside. *Chambers.*

BISULCOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-

footed.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being

bisulcus, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with

open eyes, as other *bisulcus* animals.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BIT. *n. f.* [*bicol*, Saxon.] Signifies the whole

machine of all the iron appendances of a bridle.

the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the trancheil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their bit, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grafs. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws, The needful bits and curbs of headstrong steeds. *Shakespeare.*

He hath the bit between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stillingfleet.*

Unus'd to the restraint Of curbs and bits, and fleetier than the winds. *Addison.*

BIT. *n. f.* [from bite.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants

This night englutted! *Shakespeare.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every bit they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good bits, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbutnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd, And to the table sent the smoking lard, A fav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't, That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thousands, what with better wit You purchase as you want, and bit by bit. *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round bits of copper, to every subject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. A bit the better or worse. In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a bit clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbutnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *n. f.* [bitch, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a bitch wolf fuck did yield To two young babes. *Spenser.*

I have been credibly informed, that a bitch will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman,

Him you'll call a dog, and her a bitch. *Pope.*

John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant bit of a wife. *Arbutnot.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I bit; part. pass. I have bit, or bitten, [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog, Though he had bit me, should have stood that night

Against my fire. *Shakespeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these, Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,

Too intricate to unloose. *Shakespeare.*

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakespeare.*

He falls; his arms upon his body found, And with his bloody teeth he bites the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Taylor.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would bite off my nose. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang, And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;

Which when it bites and blows upon my body, Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakespeare.*

Full fifty years harnes'd in rugged steel, I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,

And the feverer heats of parching summer. *Roscoe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes; One praises, one instructs, another bites. *Roscom.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good biting faulchion, I would have made them skip. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or biting. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay, An honest factor stole a gem away:

He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit, So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have conversed with you, they would have been strangely bit, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the bites of the never-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that splits the rocks, Are half so harmful as the greedy flocks:

Their venom'd bite, and scars indented on the stocks. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a bite. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er so wise, He may be caught with soper lies;

For take it in its proper light, 'Tis just what coxcombs call a bite. *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BITER. *n. f.* [from bite.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no biters. *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold biter. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A biter is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave. *Spaflator.*

BITTACLE. *n. f.* or BINNACLE. A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BITTEN. *partic. pass.* [from To bite; which see.]

BITTER. *adj.* [biren, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot acrid, biting taste, like worm-wood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though a man in a fever should, from fugar, have a bitter taste, which at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of bitter, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn, Unseparable, shall within this hour, On a dissension of a doit, break out

To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. *Colossians.*

The word of God, instead of a bitter, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Spratt.*

3. Calamitous; miserable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave Is only bitter to me, only dying;

Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakespeare.*

A dire induction am I witness to:

And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. *Shakespeare.*

And shun the bitter consequence: for know, The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die. *Paradise Lost.*

Tell him, that if I bear my bitter fate, 'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly, And shun the bitter blast, and wheel about the sky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me, And, in the breath of bitter words, let's smother My damned son. *Shakespeare.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul? *Job.*

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is bitter worm-wood, there are bitter words, there are bitter enemies, and a bitter cold morning. *Watts's Logic.*

BITTERGOURD. *n. f.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BITTERLY. *adv.* [from bitter.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

I so lively acted with my tears, That my poor mistress, moved therewithal, Wept bitterly. *Shakespeare.*

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying That rigid score. *Milton.*

3. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure bitterly the errors of their zeal. *Spratt.*

BITTERN. *n. f.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called bumping. See BITTOUR.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the bittern. *Walton.*

So that scarce The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulph'd, To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomson.*

BITTERN. *n. f.* [from bitter.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and is used in the preparation of Epistol salt. *Qui cy.*

BITTERNESS. *n. f.* [from bitter.]

1. A bitter taste.

The idea of whiteness, or bitterness, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The bitterness and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits, Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,

His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shakespeare.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more bitterness and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of bitterness. *Shakespeare.*

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first-born. *Zach.*

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their

the'r natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wake.*

I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd.

My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope.*

BITTERSWEET. *n. f.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South.*

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts.*

BITTERVETCH. *n. f.* [from *eruum*, Lat.] A plant. **BITTERWORT.** *n. f.* [from *gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOR. *n. f.* [from *butour*, Fr. *ardea fellaris*, Lat.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; [See **BITTERN**] but perhaps as properly *bittor*.

Then to the waters brink she laid her head; And, as a *bittor* bumps within a reed, To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See **BITUMEN**.

Mix with these Mean pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume, Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitumen*. *May.*

BITUMEN. *n. f.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the *Alphatit* in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground, With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.* *Bitumen* is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

BIVALVE. *adj.* [from *linus* and *valve*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters; a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVALVULA. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BIXWORT. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

BIZANTINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden.*

TO BLAB. *v. a.* [from *blabber*, Dutch.] 1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, babbling, and remorseful day, Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out, Ere the *blabbing* eastern front,

The nice morn on the Indian steep,

From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breasts no windores, To publish what he does within doors;

Nor what dark secrets there inhabit, Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art, Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryden.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very indices of the fa-

thers cannot escape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* so great a truth. *Stillinger.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds

The blackest of all female deeds;

Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,

Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell; in a good sense: not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,

That *blab'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,

Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakespeare.*

TO BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;

When my tongue *blab*s, then let mine eyes not

see. *Shakespeare.*

BLAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tattler; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd

Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,

Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded

All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Nelson.*

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *LeStrange.*

I should have gone about shewing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLABBER. *n. f.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a tattler.

TO BLABBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLABBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See **BLOBBERLIPPED.**

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind,

and there was a great rain. *Kings.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;

Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakespeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,

Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;

And will to France, hoping the consequence

Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shaksf.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew

To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.]

Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd*

night, Give me my Romeo. *Shakespeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,

White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,

Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. f.* [from *lanthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. f.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business, is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. f.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.]

A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. f.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece Of ammunition bread and cheese,

And fat *black-puddings*, proper food

For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The

staff belonging to the order of the garter; so

called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand.

He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell.*

BLACK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,

The hue of dungeons, and the frown of night. *Shakespeare.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:

But rise, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy perish'd

lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air,

which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*

TO BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make

black; to blacken.

Blackening over the paper with ink, not only the

ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper,

that I could not burn before, we quickly set on

fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,

And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addison.*

BLACKAMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A

man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a

lion, than of a nurse, or a cat.

BLACKBERRIED Heath. [from *empetrum*, Lat.] The

name of a plant.

BLACKBERRY Bush. *n. f.* [from *rubus*, Lat.] A species of bramble.

BLACKBERRY. *n. f.* The fruit of the blackberry bush.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that

stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that

same dogfox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakespeare.*

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood;

How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,

And fearless at the glittering fauchion smil'd. *Gay.*

BLACKBIRD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The

name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches,

blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought

The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

TO BLACKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand

blacken'd by crows. *Prior.*

While the long fun'ral *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's

servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but pre-

sently after grew, and spread, and *blacken'd* the

face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To

1. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king, upon the swording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape.
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*
To *BLACKEN*. *v. a.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLACKISH. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*

BLACKMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa;
nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

More to west

The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton.*
BLACKNESS. *n. f.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every fort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spot, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,

To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,

More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLACKSMITH. *n. f.* [from *black* and *smith*.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Hawth.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for a *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Speator.*

BLACKTAIL. *n. f.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruff*, or *popes*. See *POPE*. *Dry.*

BLACKTHORN. *n. f.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The same with the *sloe*. See *PLUM*, of which it is a species.

BLADDER. *n. f.* [*bladder*, Saxon; *blad*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Kay.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys, that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers, in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT. *n. f.* [*staphyladendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA. *n. f.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLADE. *n. f.* [*blæt*, *bled*, Sax. *blad*, Fr.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed.

This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dew drops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE. *n. f.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *Fairy Queen.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Poll to her fibre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brags displays
A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brick man, either fierce or gay, called for in contempt. So we say *little* for courage.

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll
take upon you to judge of these blades by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I prithee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE of the Shoulder. *n. f.* The bone called by *BLADEBONE*.

anatomists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *blade-bone*. *Pope.*

To *BLADE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish, or fit with a blade.

BLADED. *adj.* [from *blad*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glafs,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* glafs. *Shakespeare.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dry.*

BLAIN. *n. f.* [*blægene*, Sax. *blæn*, Dutch.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop

Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imbosc,
And all his people. *Milton.*

When'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLAMABLE. *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLAMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLAMABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Asyliffe.*

To *BLAME*. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate!
'Tis true your duty to me it became;
But praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me for making use here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.
Tomoreus he *blam'd* of inconsiderate rashness,
for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confess'd to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hobbs.*

I unspeak mine own detraction: here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hurt. Not now in use.

Therewith upon his crest,
With rigour to outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him
fairly blest. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a noun or a verb, but I conceive it to be the noun.

To *blame*, in French, a tort; culpable; deserving of censure.

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were to *blame* in the manner? *Stirling fleet.*

Now we should hold them much to *blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLAMEFUL. *adv.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord too much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakespeare.*

BLAMELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him
blameless unto God. *Wisdom, x. 5.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.
We will be *blameless* of this thine oath. *Job, ii. 17.*

BLAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacity, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any.

BLAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferior agent. *Hammond.*

BLAMER. *n. f.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer. *La.*

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In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denizond a stranger, who mistaught
By blamers of the times they marr'd, hath fought
Virtues in corners. *Deane.*

BLAMEWORTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.]
Culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or cen-
sure.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet
this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any
such blame. *Hooker.*

TO BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other col-
our to white.

You can behold such fights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakespeare.*
A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of use;
and we have set down the practice of tradesmen
who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to vir-
tue. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.
Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun,
and a few *blanch'd* almonds. *Wise.*

3. To flur; to balk; to pass over; to shift
away. Not now in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs
and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one
might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger.

You are not transported in an action that warms
the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or
take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

TO BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak
soft.

Optimifilii mortui; books will speak plain,
when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLANCHER. *n. f.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener.

BLAND. *adj.* [*blundus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gen-
tle.

In her face excuse
Came prologue; and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus ad-
dressed. *Milton.*

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

TO BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blandire*, Lat.] To smooth;
to soften. I have met with this word in no other
passage.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With *blandid*'d parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night,
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.

BLANDISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *blandid*; *blandi-*
tia, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by
gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
'Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these cowering low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would
use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words,
where he desired to effect or persuade any thing
that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him *Dido* now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where *Juno* reigns.

In order to bring those infidels within the wide
circle of whiggish community, neither *blandid*-
ments nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blank*, Fr.-derived by *Mexage*
from *Albanus*, thus: *Albanus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*,
biancus, *bianco*, *blankus*, *blancus*, *blank*; by others,
from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in
conformity to which, the Germans have *blanker*,
to *shine*; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the English,
blacch, to *whiten*.]

1. White.

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To the *blank* moon

Her office they prefer'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all
marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable arti-
cles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than
blank paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; sub-
dued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blank-*
ed, or missed.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank*
verse shall halt for it. *Shakespeare.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick
parts;

Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts.

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to
support the expression, is extremely difficult to
such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and
yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from
you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which
has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*.

My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakespeare.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize.

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;

I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks
or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shakespeare.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*

Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd.

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not
blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of
grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow or shot is
directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it
was marked with white. Now disused.

Slander,

Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,

Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakespeare.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*

And level of my brain. *Shakespeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,

For my free speech. *Shakespeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

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TO BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him

Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Milton.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that
his soul remains, how will this man be amazed,
and *blanked*? *Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the gover-
nour at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled.

BLANKET. *n. f.* [*blankette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven,
spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet,
for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakespeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side
or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-
bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave
your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your
feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanket*.

TO BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or
contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what lane, but
knows

Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketing*s, and blows?

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank
manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with
confusion.

TO BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow,
to roar. *Skinner.*

TO BLASPHEME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of
God.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accus'd,

And does *blaspheme* his breed. *Shakespeare.*

Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

TO BLASPHEME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of *blaspheming* Jew. *Shakespeare.*

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and
compelled them to *blaspheme*. *Acts.*

BLASPHEMER. *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch
that speaks of God in impious and irreverent
terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor,
and injurious. *1 Timothy.*

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly
reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really
despises him for his cowardly base silence. *South.*

Deny the curst *blasphemer*'s tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLASPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.] It is
usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable,
but used by *Milton* with it on the second.] Im-
piously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cause full wrath which thou can't not resist;

Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound,
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst

For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous*? *Milton.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without hav-
ing his ears grated with horrid and *blasphemous*
oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a chris-
tian,

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tian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous assertion in the face of the world as this! *South.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLASPHEMY. *n. f.* [from *blaspheme*.] *Blasphemy*, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set, I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly; But fly you must. *Shakespeare.*

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. f.* [from *blæst*, Sax. *blāst*, Germ. *to blow*.]

1. A gust or puff of wind. They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them.

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

Welcome, then, Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace; The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds, Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*, And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The found made by blowing any instrument of wind music.

In peace there's nothing to becomes a man, As modest stillness and humility; But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakespeare.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast* Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar, Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess founding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential: from the verb *To blast*.

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job.*

TO BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty, You fenuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful fun, To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man, Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin! *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shakespeare.*

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted, The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit, Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall Corroding ev'ry thought, and *blasting* all Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my

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word, when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoshaphat, king of Judea, endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arbutnot.*

5. To confound; to strike with terror.

Trumpeters, With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears; Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

BLASTMENT. *n. f.* [from *blast*.] *Blast*; sudden stroke of infection. Not now in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth, Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakespeare.*

BLATANT. *adj.* [*blatant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

TO BLATTER. *v. n.* [from *blatere*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTERATION. *n. f.* [*blatteratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. f.* [*albunus*.] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *n. f.* [*blare*, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

—The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light, A *blaze* of glory that forbids the fight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field! How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield! What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame, The people's praise, if always praise unmixed? *Miller.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose.

TO BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main, Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

TO BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a steadfast mind, This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends, Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakespeare.*

When beggars die there are no comets seen; The heavens themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakespeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such music worthiest were to *blaze* The peerless height of her immortal praise, Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond The fons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*, Fearless of danger, like a petty god I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whose follies *blaz'd* about, to all are known, And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

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But, mortals know, 'tis still our greatest pride, To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.

This, in ancient times, was called a *fierce*; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a *fierce*, sable, between two *fierces*, or. *Peacocks.*

BLAZER. *n. f.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd, Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime; His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard, When cause requir'd, but never out of time; Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenser.*

TO BLAZON. *v. a.* [*blazonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form; So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set for show.

O thou goddess, Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st* In these two princely boys! they are as gentle As zephyrs blowing below the violet, Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakespeare.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens, And, in the essential vesture of creation, Does bear all excellency. *Shakespeare.*

5. To blaze about: to make public.

What's this but libelling against the senate, And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shakespeare.*

BLAZON. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacocks.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakespeare.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman—I'll be sworn thou art; Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit, Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakespeare.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

BLAZONRY. *n. f.* [from *blazon*.] The art of *blazoning*.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

TO BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws; And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shakespeare.*

Should I not seek The clemency of some more temperate clime, To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd, Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

TO BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shakespeare.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd; And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind; Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*

The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense; Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse, Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast. *Thomson.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [*blac*, *blac*, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

Intreat the North To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. *Shakespeare.*

The

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.

Milton.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak*
and barren prospects.

Addison.

Say will ye blest the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more?

Pope.

BLEAK. *n. f.* [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak*
colour.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or fresh water sprat, is ever in mo-
tion, and therefore called by some the river swal-
low. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea water
green; his belly white and shining like the moun-
tain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best
season in August.

Walton.

BLEAKNESS. *n. f.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness;
chiliness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked,
without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as
the armies of the northern nations keep the field
all winter.

Addison.

BLEAKY. *adj.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold;
chill.

On shrubs they browse, and on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramblecrop.

Dryden.

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaar*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.
It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes.

Bacon.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast
the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear*
eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun.

L'Estrange.

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin.

Dryden.

When thou shalt see the *blear* eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech.

Dryden.

2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which
makes dimness.

Thus I hurl

My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentations.

Milton.

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery; or sore with
rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* fights
Are spectacles to see him.

Shakespeare.

The Dardanians wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
Th' issue of th' exploit.

Shakespeare.

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil to stay from school;
Averse to pains.

Dryden.

2. To dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument,
To *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security.

Raleigh.

BLEAREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bleared*.] The state
of being *bleared*, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edge of the eye-
lids, makes a *blearedness*.

Wise man.

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [*blætan*, Sax.] To cry as a
sheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i'th'
fun,

And *bleat* the one at th' other.

Shakespeare.

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

While on sweet grafs her *bleating* charge does
lie,

Our happy lover feeds upon her eye.

Reformation.

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares
bleat

Within the lion's den?

Dryden.

BLEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a
sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep.

Chapman.

BLEB. *v. f.* [*blæan*, to swell, Germ.] A blister.

Skinner.

BLEB. *preterite* and *particip.* [from *To bleed*.]
To BLEED. *v. n. pret.* I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*ble-*
ban, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.
I *bled* inwardly for my lord.

Shakespeare.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee!

Shakespeare.

Many, upon the seeing of others *bleed*, or
strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to
faint, as if they *bled*.

Bacon.

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?

Pope.

3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a
fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any
thing that drops from some body on incision, as
blood from an animal.

For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow.

Pope.

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood
from.

That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a simple vote.

Pope.

BLEIT. } *adj.* Bathful. It is used in Scot-
BLATE. } land, and the bordering counties.

To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, Junius;
from *blame*, white, Fr. Skinner.]

1. To mark with any deformity.
Likelier that my outward face might have been
disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind
could have been thus *blemish'd*.

Sidney.

2. To defame; to tarnish with respect to repu-
tation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet, if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware.

Dryden.

Those, who, by concerted defamations, endea-
vour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicat-
ed guilt of slander and perjury.

Addison.

BLEMISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution
of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it
be done to him again.

Leviticus.

Open it so from the eye-lid, that you divide not
that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless
blemish.

Wise man.

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

That you have been earnest, should be no *ble-*
misht or discredit at all unto you.

Hooker.

And if we shall neglect to propagate these
blest dispositions, what others can undertake it,
without some *blemish* to us, some reflection on our
negligence?

Spratt.

None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of
an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie open
to the same censures; raising applause to them-
selves, for resembling a person of an exalted re-
putation, though in the blameable parts of his
character.

Addison.

3. A foil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted
a *blemish*.

Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to
solemnize.

Sidney.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal.

Fairy Queen.

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the
church of England, and unto churches abroad an
ornament?

Hooker.

Not a hair perish'd;
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fresher than before.

Shakespeare.

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought.

Waller.

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make.

Dryden.

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a
beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of deri-
sion.

Addison.

To BLEND. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back;
to give way: not used.

I'll observe his looks;

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*,
I know my course.

Shakespeare.

Patience herself, what goddess ere she be,
Doth lesser *blend* at sufferance than I do.

Shakespeare.

Hold you ever to our special drift;
Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to that,
As cause doth minister.

Shakespeare.

To BLEND. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct.
Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even
ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses
of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants fight,
and dead their shot.

Carew.

To BLEND. *v. a. preter.* I *blended*; anciently,
blent. [*blentan*, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.
'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.

Shakespeare.

The mission taught by the ancients is too slight
or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hy-
pothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes
of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if
they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blend-*
ed but not united.

Boyle.

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*.

Dryden.

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And *blended* lie the oppressor and th' oppress'd.

Pope.

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten way,
the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves
by disordered and confused mixture.

Hooker.

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This fig-
nification was anciently much in use, but is now
wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of reason was with rage *yblent*.

Fairy Q.

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abase the high heroick spirit.

Fairy Q.

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.

Spenser.

BLENDER. *n. f.* [from *To blend*.] The person
that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*. See
BLEND.

To BLESS. *v. a. preterite* and *participle*, *blest*
or *blis*. [*blessan*, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make suc-
cessful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest*;
It *blest* him that gives, and him that takes.

Shakespeare.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blest* time; for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality.

Shakespeare.

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and
the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in
any age, for so long time together, have been
blest with.

Glarendon.

Happy this isle, with such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast?

Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But the return'd no more, to *blest* his longing eyes.

Dryden.

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Blest, to both nations this auspicious hour.

Dryden.

2. To wish happiness to another; to pro-
nounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing werewith Moses the
man of God *blest* the children of Israel, be-
fore his death.

Deuteronomy.

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He *blest*, and brake, and gave the loaves.

Matthew.

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received;
to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents
natural, and he both the creator and worker of
all in all, alone to be *blest*, adored, and honoured
by all for ever.

Hooker.

But *tho'st* be that great pow'r, that hath us
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.

5. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to signify the same as *to wave*; *to brandish*; *to flourish*. This signification is taken from an old rite of our Romish ancestors, who *blest* a field directed their hands in quick succession to all parts of it.

Whom when the prince to battle new address'd,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.

BLESSED, particip. adj. [from *To bless*]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.
2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

All generations shall call me *blest*.

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

BLESSED Thistle. [*oniscus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLESSEDLY, adv. [from *blest*.] Happily.
This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so *blestly* procur'd their meeting.

BLESSEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *blest*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm,
Admired the *blestness* of it, that it could bear
Love without the sense of pain.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then; he felt himself,
And found the *blestness* of being little.

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in fingle *blestness*.

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace,
Passes into glory, *blestness*, and immortality.

4. Divine favour.

BLESSER, *n. f.* [from *blest*.] He that blest,
or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently,
and return it to God, the giver of the gift,
or *blesser* of the action.

BLESSING, *n. f.* [from *blest*.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetic and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blest*.

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *blings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind.

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blings* of society.

A just and wise magistrate is a *bling* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *bling* which includes all other *blings* whatsoever, that relate to this life.

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Blessing upon you!

I had most need of *bling*, and Amen
Shook in my throat.

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *bling* may come upon thee from them.

He shall receive the *bling* from the Lord.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blings* and compliments

both from those who give, and those who receive.

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *bling* that is brought to thee.

BLEST, *præterite* and *participle*. [from *blest*.]

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!

Blest in thy genius, in thy love too, *blest*!

BLEW. The *præterite* from *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder.

BLEWME, *n. f.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLIGHT, *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*; but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complain'd to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteem'd it some *blight* of the spring.

2. Any thing nipping, or blating.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory.

To BLIGHT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men.

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings.

But left harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach.

BLIND, *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Without sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of things through a staff.

Those other two equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!

Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Teresias, and Phineas, prophets old.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors to their own defects are *blind*;
Hast thou, but Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back.

3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head.

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer.

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out.

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood?

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light.

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gulf,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led.

6. *Blind Vessels*. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her scornful eyes!
Of whose hand have I received any bribe
to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will retort
it.

A *blind* guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much greater.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye.

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, *blind* be *blinded* more.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavour'd, with all his art, to *blind* and confound.

BLIND, *n. f.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary words.

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other.

To BLINDFOLD, *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.]

To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face.

BLINDFOLD, *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unawares,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought desier'd,

But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares.

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black?

The women will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature.

BLINDLY, *adv.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed.

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense.

3. Without judgment or direction.

How seas and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gathered in this goodly ball.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *n. f.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day.

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open.

BLINDNESS, *n. f.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of sight.

I will finite every house of the people with *blindness*.

2. Ignorance.

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts are into blindness led,
And kept from looking on the lightfome day.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly and blindness only could refuse.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these
simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and
difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but
our own blindness and ignorance.

BLINDNETTLE. *n. f.* [*scrofularia*.] A plant.

BLINDSIDE. *n. f.* [from *blind* and *side*.] Weak-
ness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one
of his blindnesses; the best of men, I fear, are not
without them.

BLINDWORM. *n. f.* [*cæcilia*, from *blind* and
worm.] A small viper, called likewise a flow
worm; believed not to be venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not feen;

Newts and blindworms, do no wrong;

Come not near our fairy queen.

The greater flow worm, called also the blind-
worm, is commonly thought to be blind, because
of the littleness of his eyes.

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So pollick, as if one eye

Upon the other were a spy;

That to trepan the one to think

The other blind, both strove to blink.

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a blinking ideot.

Sweet and lovely wall

Shew me thy chink, to blink through with mine

eyne.

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;

One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame.

BLINKARD. *n. f.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and emi-
nent stars, in others few of any remarkable great-
ness, and, in some, none but blinkards, and obscure
ones.

BLISS. *n. f.* [*blisse*, Sax. from *blissarian*, to
rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessed-
ness; felicity; generally used of the happiness of
blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I
am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery
into bliss.

Dim sadness did not spare

That time celestial viages; yet, mix'd

With pity, violat'd not their bliss.

With me

All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and bliss.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;

Bliss is the fame in subject or in king.

BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.] Full of
joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of blissful joy,

He nought forgot.

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are depri-
vation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face.

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,

Uninterrupted joy, unrivall'd love,

In blissful solitude.

So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,

And steal thyself from life by slow decays.

First in the fields I try the sylvan strains,

Nor blush to sport in Windfor's blissful plains.

BLISSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Happily.

BLISSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *blissful*.] Happi-
ness; fulness of joy.

To BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful.

BLISTER. *n. f.* [*blister*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from
the cutis, and filled with ferous blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with blisters plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.

I found a great blister drawn by the garlick, but
had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but
filled again by next night.

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a
film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a
blister.

To BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise
in blisters.

If I prove honeymouth let my tongue blister,

And never to my red look'd anger be

The trumpet any more.

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,

Which blister when they touch thee.

To BLISTER. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn,
or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,

Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,

Hath blister'd her report.

2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

I blister'd the legs and thighs; but was too late;

he died howling.

BLITHE. *adj.* [*blithe*, Saxon.] Gay; airy; mer-
ry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the counte-
nance of our enemies; and, according to the
blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye shew-
eth some other fuitable token either of dislike or
approbation.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,

And be you blithe and bonny.

For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that
seem'd

Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay;

Yet empty of all good.

To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad:

Empress! the way is ready, and not long.

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,

And the mower whets his scythe.

Should he return, that troop to blithe and bold,

Precipitant in fear would wing their flight.

BLITHELY. *adv.* [from *blithe*.] in a blithe man-
ner.

BLITHESS. } *n. f.* [from *blithe*.] The

BLITHESSOMNESS. } quality of being blithe.

BLITHESSOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface

The blithsome year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits

Are widow'd.

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To

swell, or make turgid with wind: it has up, an

intensive particle.

His rude essays

Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise,

That he may get more bulk before he dies.

The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions,

levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but

be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent

virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like

big bellied women.

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to

bloat, from being warm grows cold, his fibres

grow weak.

BLOAT. *adj.* Swell'd with intemperance; tur-
gid.

The bloat king.

BLOATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidness;

swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, laziness, bloatedness, and scorbutical

spots, are symptoms of weak fibres.

BLOBBY. *n. f.* [from *blob*.] A word used in

some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy

substance, called a blobber, reputed noisome to the

fish.

BLOBBY. *n. f.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and

lip.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His blobberlips, and beetlebrows commend.

BLOBLIPPED. } *adj.* Having swelled or

BLOBBY. } thick lips.

A blobberipped shell, seemeth to be a kind of

mussel.

His person deformed to the highest degree; flat

nosed, and blobberipped.

BLOCK, *n. f.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than

long.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apotheosis consists of a groupe of fi-
gures, cut in the same block of marble, and rising

one above another.

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man un-
easy, when great ones are not in the way: for

want of a block he will stumble at a straw.

4. A rude piece of matter; in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an

image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet,

after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a di-
vine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from

being eaten by worms.

5. The piece of wood on which hats are

formed. Some old writers use *block* for the hat

itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat;

it ever changes with the next block.

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,

Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath.

At the instant of his death, having a long beard,

after his head was upon the block, he gently drew

his beard aside, and said, this hath not offended

the king.

I'll drag him thence,

Even from the holy altar to the block.

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righte-
ousness fake is our felicity, when he sees us run

to from it, that no crime is block enough in our

way to stop our flight?

8. A sea term for a pulley.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stu-
pidity.

The country is a desert, where the good

Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not understood;

There men become beasts, and prone to all evils;

In cities, blocks.

What tongueless blocks were they, would they

not speak?

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to inclose, so as to hinder egress;

to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by en-
crease of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have

it in their power to hurt or annoy.

They block the castle kept by Bertram;

But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it.

2. It has often up, to note closure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to

send some troops to block it up, from infesting the

great road.

The abbot raises an army, and blocks up the town

on the side that faces his dominions.

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *block* and *house*.] A

fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, com-
monly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with block-houses, and

that on the town's side fortified with ordnance.

Rocheater water reacheth far within the land,

and is under the protection of some block-houses.

BLOCK-TIN. *n. f.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the

tradesmen call that which is pure or unmixed, and

yet unwrought.

BLOCKADE. *n. f.* [from *block*.] A siege carried

on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon

the blockade of Olivenza.

Round the goddess's roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends.

Popr.
To BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar.

Popr.
BLOCKHEAD. *n. f.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead.

Shakespeare.
We idly fit like stupid blockheads,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.

Popr.
BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Stupid; dull.

Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures.

L'Estrange.
BLOCKISH. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let blockish Ajax draw
The fort to fight with Hector.

Shakespeare.
BLOCKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity; dullness.

BLOOMARY. *n. f.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine.

Dick.
BLOOMET. *n. f.* [I suppose for *blanket*.]
Our blanket livery's been all too fad

For tilke fame season, when all is yclad
With pleasure.

Spenser.
BLOOD. *n. f.* [blood, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat.

Genesis.
2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another:
But yet, thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter.

Shakespeare.
3. Family; kindred.

As many, and as well born bloods as those,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim.

Shaksp.
O! what a happiness it is to find
A friend of our own blood, a brother kind!

Waller.
According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole blood is preferred to the half blood.

Asyliffe.
4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them;
and not running in a blood, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family.

Dryden.
5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost
Give us a prince o' th' blood, a son of Priam,
In change of him.

Shakespeare.
6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding.

Shaksp.
7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they say, blood will have blood.

Shakespeare.
The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.

Genesis, iv. 10.
8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand?

2 Samuel, iv. 11.
9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a mussel, and could not, for his blood, break the shell to come at the fish.

L'Estrange.
10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.

Mat. xvi. 17.
11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot?

Hudibras.
12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged.

Bacon.
13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the blood of grapes.

Genesis, xlix. 11.
To BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And blood their points, to prove their partnership in war.

Dryden's Fables.
He was blooded up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands.

Addison.
2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were blooded in a yielded prey.

Sp. Somers.
3. To blood is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, blooded by the affections.

Bacon's Apophthegms.
By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.

Bacon's Hen. VII.
BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood sprinkled.

The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me.

Macbeth.
BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer blood-hot, which then he may drink safely.

Locke.
To BLOOD-LET. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed; to open a vein medically.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in blood-letting.

Arbutnot on Alim.
BLOOD-LETTER. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the blood-letter, who not considering the error, committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly.

Wise man.
BLOOD-STONE. *n. f.* [hematites; from *blood* and *stone*.] The name of a stone.

There is a stone, which they call the blood-stone, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attrition, and cooling of the spirits.

Bacon.
The blood-stone is green, spotted with a bright blood red.

Woodward on Fossils.
BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirsty*.] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his blood-thirsty blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads.

Fairy Queen.
The image of God the blood-thirsty have not; for God is charity and mercy itself.

Raleigh's History.
BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any blood-vessel that we were able to discover.

Addison's Spect.
BLOODFLOWER. *n. f.* [hemamibus, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *guiltiness*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet wer't not better, fair it to accord,

Than with bloodguiltiness to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhor'd.

Fairy Queen.
BLOODHOUND. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:
Thou zealous, publick bloodhound, hear and melt.

Dryden.
Where are these rav'ning bloodhounds, that pursue
In a full cry, gaping to swallow me?

Southern's Innocent Adult.
A bloodhound will follow the track of the per-

son he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase.

Arbutnot on Aliments.
And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a bloodhound, at his heels.

Swift.
BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelty.

I told the purfivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies
To-day at Pomfret, bloodily were butcher'd.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
This day the poet, bloodily inclin'd,
Has made me die, full fore against my mind.

Dryden.
BLO'ODINESS. *n. f.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its bloodiness; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any.

Sharp's Surgery.
BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for fums of gold,
The bloodless carcase of my Hector fold.

Dryden's Amad.
2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a bloodless conquest, finds
A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds.

Walker.
BLO'ODSHED. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred bloodshed, and tumultuous strife,

Unmanly murder, and unthriftly feath.

Fairy Q.
All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest,
Exempl'd by this heinous spectacle.

Shakespeare's King John.
A man under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgment upon murder and bloodshed, from what he does when his revenge is over.

South.
2. Slaughter; waste of life.

So by him Caesar got the victory,
Through great bloodshed, and many a sad assay.

Fairy Queen.
Of wars and bloodshed, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretell.

Dryden's Tyrant Love.
BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. f.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living,
slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a bloodshedder.

Eccles. xxxiv. 22.
BLO'ODSHOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *shot*.]

BLO'ODSHOTTEN. *adj.* Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats
would try,

When redd'ning clouds reflect his bloodshot eye.

Garth.
BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned bloodsuckers!

Shakespeare's Richard III.
The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a bloodsucker, a murderer, and a parricide.

Hayes.
BLO'ODWIT. *n. f.* A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. *n. f.* A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; Murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, the made them perfect in that bloody art.

Sidney.
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Thou bloodier villain,
Than terms can give thee out.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Alas!

Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame;
These are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The bloody fact

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,
Lose no reward; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The bloodiest vengeance which he could pursue,
Would be a trifle to my loss of you.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.

Pope's W. Forest.

BLOODY-FLUX. *n. f.* The dysentery; a disease
in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood,
and suppreting perspiration, produces giddiness,
sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, bloody
fluxes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from bloody and mind.]
Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been
at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not
the power to bring it out, for fear of this bloody-
minded colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

BLOOM. *n. f.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloom*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the
fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her bloom, extracting liquid sweet.

Paradise Lost.

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening bloom: was ev'ry bough. *Dry.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around.

Pope.

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any
thing improving, and ripening to higher perfec-
tion.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in bloom, your age in its decay.

Dryden's Aurengz.

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes
newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron
wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To Bloom. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was
budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed
blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers, xvii. 8.*

It is a common experience, that if you do not
pull off some blossoms the first time a tree
blossoms, it will blossom itself to death.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when
the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable
affection blossomed them, no man could justly have
condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years.

Pope's Epistles.

O greatly blest'd with every blooming grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace.

Pope's Odyssey.

BLOOMY. *adj.* [from bloom.] Full of blossoms;
flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.

Milton.

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her bloomy beauties on the genial bed,

But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry bloomy spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLOW. *n. f.* [from blow.] Act of blowing;
blast: an expressive word, but not now used.

Out rush, with an unmeasur'd roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps:
Others to either's blow. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLOSSOM. *n. f.* [*blor-me*, Sax.] The flower

that grows on any plant, previous to the seed
or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blis-
soms*, which are not much regarded in themselves,
but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:

Thus are my blossoms blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

The pulling off many of the blossoms of a fruit tree,
doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To his green ears your censure you would suit,
Not blast the blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dry.*

To Blossom. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put
forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow, blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Although the figtree shall not blossom, neither
shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in
the Lord. *Habb. iii. 17.*

The want of rain at blossoming time, often oc-
casions the dropping off of the blossoms, for want
of sap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blotter*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by
covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him by new act of parliament,
To blot out me, and put his own son in.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot.
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it
impossible to make the best use of it, while he
writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correct-
ing, or blotting out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertram, oh! no more my foe, but brother:
One act like this blots out a thousand crimes. *Dry.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the
understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor
blot out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or ob-
literate, the images which the objects produce.

Locke.

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull
of ink, which will sooner blot, than make any
fair letter. *Ascham.*

O sweet Portia!
Hear are a few of the unpleasantest words
That ever blotted paper. *Shaksf. Merch. of Venice.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unkitt that threaten'g unkind brow;
It blots thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shaksf. Taming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.

Dryden's Aeneid.

For mercy's sake, restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat founding brass in vain.

Cowley.

BLOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace;
a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continu-
ally in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus. xx. 24.*

A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a strain
of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the
turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies
open to be taken up; whence to hit a blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a
blot which may so easily be hit.

Dryden's Dedication, Aeneid.

BLOTCH. *n. f.* [from blot.] A spot or pustule
upon the skin.

Spots and blotches, of several colours and figures,
straggling over the body; some are red, others
yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the
smoke; as *blot.d* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. f.* [*blow*, Dutch.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's
blows. *Shaksf. King Lear.*

Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to the ear,
As will a chefnut. *Shaksf. Taming of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt, commonly finding
a return of equal scorn, blows were fastened
upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Affuage your thirst of blood, and strike the
blow. *Dryden.*

4. An act of hostility; blows are used for com-
bat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

Unarm'd if I should go,
What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a blow.

Pope.

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous blow. *Jerem.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the blow. *Parnell.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town;
but if they are once defeated, they lose a province
at a blow. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs
in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the blows of flies,
His brags inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's II.*

To Blow. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. *blown*. [*blapan*, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at
his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus. xliii. 16.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they
are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and
when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the
moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally
with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there
was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If it blows a happy gale, we must set up all our
sails, though it sometimes happens, that our na-
tural heat is more powerful than our care and cor-
rectness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and
blowing, and looking wildly. *Shakespeare.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot blow. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of
blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've
e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan blow. *Par. Lost.*

There let the prating organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall blow with the trumpet. *Job.*

When ye blow an alarm, then the camps that
lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numbers.*

7. To blow over. To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they blow over divers times, yet
may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays.*

Waller.

B L O

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*
But those clouds being now happily *blown over*,
and our sun clearly shining out again, I have re-
covered the relapse. *Denham.*
8. To *blow up*. To fly into the air by the force
of gunpowder.
On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines
blow up; and it is thought they were destroyed on
purpose by some of their men. *Tatler.*
To *Blow*. *v. a.*
1. To drive by the force of the wind; with a
particle to fix the meaning.
Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown*
down,
Though cattles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*
Fair daughter, *blow away* those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*
These primitive heirs of the christian church
could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive
obedience. *South.*
2. To inflame with wind.
I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals. *Isaiah.*
A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job.*
3. To swell; to puff into size.
No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*
4. To form into shape by the breath.
Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow*
with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*
5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.
Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jerem.*
Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*
6. To warm with the breath.
When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakespeare.*
7. To spread by report.
But never was there man of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
8. To *blow out*. To extinguish by wind or the
breath.
Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Shakespeare.*
Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest
rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryd.*
9. To *blow up*. To raise or swell with breath.
A plague of fighting and grief! it *blows* a man
up like a bladder. *Shakespeare.*
Before we had exhausted the receiver, the blad-
der appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*
It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shakespeare.*
An empty bladder gravitates no more than when
blown up, but somewhat less; yet descends more
easily, because with less resistance. *Crew.*
10. To *blow up*. To inflate with pride.
Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did
not think he had received good measure from the
king. *Bacon.*
11. To *blow up*. To kindle.
His preference soon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*
12. To move by affatus.
When the mind finds herself very much inflam-
ed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think
that it is *blown up* with something divine within
herself. *Addison.*

B L U

13. To *blow up*. To burst with gunpowder; to
raise into the air.
The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the ci-
ty, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon
blowing up of the mine. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dry.*
Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock,
he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward.*
14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know
not how this sense belongs to the word.
I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakespeare.*
Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
blow me into abhorring. *Shakespeare.*
15. To *blow up*. To make stale.
I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with
any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that
is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met
with in any quotation. *Addison.*
He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet
blown upon by common fame. *Addison.*
To *Blow*. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom;
to blossom.
We lose the prime to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton.*
This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.*
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*
For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And feeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*
BL'OWER. *n. f.* [from *blow*.] A melter of tin.
Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in
fetching the fame to the blowing-house, together
with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme
and increasing labour. *Carew.*
BL'OW. The particle *passive* of *blow*.
All the sparks of virtue which nature had kindled
in them, were so *blown* to give forth their utter-
most heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they in-
flamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sida.*
The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are
blow,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*
BL'OWPOINT. *n. f.* A child's play, perhaps like
popshin.
Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*
BL'OWTH. *n. f.* [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom.
Ambition and covetousness being but green, and
newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as
yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*
BL'OWZE. *n. f.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BL'OWZY. *adj.* [from *blowze*.] Sun burnt;
high coloured.
BL'UBBER. *n. f.* [See *BLOB*.] The part of
a whale that contains the oil.
To BL'UBBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep
in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.
Even so lies the
Blub'ring and weeping, weeping and blub'ring.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the
side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.*
Soon as Glumdalelitch mis'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*
To BL'UBBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with
weeping.
Fair streams represent unto me my *blubber'd*
face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*
The wild wood gods arriv'd in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, defolate
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Q.*

B L U

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she
seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd*
cheeks. *Dryden.*
BL'UBBERED. *partic. adj.* [from *To blubber*.]
Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.
Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so prophand, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*
BL'UDGEON. *n. f.* A short stick, with one end
loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the
seven original colours.
There's gold, and here,
My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lapt and trembled kissing. *Shakespeare.*
Where fies thou find'st untrak'd, and hearth's
unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakespeare.*
O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict
me?
The lights burn *blue*.—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakespeare.*
Why does one climate, and one soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? *Prior.*
There was scarce any other colour sensible be-
sides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally
the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*
BLUEBOTTLE. *n. f.* [*cyanus*; from *blue* and
bottle.]
1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of
bottleflower.
If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into
an ant-hill, they will be stained with red: because
the ants thrust their stings, and instil into them
their stinging liquor. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly.
Say, fire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, What *blue-bottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*
BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye*.] Having
blue eyes.
Rise then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Gray.*
Nor to the temple was she gone, to move,
With prayers, the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryd.*
BLUEHA'ired. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair*.] Having
blue hair.
This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*
BLU'ELY. *adv.* [from *blue*.] With a blue co-
lour.
This 'quire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Scott.*
BLU'ENESS. *n. f.* [from *blue*.] The quality of
being blue.
In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its
blueness, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a
few drops of liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*
BLUFF. *adj.* Big; furly; blustering.
Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*
BLU'ISH. *adj.* [from *blue*.] Blue in a small
degree.
Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with
a *bluish* tinsel. *Shakespeare.*
At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought did rise
Like *bluish* mists. *Dryden.*
Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*
BLU'ISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *blue*.] A small de-
gree of blue colour.
I could make, with crude copper, a solution
without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany its
vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*
To BLUNDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; per-
haps from *blind*.]
1. To

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly.

It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange*.

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all besides themselves as barbarous and insignificant, yet *blundered* and stumbled, about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To *BLUNDER*. *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship: between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship; for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillington.*

BLUNDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Deham.*

BLUNDERBUSS. *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord at the squeaking of a riddle. *Dryden.*

BLUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts.*

BLUNDERHEAD. *n. f.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick skulled *blunderhead*, every plowjobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* swords. *Sidney.*

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Ecclesi.*

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross By some fly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakespeare.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature; one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered; Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Watson.*

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true: *Blunt* truths more mischiefs than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope.*

To *BLUNT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ficken waining moons too near the sun, And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthy limbs and grofs alloy, *Blunt* not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage, As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle, And debase my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To depress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love; Nor lose the good advantage of his grace, By seeming cold. *Shakespeare.*

BLUNTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakespeare.*

A man of honest blood, Who to his wife, before the time assign'd For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLUNTNES. *n. f.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy that had full oft essay'd To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast, But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beasty ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*

Falfe friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way, But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryden.*

BLUNTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakespeare.*

BLUR. *n. f.* [from *blurr*, Span. a blot, *Skinner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To *BLUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure; without quite effacing.

Such an act, That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakespeare.*

Long is it since I saw him; But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favour, Which then he wore. *Shakespeare.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain; to fully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own, But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras.*

To *BLURT*. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking; commonly with *out* intensive.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt out*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

They blush if they *blurt out*, ere well aware, A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young.*

To *BLUSH*. *v. n.* [from *blush*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I have mark'd A thousand *blushing* apparitions To start into her face; a thousand innocent flames, In angel whiteness, bear away those blushes. *Shakespeare.*

And when my face is fair, you shall perceive Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakespeare.*

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon.*

Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence, That tears your soul. *Smith.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms, And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shakespeare.*

But here the roses *blush* so rare, Here the mornings smile so fair, As if neither cloud, nor wind, But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crafton.*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has at before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory, That pages *blush'd* at him; and men of heart Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakespeare.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush* at your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To *BLUSH*. *v. a.* To make red. Not used.

Pale and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth

To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakespeare.*

BLUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart, Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

BLUSHY. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon.*

Stratonica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languour. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To *BLUSTER*. *v. n.* [supposed from *bluff*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was, And *blustering* Æolus his boasted fire. *Spenser.*

So now he storms with many a sturdy scour; So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind; With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call, And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

BLUSTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms. Tempest.

The skies look grimly, And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakespeare.*

To the winds they set Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound Sea, air, and shore. *Milton.*

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*, Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin, Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall With those that have offended. *Shakespeare.*

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange.*

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BLU

BLUSTERER. *n. f.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.
BLUSTROUS. *adj.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
 For being benign, and not blustrous. *Hudibras*.
BML. *n. f.* A note in music.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Am. Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakespeare*.
B. *interj.* A word of terror; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple*.

BO'AR. *n. f.* [*hap*, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
 Were to incense the *boar* to follow us. *Shakespeare*.
 She sped the *boar* away;

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
 His neck thrust up a thickest thorny wood;
 His bristled back a trench impal'd appears.

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. f.* [from *boar* and *spear*.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
 And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
 Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen*.

Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
 And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryden*.
BOARD. *n. f.* [*board*, Goth. *brad*, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they fundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh*.

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple*.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
 Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
 Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryden*.

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welch.]
 Soon after which, three hundred lords he flew,
 Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *Fairy Queen*.

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
 At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakespeare*.

I'll follow thee in funeral flames; when dead,
 My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham*.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakewill on Providence*.

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
 Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres blest thy *board*. *Prior*.

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon*.

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleas'd sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon*.

6. The deck or floor of a ship; on *board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
 The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below. *Dryden*.

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confest himself to a capuchin, who was on *board*. *Addison*.

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

TO BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I board'd the king's ship: now on the beak,
 Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
 I flam'd amazement. *Shakespeare*.

He not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
 More on his guns relies than on his sword,

From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
 It miss'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Walker*.

Arm, arm, the cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
 With our's his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denham*.

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*
 With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Queen*.

Away, I do beseech you, both away;
 I'll *board* him presently. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *board'd* me in this fury. *Shakespeare*.

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises*.

TO BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
 As we at first did *board* with thee,

Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert*.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Speator*.

TO BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. f.* [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than m' d'nefs reigns,
 When one short sitting many hundreds drains,
 And not enough is left him, to supply *Board wages*, or a footman's livery. *Dryden*.

BOARDER. *n. f.* [from *board*.] A table; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead with melodious voice,
 In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift*.

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
 Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister,
 In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* phangs. *Shakespeare*.

TO BOARD. *v. n.* [*boft*, Welch.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast* himself as he that putteth it off. *Kings*.

The spirits beneath,
 Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
 Th' Omnipotent. *Milton*.

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *1 Cor. ix. 2*.

3. It is used commonly with *of*.

My sentence is for open war, of wiles
 More inexpert I *boast* not. *Milton*.

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boast* in mortal things, and wond'ring tell
 Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings. *Milton*.

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting* in that which was their shame. *Wifeman*.

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek. xxxv. 13*.

TO BOARD. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. *2 Cor. vii. 14*.

Neither do the spirits damn
 Love all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
 Their specious deeds. *Milton*.

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Asterbury*.

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalms xlix. 6*.

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalms xxvii. 7*.

BOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God? *Romans, ii. 23*.

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten. *Speator*.

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride: the thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
 Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope*.

BO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *boast*.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith it resembles the concretes. *Boyle*.

No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin;
 I prophesy beforehand I shall win:
 I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden*.

He the proud *boaster* sent, with stern assault,
 Down to the realms of night. *Philips*.

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Boastful, and rough, your first son is a 'quire;
 The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope*.

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it. *Decay of Piety*.

BOAT. *n. f.* [*bat*, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essays*.

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!
 Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
 In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate, Juvenal*.

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat*, *packet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat*.

BOAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *boat*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boat'ions*. *Derham's Physico Theology*.

BO'ATMAN. } *n. f.* [from *boat* and *man*.] He

BO'ATSMAN. } that manages a boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
 To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dryden*.

That booby Phaon only was unkind,
 An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior*.

BO'ATSWAIN. *n. f.* [from *boat* and *swain*.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pennants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs

gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *boat-tail*.

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Those bawd Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bob'd*, and
thump'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my
bones. *Shakespeare.*

Live, Roderigo!

He calls me to a restitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I *bob'd* from him,
As gifts to Dездемона. *Shakespeare.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who
should have the booty, till this cur'd fox has
bobbed us both on't. *L'Estrange.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward;
to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;

And when she drinks, against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.

Midsummer Night's Dream.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,

I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden.*

BOB. *n. f.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely;
generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an
ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels dress'd, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.
To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song.
L'Estrange.

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with
punches, nips, and *bobs*. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*

4. A mode of ringing.

BOBBIN. *n. f.* [*bobins*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.]

A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the
thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbing*, or
bone-lace. *Tatler.*

BOBBINWORK. *n. f.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.]

Work woven with *bobbins*.
Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but
after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew's Majum.*

BOBCHERRY. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A
play among children, in which the cherry is hung
so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, pa-
tience and constancy; the first in adhering to the
pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disap-
pointment. *South and Pope.*

BOBTAIL. *n. f.* [from *bob*, in the sense of cut.]

Cut tail; short tail.

Avaunt, you curs!

Betty mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare.*

BOBTAIL. *adj.* [from *bobtail*.] Having a tail
cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and
one that found him, brought him home to his
mafter. *L'Estrange.*

BOBWIG. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A short
wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop,
with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it,
stop short at the coach to ask us how far the
judges were behind. *Spectator.*

BOBKAINE. *n. f.* A sort of linen cloth; a fine
tuckram. *Dict.*

BOCKLEET. *n. f.* A kind of long-winged
BOCKERET. } hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [*bodin*, Sax.] To portend;
to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either
good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.

Hamlet.

You have oppos'd their false policy, with true
and great wisdom; what they *bod'd* would be a
mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of
our principal strengths. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!

A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmast branch in clouds alight. *Dry.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends:

But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,
He *bodewet* weather by his wat'ry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to forebode.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it *bod'd* well to you. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT. *n. f.* [from *bod*.] Portent; omen;
prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shakespeare.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come against him—

—That will never be:

Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakespeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakespeare*, which
is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*.] To boggle; to
stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,
We *bodg'd* again; as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide.

Shakespeare.

BO'DICE. *n. f.* [from *ladies*.] Stays; a waist-
coat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bedice* half way she unlac'd,
About his arms she flily cast

The filken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*

This confederation should keep ignorant nurses
and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal;
having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This is the very coinage of your brain,
This *bodiless* creation ecstasy

Is very cunning in. *Shakespeare.*

These are but shadows,
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain, *Swift.*

Empty visions of the brain.

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to
a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* di-
mensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resort to our Saviour Christ, being
present on earth, there came not any unto him
with better success, for the benefit of their souls
everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* ne-
cessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hooker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is no-
thing worth, without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for
a quicker sight; so doth freedom from lust and
passion, dispose us for the most perfect acts of
reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their
faults, because I would not have them think *bodily*
pain the greatest punishment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakespeare.*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with mat-
ter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead
dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours,
and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *n. f.* [*boddiken*, or small body, *Skinner*.]

1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp
point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, where-
with continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband
through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

3. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound.

Pope.

BO'DY. *n. f.* [*bodig*, Saxon: it originally signi-
fied the leight or stature of a man.]

1. The material substance of an animal, oppos'd
to the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men arose, and went all night,
and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his sons,
from the wall. *Samuel.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat,
or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*,
what ye shall put on. *Matthew.*

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties
and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are
made easy. *L'Estrange.*

2. Matter; oppos'd to spirit.

3. A person; a human being; whence *somebody*
and *nobody*.

Surely, a wife *body's* part it were not, to put out
his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom
he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might say,
were it not for me thou wouldst freeze. *Hooker.*

A desolv'd maid!

And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law against it! *Shakespeare.*

'Tis a passing shame,

That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*

No *body* feeth me; what need I to fear? the
Most High will not remember my sins. *Hooker.*

All civility and reason oblig'd every *body* to sub-
mit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life
may be saved, without having any obligation to
his preserver. *L'Estrange.*

4. Reality; oppos'd to representation; a scrip-
tural sense.

A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of
Christ. *Colossians.*

5. A collective mass; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and
man this certainty, that life and death have di-
vided between them the whole *body* of mankind.

There were so many disaffected persons of the
nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the
king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into
a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure to
look about us. *Addison's Guardian.*

6. The main army; the battle; distinct from
the wings, van and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the
general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king
and the prince; and the rear consisted of one
thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thel-
well. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by
some common tie.

I shall now mention a particular, wherein your
whole *body* will be certainly against me, and the
laity, almost to a man, on my side. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that
reverend *body* charg'd with what is inconsistent,
despised for their poverty, and hated for their
riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or
hull, of a ship; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a
church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*,
or trunk, of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Ba-
bylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as
far as it bended westward, and, afterward, by a
branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into
the *body* of Italy; they might supply many coun-
tries with fish. *Addison.*

9. A substance; matter as distinguished from other matter.

Even a metaline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [from *body* and *cloath*.] Clothing for horses that are dieted.

I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the *beath*. *Addison.*

To *Bo'ny*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape. *Shakespeare.*

BOG. *n. f.* [*bog*, soft, Irish, *bogue*, French.] A marsh; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford
and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakes.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old. *Milton.*

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; wherefo-
ever he treads, he sinks. *South.*

Learn from so great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryd.*

He is drawn by a fort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs*
and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

BOG-TROTTER. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One
that lives in a boggy country.

To *BOGGLE*. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spec-
tre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come for-
ward.

You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you.
Shakespeare.

West art and *boggle* at every unusual appearance,
and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear.
Granville.

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;

U's'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on; and loves the path when worn.
Dryden.

2. To hesitate; to be in doubt.
And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a
rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little
longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little
flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*.
Locke.

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.
When summoned to his last end, it was no
time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel.*

BO'GGLER. *n. f.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a
timorous man.

You have been a *logger* ever. *Shakespeare.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marthy; swampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and
leggy, and, by great industry and expences, de-
fended from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house
of office.

BOHEA. *n. f.* [an Indian word.] A species of
tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste,
than green tea.

Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is
part of the bales in which *bobea* tea was brought
from China. *Woodward.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold,
The tumults of the boiling *bobea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's fable waves. *Tickell.*

She went from op'ra, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a-day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bobea*,
To muse and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To *BOIL*. *v. n.* [*boillier*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with
heat.

He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to
the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole
ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.
That strength with which my *boiling* youth was
fraught,
When in the vale of Balafor I fought. *Dryden.*

Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of *boil-
ing* water.
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made
tender by the heat.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cook by boiling.
If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling*
are below the dignity of your office, and which
it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. To *boil* over. To run over the vessel with heat.
A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man
melts; see how nature works and *boils* over in
him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with
melted matter, which as it *boiled* over in any part,
ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To *BOIL*. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling
water; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense
cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water,
the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water
entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference
to be discerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. f.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY. *n. f.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the
salt works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.
That such alterations of terrestrial matter are
not impossible, seems evident from that notable
practice of the *boilers* of salt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
This coffee-room is much frequented; and there
are generally several pots and *boilers* before the
fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byster*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.
By a divine instinct, mens minds mistrust
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shakespeare.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would
rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.
Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war? *Shakes.*

His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben Jonson.*

God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor,
The brute and *boist'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius;
Lucia, I like not that loud *boist'rous* man. *Addison.*

3. Unwieldy; clumsily violent.
His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again so light,
But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat; violent.
When the sun hath gained a greater strength,
the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for
them. *Natural History.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Vio-
lently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Shak. f.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge,
when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously*
turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all
moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously*
in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boisterous*.] The
state or quality of being *boisterous*; tumultuous-
ness; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *adj.* [from *bol*.] Partaking of the na-
ture of bole or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with
a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of
a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOLD. *adj.* [*balb*, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; mag-
nanimous; fearless; intrepid.
The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but
the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow
bold, or timorous, according to the fits of his
good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean
caution.
These, nervous, *bold*; those, languid and re-
mifs. *Rojasson.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and
a master-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.
We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you
the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thessal.*

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned
with some men of that judgment, that they could
open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.
In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will
be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought
low, he will be against thee. *Ecclesi.*

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of
fiction, or expression.
The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the
eye.
Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judi-
ciously, and placed in poetry, as heightnings and
shadows in painting, to make the figure *bold*,
and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.
Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howel.*

8. To make *bold*. To take freedoms: a phrase
not grammatical, though common. To be *bold* is
better; as, I was *bold* to tell the house that scan-
dalous livings make scandalous ministers. *Rudgerd.*

I have made *bold* to send to your wife;
My suit is, that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare.*

Making so *bold*,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shakespeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I shall make *bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durst not make thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some
future Milburn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed
wits, only for making *bold* to scoff at these things,
which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To *BO'LDEN*. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make *bold*;
to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being
boldened with their present abilities, to say more,
and perchance better too, at the sudden, for that
present, than any other can do, use less help of
diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakespeare.*

BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make *bold*;
to give confidence.

BOL

BOLDFACE. *n. f.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How, now, *boldface!* cries an old trof; sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

BOLD FACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent.

I have seen those fillicst of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheifts of this age.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

BOLDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit. Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks, stir'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king.

Shakespeare.

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense, for *impudently*.

BOLDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bold*.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness*, daring to do that, which the knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh faints. *Hooker.*

We have *boldness* and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephesians.*

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness*. What second and third?

Boldness. And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance, and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee.

With such a gallant *boldness*: if 'twere thine, Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which useth to suppress *boldness*, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *n. f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows.

Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the smoother *bole* from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove; How vast her *bole*, how wide her arms are spread; How high above the rest she shoots her head!

Dryden.

2. A kind of earth.

Bale Armeniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about six English quarters in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BOLIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Bols is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbroeck.*

BOL

BOLL. *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To **BOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *boll'd*. *Exodus.*

BOLSTER. *n. f.* [bolster, Sax. *bolster*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now, Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a foldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress to be laid on a wound. The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wigman.*

4. [In horsemanship.] The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **BOLSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*, More than their own. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress. The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hooker.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hakewill.*

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, doating consciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. f.* [boulte, Dutch; *bolus*.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow. Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell; It fell upon a little western flower; Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakespeare.*

The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest; But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfix'd, With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow. Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long strize, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew.*

As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow; we now say, *shoot the bolt*, when we speak of fastening or opening a door. 'Tis not in thee to oppose the *bolt* Against my coming in. *Shakespeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link. Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakespeare.*

To **BOLT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast; The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly. I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments, And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

BOL

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axel, where the pins are, Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out. *Ben Jonson.*

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great To do that thing that ends all other deeds, Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. *Shakespeare.*

5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [blater, Fr.]

He now had *bolted* all the flour. *Sponser.*

In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Watson.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran, As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hal.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

The fanned snow That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Shak.*

To **BOLT.** *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged colt, And off out of a bush doth *bolt*, Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erect a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forests, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd, And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BOLTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakespeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife, mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When superciliously he sifts Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size. *Carew.*

BOLTHEAD. *n. f.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matra*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which, may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BOLTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *bolse*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis.*

BOLTSPLIT. *n. f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not stand-

in,

ing upright, but aslope. The but end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *bolsprit* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Bowsprit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dict.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards, and *bolsprit*, would I flame distinctly.

Shakespeare.
BO'LUS. *n. f.* [*bolus*, Gr.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once. Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wifeman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*
BOMB. *n. f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.
An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaughter ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rome.*
To *BOMB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,

To *bomb* the monks, and scarce the ladies. *Prior.*
BOMB-CHEST. *n. f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. *n. f.* A kind of ship, strongly *BOMB-VESSEL.* *f.* built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town. Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal galleys and men of war. *Addison on Italy.*

BO'MBARD. *n. f.* [*bombardus*, Latin.]
1. A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel. Obsolete.
To *BOMBARD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to fire bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terror and combustion. *Tatler.*

BOMBARDMENT. *n. f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison.*

BO'MBASIN. *n. f.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombus*, silken, Lat.] A slight sicken stuff for mourning.

BO'MBAST. *n. f.* [A stuff of soft loose texture

used formerly to swell the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or shew without solidity.] Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*, Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law, Are strong enough preparatives to draw Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High founding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose, Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance, Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakespeare.*

BOMBILATION. *n. f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOMBICINOUS. *adj.* [*bombicinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk.

BONA ROBA. *n. f.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A shewy wanton.

We know where the *bona robas* were. *Shakespeare.*
BONA'USUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. *n. f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *n. f.* [*bond*, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond* or *band*. See *BAND*.]

1. Cords or chains with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* afunder, I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a preasure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts, xxiii. 29.*

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakespeare.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single *bond*. *Shakespeare.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And *bonds*, without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shakespeare.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *gebonden*, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *1 Cor. xii. 13.*

BONDAGE. *n. f.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint. You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* confits my glory. *Sidney.*

Say, gentle prince, would you not suppose Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen? —To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakespeare.*

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,
And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tie of duty.
If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oath, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

BO'NDMAID. *n. f.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shakespeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the matter to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

O freedom! first delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Leviticus, xxv. 39.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*. *Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprenticeship, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young prince's was. *Sidney.*

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman she is become a *bondslave*. *1 Macc. ii. 11.*

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir John Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondmen* and beasts. *Derham.*

2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

BONE. *n. f.* [*ban*, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm

firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the *periosteum*. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller.

Thy *bones* are marrowless, thy blood is cold.

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*.

2. A fragment of meat; a *bone* with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like *Æsop's* hounds, contending for the *bone*, Each pleaded right, and would he lord alone.

3. To be upon the *bones*, To attack.

Puffs had a month's mind to be upon the *bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel.

4. To make no *bones*. To make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. *Bones*. A sort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. *Bones*. Dice. But then my study was to cog the dice, And dextrously to throw the lucky dice: To shun ames ace that swept my stakes away; And watch the box, for fear they should convey False bones, and put upon me in the play. Dryden.

To *BONE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

Bo'NELACE. *n. f.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace.

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bonelace.

Bo'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones. I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums, And dash't the brains out.

To *Bo'NESET*. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bonsetting*.

Bo'NESETTER. *n. f.* [from *bonset*.] A surgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good *bonsetter*.

Bo'NFIRE. *n. f.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away, And bonfires make all day.

How came so many bonfires to made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people.

Full soon by bonfire, and by bell, We learnt our liege was passing well.

Bo'NGRACE. *n. f.* [from *bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not now used.

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds, and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet.

Bo'NNET. *n. f.* [from *bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand, And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,

Thy knee buffing the stones; for, in such buffings,

Action is eloquence. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*. They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads.

Bo'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

Bo'NNET à pretre, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards.

Bo'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainmast, and foresail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to cloath the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather.

Bo'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

Bo'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him, And made a prey for carrion kites and crows, Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain, Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe. Then sigh not so, but let them go,

And be you blithe and *bonny*.

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for plump.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n. f.* A word used in Ireland for four buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;

Nor are we studious to enquire, Who votes for manors, who for hire.

BO'NUM MAGNUM. *n. f.* A species of plum.

Bo'NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bonny* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *tympanum*.

2. Full of bones.

Bo'BOY. *n. f.* [a word of no certain etymology; *Henslow* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef* ridiculously; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, foolish, Span. *Junius* finds *bovabard* to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bovabard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find, That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,

An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.

Young master next must rise to fill him wine, And starve himself to see the *booby* dine.

BOOK. *n. f.* [hoc, Sax. suppose from *boc*, a beech; because they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a book of prayer in his hand;

True ornaments to know a holy man.

Receive the sentence of the law for sins, Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death.

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax.

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor.

2. particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters past.

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life Is nobler than attending for a bauble; Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk;

Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine, Yet keeps his book uncross'd.

4. In books. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in his books, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations.

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons without book, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once.

To *BOOK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad este, with mine own picture on the top of it.

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to book their men, for whom they should make answer.

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearness and expedition.

Bo'OKBINDER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

Bo'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head,

With his own tongue still edifies his ears, And always lifting to himself appears.

Bo'OKISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown, Whose bookish rule hath pull'd fair England down.

I'm not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in th' scape.

Xantippe follows her namefake; being married to a bookish man, who has no knowledge of the world.

Bo'OKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *bookish*.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books, or literature; a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these booklearn'd blockheads say, Solon's the veriest fool in all the play.

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some booklearned companion, without blushing.

BOOKLEARNING. *n. f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt.

They might talk of booklearning what they would; but he never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks.

Neither does it so much require booklearning and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not.

Bo'OKMAN. *n. f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd On Navarre and his bookmen; for here 'tis abus'd.

Bo'OKMATE. *n. f.* [from *book* and *mate*.] School-fellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,

A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport To the prince and his bookmates.

Bo'OKSELLER. *n. f.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the bookseller, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in which there was false divinity.

Bo'OKWORM. *n. f.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food.

Guardian.

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there.

Pope's Letters.

Bo'ot.v. n. f. [An Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very same that the Irish *booles* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.

Spenser.

Boom. n. f. [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainfail and forefail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown.

Sea Dictionary.

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroic worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the boom.

Dryden.

To Boom. v. n. [from the noun. A sea term.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the sail she can.

Dict.

2. To swell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head

The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead.

Young.

Forlook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When booming billows clos'd above my head.

Pope.

Boon. n. f. [from *bene*, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give.

Shakespeare.

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for himself.

Bacon.

The blustering fool has satisfied his will;
His *boon* is giv'n, his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize.

Dryden's Fables.

What rhetoric didst thou use,
To gain this mighty *boon*? the pities me!

Addison's Cato.

Boon. adj. [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry: as a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,

And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herself she pleasingly began.

Parad. Lost.

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups.

Arbutnot.

Boor. n. f. [*beer*, Dutch; *gebune*, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout: a clown.

The bare fence of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is presently a malecontent.

L'Estrange.

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life.

Tampl.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *boor*.

Dryden.

Boorish. adj. [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish*, is company of this female.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Boorishly. adv. [from *boorish*.] In a boorish manner; after a clownish manner.

Boorishness. n. f. [from *boorish*.] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boose. n. f. [*boijs*, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. v. a. [*baten*, to profit, Dutch; *boz*,

in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; *bozan* is, to repent, or to compensate; as,

He is *pyt* & *bit* and *bote*,
An *bet* *bivopen* *bome*]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it*.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and strangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them, without sermons.

Hooker.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, *it boots* not to complain.

Shak.

If we shun

The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun?

Fairfax.

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe?

Pope.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg.

Shak. f. Ant. and Cleopatra.

Boot. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something given to mend the exchange.

My gravity,

Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain.

Shakespeare.

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above; besides.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances, and means to *boot*,
Deny it to a king?

Shakespeare.

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to *boot*: both images regard.

Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners formed,
and be instructed to *boot* in several sciences.

Locke.

3. It seems, in the following lines, used for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds.
BOOT. n. f. [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a shoe, Welch; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long—

—No; that it is too little.—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it somewhat rounder.

Shakespeare.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge
that night,

Milton.

Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light.

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*.

Addison's Guardian.

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot of a Coach. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Foot, boot, master Shallow; I know the young king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.

Shakespeare.

BOOT-HOSE. n. f. [from *boot* and *bise*.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashies.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.

Shakespeare.

BOOT-TREE. n. f. [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

BOOT-CATCHER. n. f. [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

The ostler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake.

Swift.

Booted. adj. [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws.

Dryden.

Booth. n. f. [*boed*, Dutch; *booth*, Welch.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the northern men, such as had their *booths* in the fair.

Camden.

Much mischief will be done at Batholomew fair by the fall of a *booth*.

Swift.

Bo'otless. adj. [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and gan tell
Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night.

Spenser.

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wisdom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness.

Hooker.

Bootless speed,

When cowardice pursues, and valour flies.

Shakespeare.

Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers:
He seeks my life.

Shakespeare.

2. Without success.

Doth not Brutus *bootless* kneel?
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather-beaten back.

Shakespeare.

Bo'otv. n. f. [*buyt*, Dutch; *twijn*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*.

Milton.

His confidence is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar.

L'Estrange.

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt would little *booty* find.

Dryden.

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see fortune would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my mouth.

Shakespeare.

3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *Je suis botté*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another.

L'Estrange.

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think I write *booty*.

Dryden.

Bope'ep. n. f. [from *bo* and *peep*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among.

Shakespeare.

Rivers.

That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
T' part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*.

Hudibras.

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety.

Dryden.

BORACHIO. n. f. [*borrachio*, Span.] A drunkard. How you stink of wine! Dye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? you're an absolute *borachio*.

Concurrence.

BORABLE. adj. [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BORAGE. n. f. [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

Millett.

BORAMEZ. n. f. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on: which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BORAZ.

BORAX. *n. f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from fal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BORDEL. *n. f.* [*bordele*, Teut. *borde*, Ar-BORDELLO. *f.* morick.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the *bordello* it might come as well, The spital, or pichatch. *Ben Jonson.*
Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to infill vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BORDER. *n. f.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing. They have looking-glasses, bordered with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones. *Bacon.*

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly From bed to bed, from one to other *border*, And takes survey, with curious busy eye, Of every flower and herb there set in order. *Spenser.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd, Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound: Such various ways the spacious alleys lead, My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To **BORDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with *upon*.

It *borders upon* the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks' garrisons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering on* each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders upon* profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

To **BORDER.** *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

BORDERER. *n. f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign! Shall be a wall sufficient to defend Our inland from the pilfering *borders*. *Shakespeare.*

An ordinary horse will carry two facks of sand; and, of such, the *borders* on the sea do bestow sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Garew.*

The easiest to be drawn To our society, and to aid the war:

The rather for their seat, being next *borders* On Italy; and that they abound with horse. *Ben Jonson.*

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borders*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's stream Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad, Her *borders*; on mutual slaughter bent, They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To **BORDERAGE.** *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. Not in use.

Long time in peace his realm established, Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *borderings* Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterlings. *Spenser.*

To **BORE.** *v. a.* [bopian, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon, This whole earth may be *bored*; and that the moon May through the centre creep. *Shakespeare.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust into the places *bored* wedges of some hot trees. *Bacon.*

But Capys, and the graver fort, thought fit The Greeks suspected present to commit To seas or flames; at least, to search and *bore* The sides, and what that space contains to explore. *Denham.*

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

4. To pierce, to break through.

Confider, reader, what fatigues I've known, What riles teem, what bustling crouds I *bore'd*, How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To **BORE.** *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

Those milk paps That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,

Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakespeare.*

Nor southward to the raining regions run: But *boring* to the west, and hovering there,

With gaping mouths they draw prolific air. *Dryden.*

To **BORE.** *v. n.* [with farriers.] is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The whole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round, Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire Dilated and infuriate. *Milton.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square *bore*. *Moxon.*

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch stands in person by, This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;

The strength of big-corn'd powder love's to try, And ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore*. *Dryden.*

It will best appear in the *bore* of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The preterite of *bear*.

The father *bore* it with undaunted soul; Like one who durst his destiny controul;

Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part, Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart. *Dryden.*

'Twas my fate To kill my father, and pollute his bed,

By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden.*

BOREAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye; Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

BOREAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas and *Cæcas*, and *Argestas* loud, And *Thracias*, rend the woods, and seas up-torn. *Milton.*

BOREE. *n. f.* A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig, But Tom was best at *bores*. *Swift.*

BO'ER. *n. f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The master bricklayer must try all the foundations with a *boer*, such as well-diggers use to try the ground. *Moxon.*

BORN. The participle passive of *bear*.

Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon some occasions Clodius may be bold and insolent, *born* away by his passion. *Swift.*

To **BORN.** *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word *To bear*, in the sense of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry that we are come To this great stage of fools. *Shakespeare.*

The new *born* babe by nurses overlaid. *Dryden.*

Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn, But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *born*. *Prior.*

All that are *born* into the world, are surrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diversly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances; as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatness: that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Levit. xix. 34.*

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job.*

A friend loveth, at all times, and a brother is *born* for adversity. *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deserve A prince's *born*; and such is the you serve. *Dryden.*

Two rising crests his royal head adorn; *Born* from a god, himself to godhead *born*. *Dryden.*

Both must alike from heav'n derive their light; These *born* to judge, as well as those to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace; All *born* to woe; a miserable race! *Pope.*

I was *born* to a good estate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a suberviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle of before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn The pow'r of man; for none of woman *born* Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

I being *born* of my father's first wife, and she of his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tatler.*

BO'ROUGH. *n. f.* [bophoe, Saxon.]

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of an hundred free persons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you say, *franchplegium*. For *borh*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety; and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to Borh*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser.*

1. A town with a corporation.

And if a *borough* chuse him not undone. *Pope.*

BO'ROUGH. *English.* is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowel.*

BO'RRIL. *n. f.* [It is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Vol. I. N^o. 6. B b Siker

B O S

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd forrel,
Of heaven to deemest so :
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*
To BORROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch ; *borgian*,
Saxon.]
1. To take something from another upon credit ;
opposed to *lend*.
He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman,
and swore he would pay him again when he was
able. *Shakespeare.*
We have borrowed money for the king's tri-
bute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nebuchad.*
2. To ask of another the use of something for
a time.
Then he said, go, borrow thee vessels abroad of
all thy neighbours. *2 Kings.*
Where darkness and surprize made conquest
cheap !
Where virtue borrowed the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow ! *Dryden.*
3. To take something belonging to another.
A borrowed title hath thou bought too dear ;
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king ?
Shakespeare.
They may borrow something of instruction even
from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*
I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from
whom I have borrowed only two months. *Dryden.*
These verbal signs they sometimes borrow from
others, and sometimes make themselves ; as one
may observe among the new names children give
to things. *Locke.*
Some persons of bright parts have narrow re-
membrance ; for having riches of their own, they
are not solicitous to borrow. *Watts.*
4. To use as one's own, though not belonging
to one.
Unkind and cruel, to deceive your son
In borrowed shapes, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden.*
BORROW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The thing bor-
rowed.
Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The borrow of a week. *Shakespeare.*
BORROWER. *n. f.* [from *borrow*.]
1. He that borrows ; he that takes money upon
trust ; opposed to *lender*.
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for
fear belike lest I should have proved a young bor-
rower. *Sidney.*
Neither a borrower nor a lender be ;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
Go not my horse the better,
I must become a borrower of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakespeare.*
But you invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it
as his own.
Some say that I am a great borrower ; however,
none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*
BO'SCAGE. *n. f.* [*boscage*, Fr.]
1. Wood or woodlands.
We bent our course thither, where we saw the
appearance of land ; and, the next day, we might
plainly discern that it was a land flat to our sight,
and full of *boscage*, which made it shew the more
dark. *Bacon.*
2. The presentation of woods.
Cheerful paintings in feasting and banquetting
rooms ; graver stories in galleries ; landscapes and
boscage, and such wild works, in open terraces,
or summer-houses. *Wotton.*
BO'SKY. *adj.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow do'st crown
My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd down. *Shakespeare.*
I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side. *Milton.*

B O S

BO'SOM. *n. f.* [*borme*, *bosom*, Sax.]
1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing
to the breast.
2. The breast ; the heart.
Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your bosom ; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our business. *Shakespeare.*
3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.
Put now thy hand into thy bosom ; and he put
his hand into his bosom : and when he took it out,
behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exod. iv. 6.*
4. Inclosure ; compass ; embrace.
Unto laws thus received by a whole church,
they which live within the bosom of that church,
must not think it a matter indifferent, either to
yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*
5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.
Anger resteth in the bosom of fools. *Ecclef.*
From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy bosom freed. *Prior.*
Unfortunate Tallard ! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame ;
That with mix'd tumult in thy bosom swell'd,
When first thou saw thy bravest troops repell'd !
Addison.
Here acting bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*
6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.
Their soul was poured out into their mother's
bosom. *Lamentations.*
No further seek his virtues to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode ;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God. *Gray.*
7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.
If I covered my transgression as Adam, by
hiding my iniquity in my bosom. *Job.*
8. Any receptacle close or secret ; as, the bo-
som of the earth ; the bosom of the deep.
9. The tender affections ; kindness ; favour.
Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common bosoms on his side. *Shakespeare.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd :
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight ;
Son of my bosom, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might !
Paradise Lost.
10. Inclination ; desire. Not used.
If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your bosom on this wretch. *Shakespeare.*
BOSOM, in composition, implies intimacy ;
confidence ; fondness.
No more that thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our bosom interest ; go, pronounce his death. *Shak.*
This Antonio,
Being the bosom-lover of my lord,
Must needs belike my lord. *Shakespeare.*
Those domestick traitors, bosom-thieves,
Whom custom hath call'd wives : the readiest
helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.
Ben Jonson.
He sent for his bosom-friends, with whom he
most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper
to them ; the contents whereof he could not con-
ceive. *Clarendon.*
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which
is here specified in the text, a communication of
secrets. A bosom-secret, and a bosom-friend, are
usually put together. *South.*
She who was a bosom-friend of her royal mistress,
he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison.*
To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose in the bosom.
Bosom up my counsel ;
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakespeare.*
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that bosoms goodness ever. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy.
The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest bosom'd smells,
Referv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Paradise Lost.*

B O T

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The synosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
To happy convents, bosom'd deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*
BO'SON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *boatson*.]
The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay ;
The merry boson from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*
BOSS. *n. f.* [*bos*, Fr.]
1. A stud ; an ornament raised above the rest
of the work ; a shining prominence.
What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune,
embroidered furniture, or gaudy bosses ? *L'Esrange.*
This ivory, intended for the bosses of a bridle,
was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria
or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*
2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.
He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon
the thick bosses of his bucklers. *Job, xv. 26.*
3. A thick body of any kind.
A boss made of wood, with an iron hook, to
hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the la-
bourer puts the mortar at the briches of the tiles. *Maxim.*
If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is
framed M ; if by the boss of the tongue to the pa-
late, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*
BO'SSAGE. *n. f.* [in architecture.]
1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid
in a place in a building to be afterwards carved.
2. Rustick work, which consists of stones,
which seems to advance beyond the naked of a
building, by reason of indentures or channels left
in the joinings : these are chiefly in the corners of
edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*
BO'SVEL. *n. f.* A species of crowfoot.
BOTANICAL. *adj.* [from *botan*, an herb.]
BOTANICK. } Relating to herbs ; skilled in
herbs.
Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have
not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in
metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into pop-
lars. *Addison.*
BOTANIST. *n. f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled
in plants ; one who studies the various species of
plants.
The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of
by that diligent botanist, was only a collection of
corals. *Woodward.*
Then spring the living herbs beyond the power
Of botanist to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*
BOTANOLOGY. *n. f.* [*botanologia*.] A discourse
upon plants. *Dict.*
BOTANY. *n. f.* [from *botan*, an herb.] The
science of plants ; that part of natural history
which relates to vegetables.
BOTARGO. *n. f.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing
sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish ;
much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as
an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*
BOTCH. *n. f.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]
1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the
skin.
Time, which rots all, and makes botches pox,
And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*
Botches and blains must all his flesh imbosh,
And all his people. *Milton.*
It proves far more incommodious, which, if it
were propelled in boils, botches, or ulcers, as in
the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*
2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to ap-
pear worse than the rest.
With him
To leave no rubs or botches in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shakespeare.*
3. An adscitious, adventitious part clumsily
added.
If both these words are not notorious botches, I
am

am deceived, though the French translator thinks
otherwife. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here, a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.
Their coats from *botching* newly brought, are
torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.
To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*
3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully;
to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botched* up, that thou thereby
May smile at this. *Shakespeare.*

Her speech is nothing,
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts.

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.
Young Hylas *botch'd* with stains too foul to
name,

In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*
BOTCHER. *n. f.* [from *botch*.] A mender of
old clothes; the same to a taylor as a cobbler to a
shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence
he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with
child. *Shakespeare.*

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*
BOTCHY. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.

And those boils did run—say so—did not the ge-
neral run?

Were not that a *botchy* fore? *Shakespeare.*
BOZE. *n. f.* [boze, Saxon.] A word now out
of use.

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain,
which is bound to another. *Corwell.*

2. It was used for any payment.
Both. *adj.* [batu, batpa, Sax.] The two; as
well the one as the other. *Et Pan & Latine, Fr.*
It is used only of two.

And the next day, both morning and afternoon,
he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles,
were in their times all preachers of God's truth;
some by word, some by writing; some by *both*.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakespeare.*

Two lovers cannot share a single bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been seen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddesses and the queen. *Granville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well:
it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also of
the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick and dead. *Milton.*
Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And *Stimichon* has often made me long,

To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*
BOTRYOID. *adj.* [Botryoides.] Having the form
of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescen-
cies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple;
all of a shining metallic hue. *Woodward.*

BOTS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] A species of
small worms in the entrails of horses; answer-
ing, perhaps, to the *ascariides* in human bodies.

Peas and beans are as dank here as a dog, and
that is the next way to give poor jades the bots. *Shakespeare.*

BO'TTLE. *n. f.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with
a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*.
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakespeare.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech,
to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it
was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any
wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bot-
tles* filled with serpents, which put the crew into
disorder. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle;
a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*.
3. A quantity of hay or grafs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay;
good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakespeare.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grafs. *Donne.*
To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To in-
close in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal,
to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bot-
tles immediately before you begin, but be sure not
to drain them. *Swift.*

BO'TTLE is often compounded with other
words; as *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-
companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle companion*, has
been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

BO'TTLE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*cyamus*, Lat.] A plant.
BO'TTLESCREW. *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.]
A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his
bottle-screw in two days, by trying which is hardest,
the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *n. f.* [*botm*, Sax. *botem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water.
Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.
On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and
cannot be affected by objections which are far from
being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.
In the purlieu stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakespeare.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, are
still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.

Equal convexity could never be seen: the in-
habitants of such an earth could only have the
prospect of a little circular plain, which would
appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that
every man would fancy himself the lowest, and
that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the
deepest part.
His proposals and arguments should with free-
dom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be
any mistake in them, no body may be misled by
his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.
But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakespeare.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's
capacity, whether deep or shallow.
I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom*
of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are
to lying! *Shakespeare.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; the first
motion.

He wrote many things which are not published
in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excel-
lent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A hawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakespeare.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare.*

We have memory not of one ship that ever re-
turned, and but of thirteen persons only, at se-
veral times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*; holds the
stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect
new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom*
bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.
He began to say, that himself and the prince
were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*,
and must be partakers of their happiness or misery.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.
This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of
thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen
days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM of a lance. The lowest end.
13. BOTTOM of beer. The grounds or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support:
with upon.

They may have something of obscurity, as be-
ing *bottom'd* upon, and fetched from the true nature
of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind;
it is *bottomed* upon self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning,
are but a part; something is left out which should
go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle.

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread
round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakespeare.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its ultimate
support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition
advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate
ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon
which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bot-
tom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed
boats, to transport the land forces, under the wing
and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a
bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless*
pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from
falling, than being fallen to give one's self any stay
from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakespeare.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' *etherial* sky,
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton.*

BO'TTOMRY. *n. f.* [in navigation and com-
merce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's
bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the re-
payment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the
lender loses the money advanced; but if it arrives safe
at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money
lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on;
and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. *n. f.* [French.] A fort of pear.
BOUB. *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt;
called also a *weevil*. *DiD.*

To BOUC. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.
BOUCH. *n. f.* [dog, Sax. the *gb* is mute.] An
asm

arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet the laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*
As the dove's flight did guide *Aneas*, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Rosc.*
See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*
'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*
BOUGHT. *preter. and participle of To buy*; which see.

The chief were these who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's safety bought. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *To buy*.]
1. A twist; a link; a knot.
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*
2. A flexure
The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

BOUILLON. *n. f.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BOULDER WALLS. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Build. Dict.*
TO BOULT. *v. a.* See **TO BOLT**.

TO BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the found.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryd.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap; a sudden explosion.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise
Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your huskin'd mistress, and your warrior love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakespeare.*

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoner begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*:
He gives the baffinado with his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me fore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener: in colloquial speech.

BOUND. *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
And time and place, are lost. *Milton.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives' wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon furrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.
Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them? *Shakespeare.*

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addison.*

Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue, Stop thief refunds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusto are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

TO BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon furrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden.*

2. To refrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare.*

TO BOUND. *v. n.* [*boundir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Torridmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryd.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Roxe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakespeare.*

TO BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakespeare.*

If love, ambitious, fought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

BOUND. *preterite and participle passive of bind.*

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—
—You should, in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shakespeare.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakespeare.*

The bishops of Hungary being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Keller.*

They summoned the governor to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

Destined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care whom most it doth concern,
Said he, but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Queen.*

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and fail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*

Willing we fought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

BOUNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. *participle passive of bind.* Not now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shak.*

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servant, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessities for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to play with.

BOUND-STONE. }

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden.*

BOUNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundless*ness of his voluptuous desires, by stinting his capacities. *South.*

BOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
When *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*

BO'EN-

BOW

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Eccles.*
4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath ~~hounded~~ ^{hounded} you to the grave.

And beggar'd your's for ever? *Shakespeare.*
Now wasting years my former strength con-

And added woes may bow me to the ground. Pope.
To Bow. v. n.
To bend; to suffer down.

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than that my knees / bow to any

Stoop to the block, than these knees bow to any
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shak.*
This is the great idol to which the world bows;
to this we pay our devout homage. *Dem. & Hic.*

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For wherefoe'er she turn'd her face they bow'd.

3. To stoop.
The people bowed down upon their knees to drink.

4. To sink under pressure.
They stoop, they bow down together; they
could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah xli. 2.*

Bow. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *nw*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too she wou'd allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward bow. *Swift.*
Bow. *n. f.* [pronounced as grow, no, lo, without

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its friction, creates a sound with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver
and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me
some venison.

The white faith of history cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.
Alleyne's Henry VII.

2. A rainbow.
I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck. Gen. ix. 13.

Their instruments were various in their kind ;
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind :
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,

And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This has been commonly used for thought.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with-
Wifeman.

As the ox hath his *bit*, fir, the horſe his curb,
and the faulcon his bells, ſo man hath his deſire.
Shakeſpeare.

6. *Bow of a saddle.* The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its

7. *Bow of a ship.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern,

and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle.
If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*;
if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*.

The piece of Ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bowpiece*: and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *small bows*.

8. *Bow* is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. *Box* is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or

BOU-PEAKER. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An

Bow-BENT, *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.
A fiby!

BOW

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could preface. *Milton.*
BOW-HAND. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The
hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and
very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

BOW-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Hav-
ing crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The
space which an arrow may pass in its flight from
the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and
made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the
thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BO'VELS. *n. f.* [*bovaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the
body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and
shed out his *bowels*. *2 Sam. XX. 10.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakespeare.*

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out again,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakespeare.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the
rock, by following the veins, he has made him-
self two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the
mountain. *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.

His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Genesi.*

4. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consideration of money, than
for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could
do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels*
in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all
he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in
writers of anatomy.

Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from *bow* or *branch*, or from the
verb *To bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with
green trees, twined and bent.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Mufaus from his bowers. *Milton.*

To gods appealing, when I reach their bowers
With loud complaints, they answer me in sighs. *Waller.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the bowers of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a bow;
a stroke; *bowrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bow-
ers

Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Bo'WER. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] An-
chors so called. See *Bow*.

To Bo'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To em-
bower; to inclose.

Thou didst *bower* the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakes.*

Bo'WERY. *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.

Landscips how gay the bowery grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds. *Tickle.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried
eye

Distracted wanders: now the bowery walk
Of covert clove, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lighten'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*

To BOWGE. See *To BOUGE*.

BOWL. *n. f.* [*budin*, Welch; which signifies,
according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as
drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced
bole.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than
deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather
deep than wide.

Give me a bowl of wine;

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a
bowl of water, a loadstone in a boat of cork,
will make unto it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crown the *bowl*,
And wit and social mirth inspire. *Fenton to Lord Goswer.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.
If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the
kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with
continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.
But the main matter is to convey the water, as
it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *n. f.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as
cove, *bowl*.] A round-mass, which may be rolled
along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbl'd past the throw. *Shakespeare.*

How finely doth thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Which as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a
precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays
not on the top, but rolls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer,
and a game at whilk in the winter. *Dennis's Letters.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a
bowl, may be made square, yet, if roundness be
taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts's Logick.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And bowl'd to death with turnips. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Bo'WLER-STONES. *n. f.* Lumps or fragments
of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs,
rounded by being tumbled to and again by the
water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

Bo'WLER. *n. f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at
bowls.

Bo'WLING. *n. f.* [sea term.] A rope fastened
to the middle part of the outside
of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of
the sail, called the *bowling biddle*. The use of the
bowling is to make the sails stand sharp or close to
the wind. *Harris.*

Bo'WLING-GREEN. *n. f.* [from *bowl* and *green*.]
A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain
bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'WMAN. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An ar-
cher; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the
horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah, iv. 29.*

Bo'WSPRIT. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.]
This word is generally spelt *boldspirit*; which see.

To Bo'WSEN. *v. a.* [probably of the same origi-
nal with *bowse*, but found in no other passage.]
To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon
this wall was the frantick person set, and from
thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a
strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the
patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat
forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amend-
ment, he was *bowssed* and again, while
there remained in him any hope of life, for reco-
very. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'WSTRING. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The
string by which the bow is kept bent.

He had twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*,
and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking

BOW

upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held
to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'WYER. *n. f.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.
Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryd.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. f.* [*box*, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.
The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath
male flowers, that are produced at remote distan-
ces from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is
shaped like a porridge-pot, inverted, and is di-
vided into three cells, containing two seeds in each,
which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity
of the vessels. The wood is very useful for en-
gravers, and mathematical instrument-makers;
being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink
in water. *Miller.*

Box, there are two sorts of it; the dwarf *box*,
and a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is very good for
borders, and is easily kept in order, with one
clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set
in March, or about Bartholomew tide, and will
prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren,
chalky hills, where nothing else will grow. *Moutier.*

Box. *n. f.* [*box*, Sax. *bux*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to
hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as
the *box* is from the *greater*. It is supposed to have
its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will,
through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue
to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakespeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voraci-
ous mouth, which shall take in letters and papers.
There will be under it a *box*, of which the key
will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers
as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This cask'd India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.
So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies
are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in
a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on
the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you,
he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakespeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give
another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth
the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from
a *box* on the ear. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the
ear from Thestylis. *Addison's Spectator.*

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with
the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *box'd*
themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in
the lurch. *Leffing.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his fore-
feet, as a cat doth her kittens. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in
brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead;
this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing* without
the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty
boxing matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator.*

To BOX. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'XEN. *n. f.* [from *box*.]

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To BOX. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'XEN. *n. f.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood.

Dryden.

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy found.

Gay.

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,

And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

BOXER. *n. f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. f.* [*bub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing. *Zech.*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more

Than can our reasons. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd.

Dryden.

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.

Pope.

To **BOY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Anthony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see

Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness,

I th' posture of a whore. *Shakespeare.*

BOYHOOD. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his boyhood, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

BOYISH. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my boyish days,

To th' very moment that he bade me tell it.

Shakespeare.

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd fauciness and boyish troops,

The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd

To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms.

Shakespeare.

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing where in he is defective, where he is boyish and trifling. *Dryden.*

BOYISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

BOYISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.

BOYISM. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such boyisms, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

Br. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRABBLE. *n. f.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private brabble did we apprehend him.

Shakespeare.

To **BRABBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

BRABBLER. *n. f.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To **BRACE.** *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by bracing and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in bracing the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the braces of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. **BRACE.** [In architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Build. Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [A feather.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two braces to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the brace is reeved. The braces serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. **BRACES of a Coach.** Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. **BRACE.** [In printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Where ever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove; }
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from bracing the armour; as we say, girded for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;

For that it stands not in such warlike brace,

But altogether lacks th' abilities

That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension. *Holder.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from two braced together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not braces, but brace, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Godliest of all the forest, hart and hind.

Paradise Lost.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair.

Dryden's Fables.

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty brace of pheasants. *Addison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.

Shakespeare.

BRACELET. *n. f.* [*bracelet*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wrists,
Bracelets of the fairy twigs. *Ben Jonson.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and bracelets, store of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRACER. *n. f.* [from *brace*.]

1. A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a bracer without much trouble. *Wifeman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

BRACH. *n. f.* [*brague*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady brach may stand by the fire, and flink. *Shakespeare.*

BRACHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*brachy*, short, and *graphein*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bat-

ing what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when brachygraphy had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Graville.*

BRACK. *n. f.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the bracks fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many bracks and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence. *Digby.*

BRACKET. *n. f.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon brackets, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Motimer.*

BRACKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt; it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fesh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

When I had ga'n'd the brow and top,
A lake of brackish waters on the ground,
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wife contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

What other cause could this effect produce?
The brackish tincture through the main diffuse?

Blackmore.

BRACKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings, hitherto leave a brackishness in salt water, that make it unfit for animal uses. *Cheyne.*

BRAD. being an initial, signifies broad, spacious, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothic, *brad*. *Gibson.*

BRAD. *n. f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these brads will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxm.*

To **BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggaren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou bragging to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come. *Shakespeare.*

Mark me, with what violence the first loved the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakespeare.*

In bragging out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderfon.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already bragged, to come over and make this the seat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that bragged they had an infallible ointment. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing wherof we poor old men can brag, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona brags of him,
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'ry busy little scribbler now
Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend.

Reformers.

3. On is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRAG.

BRAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest

Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare.*
It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to re-
ceive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English,
as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no
greater matter than the waiting upon the English
afar off. *Bacon.*

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton.*
BRAGGADOCCIO. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] A puffing,
swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarones, in the
masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios*
are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the charac-
ters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a para-
site, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRAGGARDISM. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] Boastful-
ness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boastful; vainly
ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' hating *braggart*, puff nobility? *Donne.*

BRAGGART. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] A boaster.
Who knows himself a *braggart*,

Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass. *Shaksp.*
BRAGGER. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] A boaster; an
ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these
braggers thoroughly, by having sometimes endured
the pittance of their sottish company, have found
them, in converse, empty and insipid. *South.*

BRAGLESS. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boast;
without ostentation.

The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.—
If it is so, *braggle* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shaksp.*
BRAGGLY. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; so as it
may be bragged.

Seest not thilk hawthorn stud,
How *braggly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower. *Spenser.*
To **BRAID.** *v. a.* [from *brædan*, Saxon.] To weave
together.

Close the serpent fly,
Insinuating, wove with gordian twine
His braided train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*
O'er wands, lying loosely, may each of them be
easily dissociated from the rest; but when *braided*
into a basket, they cohere strongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.
Dryden.

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay.*
BRAID. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a
knot, or complication of something woven to-
gether.

Listen where thou art fitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

No longer shall thy comely traces break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or fit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

BRAID. *adj.* [To *brede*, in Chaucer, is to *deceive*.]
An old word, which seems to signify *deceitful*.
Since Frenchmen are so *braided*,

Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shaksp.

BRAILS. *n. f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved
through blocks, which are seized on either side the

ries, a little off upon the yard; so that they come
down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at
the skirt of the sail to the cringles. Their use is
when the sail is to be furled, to haul up its bunt,
that it may the more readily be taken in or let fall.
Harris.

BRAIN. *n. f.* [from *brægen*, Sax. *breyn*, Dutch.]
1. That collection of vessels and organs in the
head, from which sense and motion arise.

The brain is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*.
Cerebrum is that part of the brain which possesses all
the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being sepa-
rated from the *cerebellum* by the second process of
the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is situ-
ated. The substance of the brain is distinguished
into outer and inner; the former is called *cortica-*
lis, cinerea, or glandularis; the latter, *medullaris, alba,*
or *nervea*. *Chefelden.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my
brains ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a
dog for a new year's gift.

Shaksp.'s *Merry Wives of Windsor*.
That man proportionably hath the largest brain,
I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it
might have failed in birds, especially such as hav-
ing little bodies, have yet large craniums, and seem
to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks;
but, upon trial, I find it very true.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
2. That part in which the understanding is
placed; therefore taken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and
and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived
one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on
their shoulders. *Hammond.*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, be-
fore he be such in his hand. *Hale.*

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not com-
mon, nor proper.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a
heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shaksp.*
To **BRAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash
out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him i'
th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st *brain*
him. *Shaksp.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next feiz'd two wretches more, and headlong
cast,

Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope.*
BRAINISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; fu-
rious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shaksp.*

BRAINLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thought-
less; witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and la-
bour, brought to pass, that the church is now
ashamed of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shaksp.*

The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college, and pedantic gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRAINPAN. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The
skull containing the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryd.*

BRAINSTICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *stick*.] Dis-
eased in the understanding; addleheaded; giddy;
thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainstick* raptures
Cannot displace the goodnes of a quarrel. *Shaksp.*

They were *brainstick* men, who could neither
endure the government of their king, nor yet
thankfully receive the authours of their deliver-
ance. *Knotles.*

BRAINSLICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainstick*.] Weakly;
headily.

Why, worthy thou,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainlessly* of things. *Shaksp.*
BRAINSLICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brainstick*.] Indif-
ference; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. f.* Among jewellers for a rough
diamond. *Di.*

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break*.
He thought it sufficient to correct the multi-
tude with sharp words, and *brake* out into this
choleric speech. *Knotles.*

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat,
and to carry the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay
in a *brake* without the town. *Carver.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither
know

My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shaksp.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal
sight. *Drayton's Fables.*

2. It is said originally to mean *fern*.

BRAKE. *n. f.*
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship's pump.

3. A baker's kneading trough.

4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses,
unwilling to be shod, are confined during that
operation. *Di.*

BRAKY. *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly;
rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats,
where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to
a pure, open light, where they may take the eye,
and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'MBLE. *n. f.* [from *brēmlar*, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry bush,
or hindberry. *Miles.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any
rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store. *Spenser.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies
on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the name of
Rosalind. *Shaksp.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrushes thrill the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. f.* A bird, called also a *man-*
tain chaffinch. *Di.*

BRAN. *n. f.* [from *brann*, Ital.] The husks of corn
ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shaksp.*

The citizens were driven to great distresses for
want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest
bran, moulded in cloaths; for otherwise it would
not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and
favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal,
but must have, among it, a certain mixture of
padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragi-
lity. *Watson.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryd.*

BRANCH. *n. f.* [from *branc*, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main
boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?
Shaksp.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any dis-
tinct article; any section or subdivision.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,

That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein. *Shaksp.*
The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian piety do immediately depend. *Hammond.*

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.
And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side. *Exodus.*

His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the descendant.
Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Craford.*

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranfverfing from one angle to another, diagonal wise, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.
They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choofe but *branch* now. *Shaksp.*

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty breaking forth of the sap: and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramid, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, ever-green, and *branching* palm. *Milton.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks unthorn a venerable wood;
Fresh was the graft beneath, and ev'ry tree
At distance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addison.*

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Speator.*

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.
The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.
The spirit of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down laught,
The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. *Spenser.*

BRANCHER. *n. f.* [from *branch*.]
1. One that shoots out into branches.
If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Watson.*

2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two ferts of lenthers. *Watson.*

BRANCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *branchy*.] Fullness of branches.

BRANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]
1. Without shoots or boughs.
2. Without any valuable product; naked.
If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours to *branchless*. *Shaksp.*

BRANCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various,
rude, and unweildy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once! *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. f.* [*bran'd*, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.
Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shaksp.*

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*brander*, Runick.] A sword, in old language.
They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of paradise, so late their happy seat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt.
The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.
Clerks convict should be burned in the hand,
both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

5. Any note of infamy.
Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*bran'ten*, Dutch.] To mark with a *brand*, or note of infamy.
Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shaksp.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*
Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison.*
The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by *branding* him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

BRANDGOOSE. *n. f.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dick.*

To BRANDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.
Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage. *Shaksp.*

He said, and *brandish'd* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursu'd the flaming shade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandish this sword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flourish.
He, who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRANDLING. *n. f.* The name for a particular worm.
The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*

BRANDY. *n. f.* [contracted from *brandwine*, or burnt wine.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.
If your master lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character. *Swift's Footman.*

BRANDY-WINE. The same with brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wifeman.*

BRANGLE. *n. f.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRANGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*

BRANGLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *brangle*.] The same with *brangle*.

BRANK. *n. f.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRANNY. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wifeman.*

BRASSING. *adj.* [from *brass*.] Made of brass.

It is now less properly written according to the pronunciation *brassen*.

BRASSIER. *n. f.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.
There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasser* by his face. *Shaksp.*

Brassers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraser*, Fr.]
It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brassers*. *Arbutnot.*

BRAZIL. *n. f.* An American wood, common.

BRAZIL. *n. f.* ly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil: though Huet shews it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chambers.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

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BRASS

B R A

BRASS. *n. f.* [brass, Sax. *prís*, Welch.]
1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*
Mens evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakespeare.*

Let others mold the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*. *Dryd.*
2. Impudence.

BRASSINESS. *n. f.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like *brass*; some quality of *brass*.

BRASSY. *adj.* [from *brassy*.]

1. Partaking of *brass*.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as *brass*.

Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakespeare.*

2. Impudent.

BRASS. *particp. adj.* [from *brass*.] Burst; broken. Obsolete.

There creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brass*,
And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men
agast. *Spenser.*

BRAT. *n. f.* [its etymology is uncertain: *bratt*, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapen man better; and they follow him,
Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shakespeare.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poison'd
too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do?

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before
him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which
of them had the prettiest children. *L'Estrange.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I
was obliged, and whom I never beheld, since she
was a *brat* in hanging-sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.
The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and
offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVADO. *n. f.* [from *bravado*, Span.] A
boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [brave, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-
spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius be-
lieve, that his genius, which otherways was *brave*
and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius
Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mein; lofty; grace-
ful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakespeare.*

3. Magnificent; grand.
Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shakespeare.*

But whoso'er it was nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Danham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate
word, used to express the superabundance of any
valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly foul, in human shape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave*
commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be
subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose pro-
vince it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE. *n. f.* [brave, Fr.]

1. A Hector; a man daring beyond decency or
discretion.

Hot *br. ves*, like thee, may fight, but know not
well
To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *braves*, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canst outfold us. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakespeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakespeare.*

The ills of love, not those of fate I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryd.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryd.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt
enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave*
that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRAVELY. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a brave man-
ner; courageously; gallantly; splendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed
bravely. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did afright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRAVERY. *n. f.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gal-
lantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that
out of a desire of fame, which we could not be
prompted to by a generous passion for the glory of
him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of
duty than of rising, and such as love business ra-
ther upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bra-
very*, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately
had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power, they
crowned their new king in the cathedral church of
Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*,
to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Estrange.*

BRAVO. *n. f.* [bravo, Ital.] A man who mur-
ders for hire.

For boldness, like the *braves* and banditti, is
seldom employed, but upon desperate services.

No *braves* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made. *Gay.*

B R A

TO BRAWL. *v. n.* [brouill., or *brawler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shaksp.*

How now, Sir John! what, are you *brawling*
here?

Does this become your place, your time, your bu-
siness? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their foul-fearing clamours have *brawld* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shaksp.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryd.*

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours,
brawling language, and especially all personal scanda-
lous and feurrility, to the meanest part of the vul-
gar world. *Waller.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise. This title used.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakespeare.*

BRAWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise;
feurrility.

He findeth, that all controversies thereby are made
but *brawls*; and therefore witheth, that, in some
lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may
be decided. *Hooker.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, or forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler;
a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the court,
for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose to length-
en out the cause. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, sha-
dowed on one side, then shew the wrist-bone
thereof. *Peacham.*

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a giantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, so called from its being muscular.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakespeare.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The swift'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five
years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell
him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRAWNER. *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed
for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame;
See the old tenant's table be the fame;
Then if you would fend up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRAWNINESS. *n. f.* [from *brawn*.] Strength;
hardness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the
best armour against the common evils and acci-
dents of life. *Locke.*

BRAWNY. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular;
fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden.*

The

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *bravery* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryd.*
To BRAY. *v. a.* [*brycan*, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To
pound, or grind small.

I'll burst him; I will bray
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*
Except you would bray Christendom in a mor-
tar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no
possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*
To BRAY. *v. n.* [*braire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.
Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can bray. *Dryden.*
'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd
cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive braying. *Congrave.*

2. To make an offensive, harsh or disagreeable
noise.
What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd
men?
Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakespeare.*

Arms on armour clashing, bray'd
Horrible discord. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Voice of an ass.
2. Harsh sound.

Boist'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh refounding trumpets dreadful bray. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *bray*.]
1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cry'd the queen: a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth my brayers! and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or *beat*.] An
instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brasi*.]
1. To fother with brads.

If the nut be not to be cast in brads, but only
hath a worm brazed into it, this niceness is not so
absolutely necessary, because that worm is first
turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spin-
dle, and you may try that before it is brazed in
the nut. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.
I have so often blushed to acknowledge him,
that now I am braz'd to it. *Shakes. King Lear.*

If damned custom hath not braz'd it to,
That it is proof and bulwark against fence. *Shakes.*

BRAZEN. *adj.* [from *brasi*.]
1. Made of brads. It was anciently and pro-
perly written *brason*.

Get also a small pair of brazen compasses, and a
fine ruler, for taking the distance. *Peacocks.*
A bough his brazen helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from brads: a poetical use.
Trumpeters

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

3. Impudent.
To BRAZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he
would talk fluently, lye, and brazen it out, as if he
had done nothing amiss. *Arbutnot.*

BRAZENFACE. *n. f.* [from *brason* and *face*.]
An impudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.—
Well said, brazenface; hold it out. *Shakes.*

BRAZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brasonface*.] Im-
pudent; shameless.

What a brazenfaced varlet art thou, to deny
thou knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I
tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakespeare.*

Quick-witted, brazenfaced, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRAZENNESS. *n. f.* [from *brason*.]

1. Appearing like brads.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. f.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you
should sell them to the brazier, you would not lose
above a penny in a shilling. *Swift.*

BREACH. *n. f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature. *Shakesp.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.
The wall was blown up in two places; by
which breach the Turks seeking to have entered,
made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the breach he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.
That oath would sure contain them greatly,
or the breach of it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser.*

What are those breaches of the law of nature and
nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to
govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still in-
volves in it a breach of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing
rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by
God to the breach of those laws, the only guards
that can effectually restrain men within the true
bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.
But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did
stretch,

His brawny arms, and all his body strain,
That th' utmost sandy beach they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Spenser.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindreds.
It would have been long before the jealousies
and breaches between the armies would have been
composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.
This breach upon kingly power was without pre-
cedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. f.* [*bneob*, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.
Mankind have found the means to make grain
into bread, the lightest and properest aliment for
human bodies. *Arbutnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,
And generous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, such as nature requires:
to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for support
without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. *Genesis.*

If pretenders were not supported by the sim-
plicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would
not find them bread. *L'Estrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her bread. *Dryden.*

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for bread. *Philips.*

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor
to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness
in my mind, fearing I shall in time want bread. *Spectator.*

3. Support of life at large.
God is pleased to try our patience by the ingrati-
tude of those who, having eaten of our bread,
have lift up themselves against us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed:
What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *chip*.]
One that chips bread; a baker's servant; an un-
der-butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse. —

Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, as I
bread-chipper, and I know not what? *Shakespeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn
of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town;
the bread, and bread-corn, sufficed not for six days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising
it among bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel,
and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broom.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A part of the
hold separated by a bulk-head from the rest,
where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *bnead*, broad. Saxon.]
The measure of any plain superficies from side to
side.

There is in Ticinum, a church that hath win-
dows only from above: it is in length an hundred
feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty;
having a door in the midst. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later rela-
tions, if not in length, yet in breadth and depth,
may excell it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies. *Dryd.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of
the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness
opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I broke, or brake; part.
pass. broke, or broken. [*bneccan*, Sax.]

1. To part by violence.
When I brake the five loaves among five thou-
sand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up? *Mark.*

Let us break their bands afunder, and cast away
their cords from us. *Psalm.*

A bruised reed shall he not break.
See, said the fire, how soon 'tis done;
The ficks hethen broke one by one:
So strong you'll be in friendship ty'd:
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To hurt, or open by force.
O could we break our way by force. *Milton.*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth
were broke open, or clove afunder. *Burnet's Theol.*

Into my hands he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling broke his hold. *Gay.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides dark-
ness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To destroy by violence.
This is the fabrick, which, when God braket
down, none can build up again. *Burnet's Theol.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.
I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys,
And writ as little heard. *Shakespeare.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.
O father abbot!

An old man, broken with the storms of state;
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that dishonest victory
At Chæroneæ, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not some of his vices weakened his body,
and broke his health? have not others dissipated his
estate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotson.*

7. To sink or appal the spirit.
The defeat of that day was much greater than
it then appeared to be; and it even broke the
heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride. *Philips.*

8. To crush; to shatter.
Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies broke. *Dryd.*

9. To weaken mental faculties.
Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have blam'd thy broken senses,
Which, if convenience will not allow,
stand in hard cure. *Shakespeare.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton*.
10. To tame; to train to obedience; to ensure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him straight run loose at random? *Spenser*.

Why, then, thou canst not *break* her to the lute.—

—Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me. *Shakespeare*.

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear too great a stomach patiently to feel

The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *Mas*.
That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,

Hard to be *broke* even by lawful kings. *Dryden*.
No sports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow.

Dryden.
Virtues like these,
Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addison*.
Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper.

Addison.
11. To make bankrupt.
The king's grown bankrupt like a *broke* man.

Shakespeare.
For this few know themselves: for merchants
broke,
View their estate with discontent and pain. *Davies*.
With arts like these rich Matho, when he
speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden*.
A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden
impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant,
and shut's up every private man's exchequer. *South*.
12. To discard; to dismiss.

I see a great officer *broke*. *Swift*.
13. To crack or open the skin, so as that the
blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about, even
the day before she *broke* her brow; and then my
husband took up the child. *Shakespeare*.
Weak soul; and blindly to destruction led;
She *break* her heart! she'll sooner *break* your head.

Dryden.
14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.
15. To violate a contract or promise.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakespeare*.
Pardon this fault, and by my soul I swear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakespeare*.
Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?

Hudibras.
16. To infringe a law.
Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden*.
17. To stop; to make cease.

Shakespeare.
Break thy talk, Mrs. Quickly; my kinsman
shall speak for himself. *Shakespeare*.
18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water,
yet so as if the first fall be *broke*, by means of a
stop, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon*.
Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall.

Dryden.
As one condemned to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden*.
She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden*.
19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden*.
The father was so moved, that he could only
command his voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings,
so far as to bid her proceed. *Addison*.
The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not
break.
His painful silence till the mortal speak. *Tickell*.

Sometimes in *broke* words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale and trembled when he view'd the fair. *Gay*.
20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence,
that they were forced to *break* company? *Anthony*.
21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly as well as injustice, to *break* off
to noble a relation. *Collier*.
22. To reform: with of.

The French were not quite *broke* of it, until
some time after they became christians. *Grew*.
23. To open something new; to propound
something by an overture; as if a seal were
opened.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no
counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive
opinion, but only hear it, and at the most, but to
break it, at first, that it may be the better under-
stood at the next meeting. *Bacon*.
I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dry*.
24. To break the back. To strain or dislocate the
vertebrae with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break* my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakespeare*.
25. To break the back. To disable one's fortune.

O, many,
Have *broke* their backs, with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakespeare*.
26. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

27. To break fast. To eat the first time in the
day.

28. To break ground. To plow.
When the price of corn falleth, men generally
give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more ground
than will serve to supply their own turn. *Carew*.
The husbandman must first *break* the land, be-
fore it be made capable of good feed. *Davies*.
29. To break ground. To open trenches.

30. To break the heart. To destroy with grief.
Good my lord, enter here.—
—Will't *break* my heart?—
I'd rather *break* mine own. *Shakespeare*.
Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break* a single heart. *Dryden*.
31. To break a jest. To utter a jest unex-
pected.

32. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the
neck joints.
I had as lief thou didst *break* his neck as his fin-
gers. *Shakespeare*.
33. To break off. To put a sudden stop; to in-
terrupt.

34. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle
suddenly interposed.
To check the starts and fallies of the soul,
And *break* off all its commerce with the tongue. *Addison*.
35. To break up. To dissolve; to put a sudden
end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He *breaks* up house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert*.
He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat
out his teeth if he did not retire, and *break* up the
meeting. *Arbutnot*.
36. To break up. To open; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter,
when this comes to be *broke* up, it exhibits impres-
sions of the shells. *Woodward*.
37. To break up. To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, So-
lyman returning to Constantinople, *broke* up his
army, and there lay still the whole year following. *Knolles*.
38. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretch-
ing a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his
bones with bats.

39. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the
body.
To *break*. v. n.
1. To part in two.

Give sorrow words, the grief that does not
speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakespeare*.
2. To burst.

The clouds are still above, and while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden*.
The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatening, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden*.
3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden*.
He could compare the confusion of a multitud-
e to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and
breaking among its crowd of islands. *Pope*.
4. To break as a swelling; to open and dis-
charge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery *breaking*
some few days after, was discovered to be an ab-
scess. *Harvey*.
Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage,
how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will
tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a
broke imposthume, as the painful gathering and fill-
ing of it. *Decay of Piety*.
5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Dante*.
When a man thinks of any thing in the dark-
ness of the night, whatever deep impressions it
may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as
the day *breaks* about him. *Addison*.
6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakespeare*.
7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this;
which, if like an ill venture, it come unluckily
home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakespeare*.
He that puts all upon adventures, doth often-
times *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon*.
Cutler's tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope*.
8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;
See how the dean begins to *break*:
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift*.
9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands
he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope*.
10. To make away with some kind of sudden-
ness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest
to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard
of times and circumstances, may imagine to be
farthest off. *Hooker*.
The three mighty men *broke* through the host
of the Philistines. *2 Samuel*.
They came into Judah, and *break* into it. *2 Chronicles*.
Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it
break forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job*.
This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton*.
He resolved, that Balfour should use his utmost
endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of
horse. *Clarendon*.
When the channel of a river is overcharged
with water, more than it can deliver, it necessa-
rily *breaks* over the banks, to make itself room. *Hale*.
Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men. *Denham*.
Till through those clouds the fan of knowledge
breaks,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham*.
O! couldst

O! could'st thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*

At length I've acted my severest part;
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addison.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison.*

There are some, who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Asterbury.*

Almighty power, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Abbutnot.*

See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship,
Wherever she is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.
But perceiving this great alteration in his friend,
he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

Stay with me awhile:
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs,
That touch me near. *Shakespeare.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot, as can. *Ben Jonson.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.
Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *Ben Jonson.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence,
is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. To break from. To go away with some vehemence.
How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could *break* from Laura's arms? *Roscom.*

Thus radiant from the circling croud he *breaks*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden.*

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and
those that *break* from it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.
The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice,
and a magisterial air, *breaks* in upon conversation,
and drives down all before him. *Addison.*

15. To break loose. To escape from captivity.
Who would not, finding way, *break* loose from
hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Furthest from pain? *Milton.*

16. To break loose. To shake off restraint.
If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and
break loose from all our engagements to him, we
relieve God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*

17. To break off. To desist suddenly.
Do not peremptorily *break* off, in any business,
in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness,
do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *breaks* off suddenly, and said to those about him, It is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break* off. *Taylor.*

18. To break off from. To part from with violence.

I must from this enchanting queen *break* off. *Shakespeare.*

19. To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects.
Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*

They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break* out in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenser.*

Such a deal of wonder is *broken* out within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakespeare.*

As fire *breaks* out of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out by the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks* out,
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryden.*

All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break* out in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *breaks* out on ev'ry side. *Milton.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissembling; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break* out. *South.*

They are men of concealed fire that doth not *break* out in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison.*

A violent fever *broke* out in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison.*

20. To break out. To have eruptions from the body as pustules or sores.
21. To break out. To become dissolute.
He *broke* not out into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. To break up. To cease; to intermit.
It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break* up. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

23. To break up. To dissolve itself.
These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and *break* up, like mist. *Bacon.*

The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh* up suddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *brake* up, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon.*

What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks* up, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*

24. To break up. To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *brake* up,
Each hurries tow'ards his home and sporting-place. *Shakespeare.*

25. To break with. To part friendship with any.
There is a slave whom we have put in prison, Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers, Are entered in the Roman territories.—
—Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volscians dare *break* with us. *Shakespeare.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and traps? Whoever *breaks* with his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent some apt pretence,
To *break* with Bertran. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its signification, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used

often with additional particles, *up, out, in, off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening.
From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolly.*

For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend, Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton.*

They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.*

The fight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *break*.]
1. He that *breaks* any thing.
Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakespeare.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.
To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.]
To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, Sir, I rise, and then I *breakfast*. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The first meal in the day.
The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shakespeare.*

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dry.*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. f.* [from *break* and *neck*.]
A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must
Forfake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. f.* [from *break* and *promise*.]
One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. f.* [from *break* and *vow*.]
He that practiseth the breach of vows.
That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men,
maids. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM. *n. f.* [brame, Fr. cyprinus lotus, Lat.]
The name of a fish.

The *bream* being at full growth is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds, so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Waller.*

BREAST. *n. f.* [bheopt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

No, traytreſs, angry love replies,
She's hid ſomewhere about thy *breſt*,
A place nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper neſt.

Prior.

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherleſs from the *breſt*.

Job, xxiv. 9.

3. Breſt was anciently taken for the power of ſinging.

The better *breſt*,

The leſſer reſt.

Taſſer of Singing Boys.

4. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the fore-legs.

5. The diſpoſition of the mind.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppreſt,

Stem the wild torrent with a dauntleſs *breſt*.

Dryden.

6. The heart; the confidence.

Needleſs was written law, where none oppreſt;
The law of man was written in his *breſt*.

Dryden's Ovid.

7. The ſeat of the paſſions.

Margarita firſt poſſeſs'd,

If I remember well, my *breſt*.

Cowley.

Each in his *breſt* the ſecret ſorrow kept,
And thought it ſafe to laugh, though Cæſar wept.

Rowe.

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppoſe breſt to breſt.

The threaden fails

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea,
Breſting the lofty ſurge.

Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

The hardy Swiſs

Breſts the keen air, and carols, as he goes.

Goldſmith.

BREASTBONE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breſt; the ſternum.

The belly ſhall be eminent by ſhadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*.

Peacham.

BREASTFAST. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *faſt*.] In a ſhip.] A rope faſtened to ſome part of her middle, to hold her ſteady to a wharf, or the like.

Harris.

BREASTGASKET. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *gasket*.] With mariners.

The largeſt and longeſt gaskets, which are a fort of ſtrings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breſt.

The river itſelf gave way unto her, ſo that ſhe was ſtraight *breasthigh*.

Sidney.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the fun,
Breſthigh in ſand.

Dryden's Fables.

BREASTHOOK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With ſhipwrights.

The compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip.

Harris.

BREASTENOT. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breſt.

Our ladies have ſtill faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the ſame achievements from the influence of this *breastknot*.

Addiſon's Freeholder.

BREASTPLATE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breſt.

What ſtronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted;
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel juſt.

Shakeſpeare.

'Gainſt ſhield, helm, *breastplate*, and, inſtead of thoſe,

Five ſharp ſmooth ſtones from the next brook he choſe.

Cowley.

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-iſtol, before his old ruſty *breastplate* could be ſcour'd, and his cracked headpiece mended.

Swift.

BREASTPLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breſt.

The *breastplough* which a man thoves before him.

Mortimer.

BREASTROPES. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *ropes*.] In a ſhip. Thoſe ropes which faſten the yards

to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards faſt to the maſt.

Harris.

BREASTWORK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breſt of the defendants; the ſame with *parapet*.

Sir John Aſtley caſt up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men.

Clarendon.

BREATH. *n. f.* [breaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?

Into the air: and what ſeem'd corporal Melted, as *breath* into the wind.

Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*; But whence haſt thou the pow'r to give me death?

Dryden.

3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely; oppoſed to the condition in which a man is breathleſs and ſpent.

At other times, he caſts to ſue the chace Of ſwift wild beats, or run on foot a race,

To enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms moſt needful,

Or elſe, by wreſtling, to wax ſtrong and heedful.

Spencer.

What is your difference? ſpeak—

—I am ſcarce in *breath*, my lord.

Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.

Spaniard, take *breath*; ſome reſpite I'll afford; My cauſe is more advantage than your ſword.

Dryden.

Our ſwords ſo wholly did the fates employ, That they, at length, grew weary to deſtroy;

Reſuſ'd the work we brought, and, out of *breath*, Made ſorrow and deſpair attend for death.

Dryden's Aureng.

4. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation.

Give me ſome *breath*, ſome little pauſe, dear lord,

Before I poſitively ſpeak.

Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock, Calm and unruffled as a ſummer's ſea,

When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its ſurface.

Addiſon's Cato.

6. A ſingle act; an inſtant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*, Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death.

Dryden.

BREATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inſpire and expire.

He ſaſe return'd, the race of glory paſt, New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his laſt.

Pope.

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'n's and earth, A private man in Athens.

Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleo.

3. To take breath; to reſt.

He preſently follow'd the victory ſo hot upon the Scots, that he ſuffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themſelves together again

Spencer's State of Ireland.

Three times they *breathe'd*, and three times did they drink,

Upon agreement.

Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Reſt, that gives all men life, gave him his death, And too much *breathing* put him out of *breath*.

Milton.

When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils, And peace and conqueſt crown'd her foreign toils.

Ryſſey.

4. To paſs as air.

Shall I not then be ſtiſſed in the vault, To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air *breathes* in,

And there be ſtrangl'd ere my Romeo comes?

Shakeſpeare.

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inſpire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wiſh to live, Their pains and poverty deſire to bear, To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air.

Dryden.

4

They here began to *breathe* a moſt delicious kind of æther, and ſaw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light.

Tatler.

2. To inject by breathing; with *into*.

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active ſpirit; whoſe motions, he expects, ſhould own the dignity of its original.

Decay of Piety.

I would be young, be handſome, be belov'd, Could I but *breathe* myſelf into Adraſtus.

Dryden.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing; with *out*.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muſe; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the ſon of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame.

Spectator.

4. To exerciſe; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags.

Shakeſpeare.

5. To inſpire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire; They *breathe* the flute, or ſtrike the vocal wire.

Prior.

6. To exhale; to ſend out as breath.

His altar *breathes* Ambroſial odours, and ambroſial flow'rs.

Milton's Paraſe Loſt.

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heav'n *breath'd* a ſecret vow, To live in pray'r and contemplation.

Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain, Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein.

Dryden's Virgil.

BREATHER. *n. f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She ſhows a body rather than a life, A ſtatue than a *breather*.

Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleo.

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myſelf.

Shakeſpeare.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular ſcandal once can touch, But it confounds the *breather*.

Shakeſpeare's Measure for Measure.

3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire: His milder father ſummons him away.

Norris.

BREATHING. *n. f.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathing* turn'd, Weeping he hop'd, and ſacrificing mourn'd.

Prior.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diſtends the chinks, and makes New *breathings*, whence new nourishment the takes

Dryden.

BREATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.

The prince, with patience and ſufferance fly, So haſty heat ſoon cooled to ſubdue;

Tho' when he *breathleſs* wax, that battle 'gan renew.

Tatler.

I remember, when the fight was done, When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,

Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword, Came there a certain lord.

Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Many ſo ſtrained themſelves in their race, that they fell down *breathleſs* and dead.

Hayward.

Breathleſs and tir'd, is all my fury ſpent? Or does my glutt'd ſpleen at length relent?

Dryden's Enid.

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life, And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence, The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow.

Shakeſpeare's King John.

Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou buſieſt now.

Prior.

BRED. *part. ſp. paſſ.* [from *to breed*.]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their competition would never be changed.

Wiſdom, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. f.* See BREED.

In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one, from the firſt appearance of the other.

Addiſon.

BREED.

BRE

BREECH. *n. f.* [supposed from *briecan*, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part. When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked breech, and used words suitable to that gesture. *Hayward.*

The storks devour snakes and other serpents; which when they begin to creep out at their breeches, they will presently clap them close to a wall to keep them in. *Grew's Museum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd!—That thou might still have worn the petticoat, And ne'er had stol'n the breech from Lancaster. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance. So cannons, when they mount vast pitches, Are tumbld back upon their breeches. *Anonymous.*

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as to breech a gun.

BREECHES. *n. f.* [*briec*, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gaulish word; to that *Skinner*, imagines the name of the part covered with breeches, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no singular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old breeches, thrice turned. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Rough fancies, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches. Are always aim'd at poets that wear breeches. *Prior.*

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't; A vest or breeches, singly; but the brute Could ne'er contrive all three to make a suit. *King.*

2. To wear the breeches is to usurp the authority of the husbands.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the breeches. *L'Estrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I bred, I have bred. [*briadan*, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia bred, With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would breed their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*

3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereto he roared for exceeding pain, That, to have heard, great horror would have bred. *Fairy Queen.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have bred in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, breedeth in youth! *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust breed infirmities and diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to breed it in! *Shak. King Lear.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place; for, there are breeding ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest Divine Christendom hath bred for the space of some hundreds of years were brought up together in the same university. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder! Whom, certain these rough shades did never breed. *Milton.*

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent On state affairs to guide the government; Hear first what Socrates of old has said, To the low'd youth, whom he at Athens bred. *Dryden.*

To breed up the son to common sense, Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryd. Jew.*

And left their pillagers, to rapine bred, Without controul, to strip and spoil the dead. *Dry.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he breeds them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy. Ah, wretched me! by fates averse decreed To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed. *Dryden.*

8. To conduct through the first stages of life. Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme? Our endless anguish, does not nature claim? Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was breeding, as she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spect.*

2. To be encreased by new production. But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joys no date, and age no need; Then these delights my mind might move To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth. Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed, The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that breedeth in old snow, and dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and breedeth of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies breed in putrefied carcases. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed. In the choice of swine, choose such to breed of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species. I bring you witnesses, Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed. *Shakespeare.*

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best breed in the north. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. *Bacon's Essays.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began, And through the spurious breed and guilty nation ran. *Roscommon.*

Rode fair Afcanius on a fiery steed, Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed. *Dryden.*

2. A family; a generation; in contempt. A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would have no more of the breed. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

3. Progeny; offspring. If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not As to thy friend; for when did friendship take A breed of barren metal of his friend? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch. She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a breed. *Grew.*

BREEDRATE. *n. f.* [from *breed* and *rate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever fervant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no teltale, nor no breedrate. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BREEDER. *n. f.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing. Time is the nurse and breeder of all good. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person which brings up another. Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolific. Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad, Amongst the fairest breeders of our time. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in the country, we say, that if there be

sixty of them breeders in London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two should need her, He'd recommend her as a special breeder. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed. The breeders of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BREEDING. *n. f.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications. She had her breeding at my father's charge, A poor physician's daughter. *Shakespeare.*

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest breeding, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glennville's Scaphi, Preface.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit, T' avoid great errors, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state. Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd, As of a person separate to God, Design'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agonistes.*

BREESE. *n. f.* [*briora*, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly.

Cleopatra, The brees upon her, like a cow in June, Hoists sail, and flies. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleop.*

The learned write, the insect brees Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing brees, their strings draw blood, And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *n. f.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.

We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call breeze, that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle breeze arose by night, Serenely shone the stars, the moon was light, And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryd.*

Gradual sinks the breeze Into a perfect calm; that not a breath Is heard to quiver through the closing wood. *Thomson.*

BREEZY. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.

The feer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep, Basks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep, His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

BREHON. *n. f.* An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the brehon, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriac. *Spenser.*

BREME. *adj.* [from *bremman*, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe. Not used.

And when the shining sun laugheth once, You deem the spring come at once: But erst, when you count, you freed from fear, Comes the breme winter, with chamfred brows, Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows. *Spenser.*

BRENT. *adj.* [from *brennan*, Sax. to burn.] Burnt. Obsolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see In danger rather to be drent than brent? *Fairy Q.*

BREST. *n. f.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called also the torus, or tore.

BREST Summers. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. f.* A fish of the turbot kind, also burnt or brut. *Dia.*

BRETHREN. *n. f.* [The plural of *brother*.] See BROTHER.

B R E

All these sects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride.

BREVE. *n. f.* [In music.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims.

BREVIARY. *n. f.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *brevarium*, Lat.] 1. An abridgment; epitome; a compendium. Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment or *brevariary* thereof. 2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT. *n. f.* [from *brevis*, *brevis*, Lat.] A short compendium.

It is obvious to the shallowest discusser, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *brevis* of evangelical truth.

BREVIATURE. *n. f.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER. *n. f.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a *brevariary*.

BREVITY. *n. f.* [*brevisitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions.

TO BREW. *v. a.* [*bræwen*, Dutch; *bräwen*, German; *brüan*, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots and spices.

Mercy guard me! Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver.

2. To put into preparation. Here's neither bull nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*.

3. To mingle. Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely.

4. Pope seems to use the word indeterminate. Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watry main,

Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain.

5. To contrive; to plot. I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that,

I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print.

TO BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.

BREW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats.

BREWAGE. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.

—With eggs, sir? —Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*.

BREWER. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink.

BREWHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats.

BREWING. *n. f.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again.

B R I

BRE'WIS. *n. f.* 1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

2. It seems anciently to have meant broth. What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.

BRIAR. *n. f.* See *BRIER*.

BRIBE. *n. f.* [*Bribi*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the rest; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share of any thing unjustly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella, For taking *bribes* here of the Sardinians.

Nor lets my Jupiter to gold ascribe, When he turn'd himself into a *bribe*.

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test.

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe, When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*.

TO BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe, The bad may suplicate, but cannot *bribe*.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide

You *brib'd* to combat on the English side.

BRI'BER. *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest.

BRI'BERY. *n. f.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates.

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity.

BRICK. *n. f.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brigue*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth.

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search.

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick, On passive paper, or on solid *brick*.

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

TO BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*.

BRICKBAT. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot.

BRICKCLAY. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*.

BRICKDUST. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers.

B R I

BRICK-EARTH. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-earths*, and on gravel.

BRICK-KILN. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppression.

BRICKLAYER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse, And ignorant of his birth and parentage, Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age.

If you had liv'd, sir, Time enough to have been interpreter

To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tow'r had stood.

BRICK-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clays; but the *brick-makers* pick them out of the clay.

BRIDAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad fun'ral feast, Our solemn hymns to fullen dirges change,

Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corse.

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.

The amorous bird of night Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening star,

On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp.

Your ill-meaning politician lords, Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,

Appointed to await me thirty spies.

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,

Fair angels fung our *bridal* hymn above.

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride! Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led

In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed!

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring, For her white virgins hymenaeals sing.

BRIDAL. *n. f.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods; Nor of them look for such observance always,

As fits the *bridal*.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The *bridal* of the earth and sky,

Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night; For thou must die.

In death's dark bow'rs our *brideals* we will keep, And his cold hand

Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep.

BRIDE. *n. f.* [*brȳd*, Saxon; *brudary*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to refund, Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;

So Orpheus did for his own *bride*.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*.

These are tributes due from pious *brides*, From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife.

BRIDEBED. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day, Through this house each fairy stray;

To the best *bride-bed* will we, Which by us shall blessed be.

Would David's son, religious, just and brave, To the first *bride-bed* of the world receive

A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave?

BRIDECAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'ies of hey-troll, Troll about the *bridal* bowl,

And divide the broad *bridecake* Round about the bride's stake.

The writer, resolv'd to try his fortune, fasted all day, and that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procur'd an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow.

BRIDEGROOM. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *groom*.]
A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shaksf.*

Why, happy bridegroom!
Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRIDEMEN. } *n. f.* The attendants on the
BRIDEMAIDS. } bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE. *n. f.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It
seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance
round like a maypole.

Round about the bridestake. *Ben Jonson.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. f.* [The palace built by St.
Bride's, or *Bridget's* well, was turned into a work-
house.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than
all the workhouses and Bridewells in Europe. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *n. f.* [bryc, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the conve-
nience of passage.

What need the bridge much broader than the
road? *Shakspeare.*

And proud Araxes, whom no bridge could bind
Dryden

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the bridge of the nose, doth
prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed in-
struments of musick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise
a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea; and over Hellepont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Milton.*

BRIDLE. *n. f.* [bride, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is
restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last
His courser's bridle, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryden.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolved to put that place, which
some men fancied to be a bridle upon the city,
into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many
errors, without a continual bridle on the tongue. *Watts.*

To BRIDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addison.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stop'd her bridled doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of things is committed to them,
whom law may at all times bridle, and superior
power controul. *Hooker.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You bridle faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRIDLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. *n. f.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.]
The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the bridle-
hand something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently,
as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a fer-
ment, which affected his bridleband with great
pain. *Wifeman.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [brevis, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but
of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as brief as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakspeare.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And brief, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shakspeare.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a briefer sort,
More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakspeare.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it
brief was. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The brief stile is that which expresseth much in
little. *Ben Jonson.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more
profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason
to thank me for being brief. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Positured beyond brief nature. *Shakspeare.*

BRIEF. *n. f.* [brief, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a brief, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakspeare.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind
and difference, viz. some are called *briefs*, because
they are comprised in a short and compendious
way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize,
I will your highness thus in brief advise. *Fairy Queen.*

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as
a fum or brief can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*

The brief of this transaction is, these springs
that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. [In law.]

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer
to any action; or it is any precept of the king in
writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he
commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing
the case.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable
collection for any publick or private use.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which
contains two strokes down in beating time, and
as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in
few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject
requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and
briefly. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then briefly thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRIEFNESS. *n. f.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness;
shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smooth-
ness and propriety, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

BRIER. *n. f.* [bryen, Sax.] A plant. The
sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the
rose.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing briers? *Shakspeare.*

Then thrice under a brier doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magic much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

BRIERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny;
full of briers.

BRIG. and possibly also **BRIX**, is derived from
the Saxon *brycg*, a bridge; which, to this day, in
the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a
bridge. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIGADE. *n. f.* [brigade, Fr.] It is now gene-
rally pronounced with the accent on the last syl-
lable.] A division of forces; a body of men, con-
sisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions
of foot.

Or fronted brigades form. *Milton.*

Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by
the brigadier to assist him in the management and
ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a
major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADIER General. An officer who com-
mands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next
in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *n. f.* [brigand, Fr.] A robber; one
that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish
brigands in some rocks; but it was a degeneration
from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRIGANDINE. } *n. f.* [from *brigand*.]
BRIGANTINE. }

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly
used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike brigantine, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

In your brigantine you fail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Orway's Venice Preserved.*

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet,
and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two
brigantines. *Arbutnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrass, and greves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beopt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about the like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive bright, thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple
bright. *Dryden.*

2. Shining as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and brighter domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are seen in diamonds bright. *Gay.*
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicious.

From the brightest wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*

While the bright Seine t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may
with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with
furer success, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All bright as an angel new drop'd from the sky. *Parncel.*

O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addison.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair,
Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*

To-day black omens threat the brightest fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

Thou more dreadful foe, bright beauty, shine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and bright in art. *Anonymous.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the worst, if not the only stain,
I th' brightest annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To BRIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and brighten up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and brightens all my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a louring sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would brighten her charac-
ter, if she wou'd exert her authority to instil vir-
tues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It brighten'd Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

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B R I

TO BRIGHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the stile *brightens*, how the sense refines. *Pope.*
BRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Queen.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a
rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *South.*

The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil, of *brightness* made,
That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hudibras.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his
judgment, and the candour and generosity of his
temper, distinguished him in an age of great po-
liteness. *Prior.*

BRIILLANCY. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre;
splendour.

BRIILLIANT. *adj.* [brilliant, Fr.] Shining;
sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So I have seen in larder dark

Of veal a lucid loin,

Replete with many a brilliant spark,

As wife philosophers remark,

At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRIILLIANT. *n. f.* A diamond of the finest
cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light,
and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not soil, but shines by his own proper
light. *Dryden.*

BRIILLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*.] Splen-
dour; lustre.

BRIILLS. *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a
horse. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. f.* [brim, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily
made, the locks of his hair came down about the
brims of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her brims! *Crashaw.*

So when with crackling flames, a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the brims they force their fiery way. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Thus in a basin drop a shilling,

Then fill the vessel to the brim,

You shall observe, as you are filling,

The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark, were
dipped in the brim of the water. *Joshua, iii. 15.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful brims

That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Dryden.*

TO BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to
the top.

May the brimmed waves, for this,

Their full tribute never miss,

From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This laid, a double wreath Evander twin'd:
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then brims his ample bowl; with like design

The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

TO BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the brimming glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

B R I

BRIMFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to
the top; over-charged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney.*

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe.

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready flood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,

Releas'd their wat'ry store. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then fighting, cry'd,

Prithee, be careful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

BRIMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *brimful*.] Fullness
to the top.

The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

BRIMMER. *n. f.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to
the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

BRIMMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her blessings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRIMSTONE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *brim* or *brim-
stone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SUL-
PHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Queen.*

The vapour of the *grotto del Canè* is generally sup-
posed to be sulphureous, though I can see no rea-
son for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle
of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all
went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIMSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brim-
stone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

BRINDED. *adj.* [brin, Fr. a branch.] Streaked;
tabby; marked with streaks.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakespeare's Mac.*

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay;
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*

BRINDLE. *n. f.* [from *brinded*.] The state of
being brinded.

A natural *brindle*. *Clarissa.*

BRINDED. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded;
streaked.

The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brinded* monster to the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*

BRINE. *n. f.*

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encrease of the weight of water, will
encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*,
when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Diffolve sheeps dung in water, and add to it as
much salt as will make a strong *brine*, in this liquor
steep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea; as it is salt.

All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel.

Then all afire with me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleeke Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Mil.*

As when two adverse winds =
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*

Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Sha.*

BRINE-PIT. *n. f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt
water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and fer-
tile. *Shakespeare.*

TO BRING. *v. a.* [bringan, Sax. preter. I
brought; part. pass. brought; bpoht, Sax.]

B R I

1. To fetch from another place; distinguished
from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shaksf.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to
her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of
bread in thy hand. *King.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities
of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Templ.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send
by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour,
and more ease, than to do what right in justice
you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by
going before them in the train they should per-
sue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to
bring the man after God's own heart to a right
sense of his guilt. *Spectator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and
brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

6. To put into any particular state or circum-
stances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that
study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might be
able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge,
as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for *bringing* the king to justice
was immediately put, and carried without any op-
position, that I can find. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world,
will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and
the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring*
us home to ourselves. *L'Esperance.*

The understanding should be *brought* to the dif-
ficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by infer-
rible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those
words, would not suffer him to think otherwise,
how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on
them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to
make themselves unhappy in order to happiness,
that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no less a di-
version than any of the idle sports in fashion, if
men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to
pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring* about,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of
envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the
most vain and impracticable into his designs, and
to *bring* about several great events, for the advan-
tage of the publick. *Addison's Freeholder.*

11. To bring forth. To give birth to; to pro-
duce.

The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought* you forth a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing. *Shaksf.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first *brought* forth
Light out of darkness. *Par. Lost.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought* forth, to make thee memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agonist.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen brings forth another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dry.*

Idleness

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

12. *To bring forth.* To bring to light. The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he forth to light. *Job, xxxviii. 11.*

13. *To bring in.* To place in any condition. He protests he loves you, And needs no other tutor, but his liking, *To bring you in again.* *Shakespeare's Othello.*

14. *To bring in.* To reduce. Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

15. *To bring in.* To afford gain. The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring him in.* *Shaksb.*

Trade *brought us* in plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. *To bring in.* To introduce. Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, *bring in* something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *brought in* the images of gods. *Stillington.*

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Taylor.*

Quotations are best *brought in*, to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape. I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought me off.* *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action. If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring others on.* *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause. The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankind, and *brought on* them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party. This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring great numbers over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to shew. If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had, And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press, *Bring out* his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbutnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress. That sharp course which you have set down, *for the bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the leis worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form. The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addison's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice. Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance. *Bring up* your army; but I think you'll find They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakespeare.*

26. *Bring* retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something; for it is oft said, that he *brought his companion out*. The meaning is, that he was *brought* to something that was likewise without. *BRINGER. n. f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing. Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office: and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fullen bell, Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shaksb.*

Best you see safe the *bringer* Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakespeare.*

BRINGER UP. Instructor; educator. Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BRINISH. adj. [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt. Nero would be tainted with remorse To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shaksb.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock, Environ'd with a wilderness of sea, Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave; Expecting ever when some envious surge Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shaksb.*

BRINISHNESS. n. f. [from *brinish*.] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness. *BRINK. n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. Th' amazed flames stand gathered in a heap. And from the precipice's *brink* retire, Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*, A flock of geese jump down together; Swim where the bird of Jove would sink, And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRINY. adj. [from *brine*.] Salt. He, who first the passage try'd, In harden'd oak his heart did hide; Or his, at least, in hollow wood, Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewell Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison.*

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbutnot.*

BRINY. See BRONY.

BRISK. adj. [*brusque*, French.] 1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men. Pr'ythee, die, and set me free, Or else be Kind and *brisk*, and gay like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamefome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why should all honour then be ta'en From lower parts, to load the brain: When other limbs we plainly see, Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous. Our nature here is not unlike our wine; Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild, Sloes pounded, hips, and serviss' harriest juice. *P'bilips.*

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. This is not used. Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP. v. n. To come up briskly. *BRISKET. n. f.* [*bricket*, Fr.] The breast of an animal. See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRISKLY. adv. [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously. We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRISKNESS. n. f. [from *brisk*.] 1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness. Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety. But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me, to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRISTLE. n. f. [*brjrtl*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine. I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakspeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws, With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws, Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique, they wound. *Dryden.*

To BRISTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To erect in bristles. Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty, Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest, And snarlth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaksb.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle up* The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shaksb.*

To BRISTLE. v. n. To stand erect as bristles. Be it ounce, or cat, or bear, Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair, In thy eye that shall appear, When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakspeare.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright, With chattering teeth, and *bristling* hair upright; Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears, As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

To BRISTLE a thread. To fix a bristle to it. *BRISTLY. adj.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles. The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

D d 2

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus naffful beech the bristly chefnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his bristly care. *Pope.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger fort of *Bristol stones*, and the Kerry stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. f.* The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops,

To BRIGHT. } are said to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

BRITTLE. *adj.* [*brittan*, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,
Frail as the cord, and brittle as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,

What does the busy world conclude at best,

But brittle goods, that break like glass? *Granville.*

If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot.*

BRITTLENESS. *n. f.* [*from brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without brittleness. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. f.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a scorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*

BROACH. *m. f.* [*broche*, French.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden.*

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [*With hunters*.] A staff of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shaksp.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hakewill.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knigles.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,

Were enter'd by antagonists,

And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,

When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Raleigh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*

BROACHER. *n. f.* [*from broach*.]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd:

These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Pity.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [*brad*, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; distinguished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter,

Are pull'd up root and all. *Shakespeare.*

The top may be justly said to grow *broad*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,

The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,

Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered, not affording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal

All thought of this from others, himself bore

In *broad* house, with the wooers us before. *Chapman.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broadest* light. *Decay of Pity.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad* speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian found;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,

A name so *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The *broadest* mirth unfeeling folly wears,

Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;

Six huntmen with a shout precede his chair;

He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied, but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some delight;

Because he seems to chew the cud again,

When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak *broad*er than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakspere.*

From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd

His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,

Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspere.*

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves; for it is as *broad as long*,

whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. f.* [*from broad and cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wife taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:
Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [*from broad and eye*.] Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-ey'd* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakspere.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [*from broad and leaf*.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus grafts.

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [*from broad*.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage:

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Johnson.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [*from broad*.] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. f.* [*from broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulomeness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [*from broad and shoulder*.] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,

Broad/shoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broad/shoulder'd*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. f.* [*from broad and side*.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:

From her *broad/sides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

3. [*In printing*.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. f.* [*from broad and sword*.] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword*. *Wifeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [*from broad and wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber,

the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCADE. *n. f.* [*brocado*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator.*

Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
Forget her prayers, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCADED. *adj.* [*from brocade*.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. f.* [*from broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,

And filthy *brocage*, and unseemly shifts,

And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an usurer,

thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker. *Feet.*

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocade* is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *B. Jon.*

4. The transaction of business for other men.
So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so
much must the share of every one that has a right
to this money be the less, whether he be land-
holder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or
merchant, for his *brocade*. *Locke.*

BROCCOLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.
Contented with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor, or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To *BROCHE*. See *To BROACH*.
So Geoffrey of Boullion, at one draught of his
bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem,
broched three feeble birds. *Candian.*

BROCK. *n. f.* [broc, Saxon.] A badger.
BROCKET. *n. f.* A red deer, tw oyears old.
BROGUE. *n. f.* [brog, Irish.]
1. A kind of a shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose
rudeness

Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*
Sometimes it is given out, that we must either
take these halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or man-
ner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farguhar.*
To *BROIDER*. *v. a.* [broidir, Fr.] To adorn with
figures of needle-work.

A robe, and a *broider'd* coat, and a girdle.
Exodus.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride.
Tickell.

BROIDERY. *n. f.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery;
flower-work; additional ornaments wrought
upon cloth.

The golden *broider* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n. f.* [broiller, Fr.] A tumult; a
quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakespeare.*
He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and
publick war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,
The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys.
Granville.

To *BROIL*. *v. a.* [broiler, Fr.] To dress or cook
by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden.*

To *BROIL*. *v. n.* To be in the heat.
Where have you been *broiling*?

— Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a
finger

Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare.*
Long ere now all the planets and comets had
been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from
all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To *BROKE*. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.
Skinner seems inclined to derive it from *To break*,
because *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Causubon*,
from *apartu* *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be
contracted from *procurer*. Mr. *Lye* more pro-
bably deduces it from *hpuccan*, Sax. to be busy.]
To transact business for others, or by others. It
is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakespeare.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful
nature, when men should wait upon others ne-
cessity; *broke* by servants and instruments to
draw them on. *Bacon.*

BROKING. *particip. adj.* Practised by *brokers*.
Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd
crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.
Shakespeare.

BROKEN. [particip. pass. of *break*.]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the
very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BROKEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has
been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you
constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small
charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals,
and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BROKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and
heart.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or
fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*.
Ishab.

BROKENLY. *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any
regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of
this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending
chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BROKER. *n. f.* [from *To broke*.]
1. A factor; one that does business for another;
one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set
up and trade with that of other men; buying
here, and selling there, and commonly abusing
both sides, to make out a little paucity gain.
Temple.

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,

To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth?
Shakespeare.

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your
judgment;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakespeare.*

BROKERAGE. *n. f.* [from *broker*.] The pay
or reward of a *broker*. See *BROCCAGE*.

BROCHOCOLE. *n. f.* [βροχολή.] A tumour
of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bro-*
chus. *Quincy.*

BROCHIAL. } *adj.* [βροχία.] Belonging to
BROCHICK. } the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either
in the *brochial* or pulmonary vessels, and may
soon be communicated from one to the other,
when the inflammation affects both the lobes.
Arbutnot.

BROCHOTOMY. *n. f.* [βροχία and τέμνω] That
operation which opens the windpipe by incision,
to prevent suffocation in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

The operation of *brochotomy* is an incision into
the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into
the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any
tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROD. *n. f.* See *BRAND*. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force with-

stand,

Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brod*.
Spenser.

BROTOLOGY. *n. f.* [βροτή and λογία.] A dis-
sertation upon thunder. *Diæ.*

BRONZE. *n. f.* [bronze, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley
stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or statue cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;

A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. f.* [broek, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakespeare.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the
brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now.
Shakespeare.

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakespeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one
colour. *Diæ.*

To *BROOCH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn
with jewels.

Not th' imperious shew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakespeare.*

To *BROOD*. *v. n.* [brædan; Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness
round,

Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground.
Dryden.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and educate,
And make provision for the future state.
Dryden.

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where brooding darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous
thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold.
Smith.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were
ever amongst nations a brooding of a war, and that
there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt.
Bacon.

To *BROOD*. *v. a.* To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne.
Dryden.

BROOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly used
of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly Father keeps his brood
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*

With terrors, and with clamours compals'd
round,

Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed.
Milton.

Or any other of that heav'nly brood,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some
good. *Milton.*

Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection
toward their brood, whom they instruct to fly.

Brood's Vulgar Error.

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison? *Addison.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different
workings of instinct in a hen follow'd by a brood of
ducks. *Spektator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time.
Shakespeare.

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare.*

BROODY. *adj.* [from *brood*.] In a state of sitting
on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is broody,
fits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which
we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. f.* [broc, or hroc, Sax.] A running
water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare.*

Or

Of many grateful altars I would rear,
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone,
Of lustre, from the brook; in memory,
Of monument to ages.

And to Cephus' brook their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew.

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make
brooks; and those coming together, make rivers,
which empty themselves into the sea.

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bpuca, Sax.] To bear; to
endure; to support.

Even they, which brook it worst, that men
should tell them of their duties, when they are
told the same by a law, think very well and rea-
sonably of it.

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have learned me to brook this patiently.

How use doth breed a habit in a man?
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopl'd towns.

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war.

Most men can much rather brook their being re-
puted knaves, than for their honesty be accounted
fools.

Restraint thou wilt not brook; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard.

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid;
because he could not brook, that the worthy prince
Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred
before him.

BROOKLINE. *n. f.* [becabunga, Lat.] A fort of
water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. f.* [gensla; bpm, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Ev'n humble broom, and osiers, have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, pro-
duce.

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which
it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I am sent with broom before,
To sweep the dust behind the door.

If they came into the best apartment, to set any
thing in order, they were saluted with a broom.

BROOMLAND. *n. f.* [from broom and land.] Land
that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when
they have not been far gone with it, by being put
into broomlands.

BROOMSTAFF. *n. f.* [from broom and staff.]
The staff to which the broom is bound; the han-
dle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at
length they came to the broomstaff with me; I
defied 'em still.

From the age,
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff, or poker, they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride.

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door,
which I found to be an old broomstaff.

BROOMSTICK. *n. f.* The same as broomstaff.

When I beheld this, I sighed and said within
myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOM-
STICK!

BROOMY. *adj.* [from broom.] Full of broom.
If land grow moist or broomy, then break it up
again.

The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the
place.

BROT. *n. f.* [bpoð, Sax.] Liquor in which
fish is boiled.

You may make the broth for two days, and take
the one half every day.

Instead of light deserts and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan broth.

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats broth,
the infant will suck the broth almost unaltered.

BROTHER. *n. f.* [brotel, Fr.] A house
of lewd entertainment; a
bawdyhouse.

Perchance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a brothel.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common brothels of the town:

There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd.

From its old ruins brothelhouses rise,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys.

The libertine retires to the stews, and to the
brothel.

BROTHER. *n. f.* [bpoðer, bpoðon, Sax.]
Plural, brothers, or breibren.

1. One born of the same father and mother.
Be sad, good brothers;

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on.

Whilst kin their kin, brother the brother foils,
Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend.

These two are breibren, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins.

Comparing two men, in reference to one com-
mon parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of
brothers.

2. Any one closely united; associate.
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;

For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,
shall be my brother.

3. Any one resembling another in manner,
form or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to
him that is a great waster.

I will eat no meat while the world standeth,
lest I make my brother to offend.

4. Brother is used, in theological language, for
man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from brother and hood.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.
This deep disgrace of brotherhood

Touches me deeper than you can imagine.

Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it
supreme father, or supreme brotherhood, will be
all one, provided we know who has it.

2. An association of men for any purpose; a
fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called
the brotherhood of St. George, erected by parlia-
ment, consisting of thirteen the most noble and
worthy persons.

3. A class of men of the same kind.
He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels,
that not above half the poet appeared; at other
times, he became as conspicuous as any of the
brotherhood.

BROTHERLY. *adj.* [from brother.] Natural;
such as becomes or befits a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's re-
ward; which was our brotherly love, and the
good of our souls and bodies.

Though more our money than our cause,
Their brotherly assistance draws.

They would not go before the laws, but follow
them; obeying their superiors, and embracing
one another in brotherly piety and concord.

BROTHERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a
brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but brotherly of him; but should I an-
atomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and
weep.

BROUGHT. [participle passive of bring.]
The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be
brought on again to the assault.

The instances brought by our author are but
slender proofs.

BROW. *n. f.* [brop, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.
'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep fits heavy upon every brow.

2. The forehead.
She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her brow.

So we some antique hero's strength,
Learn by his lance's weight and length;
As these vast beams expels the beast,
Whose shady brows alive they dreft.

3. The general air of the countenance.
Then call them to our preference face to face,
And frowning brow to brow.

Though all things foul would bear the brows of
grace,
Yet grace must look still so.

4. The edge of any high place.
The early nothing dismayed, came forwards that
day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there
encamped that night, upon the brow or hanging of
a hill.

On the brow of the hill, beyond that city, they
were somewhat perplexed by spying the French
embassador, with the king's coach, and others, at-
tending him.

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and, to the brow of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss.

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound;
to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That brow this bottom glade.

To BROWBEAT. *v. a.* [from brow and beat.]
To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty
looks.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and
browbeat those who are hearty and exact in their
ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolu-
ed zeal, want of prudence.

What man will voluntarily expose himself to
the imperious browbeatings and scorns of great
men?

Count Tariff endeavoured to browbeat the
plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he
was not so impudent as the count, he was every
whit as sturdy.

I will not be browbeaten by the supercilious
looks of my adversaries.

BROWBOUND. *adj.* [from brow and bound.]
Crowned; having the head encircled as with a di-
adem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field, and, for his
meed,

Was browbound with the oak.

BROWICK. *adj.* [from brow and sick.] Deject-
ed; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our browick crew.

BROWN. *adj.* [bpu, Saxon.] The name of
a colour, compounded of black and any other co-
lour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called braun; in the
Netherlands, bruyn; in French, couleur brune; in
Italian, bruno.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the
hair were a little browner.

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods.

Long untravell'd heaths,
With defolation brown, he wanders waste.

BROWNBILL. *n. f.* [from brown and bill.] The
ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is
called brown, I have not discovered; but we now
say brown musket from it.

And brownbills, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee.

BROWNISH. *adj.* [from brown.] Somewhat
brown.

A brownish grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata,
is poor, but runs freely.

BROWNNESS.

BRU'WNNESS. *n. f.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Mufidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BRU'WNSTUDY. *n. f.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

TO BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt Of cattle, and *browsed*, and forely hurt. *Spenser.*

Thy palate then did deign The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:

Yes, like the flag, when snow the pasture sheets, The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakspere.*

TO BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea side, *browsing* on ivy. *Shakspere.*

A goat hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing* upon the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees, *Browse* on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing* on herbage, like cattle. *Arbutnot.*

BROWSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill, Minlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,

Astonish'd how the goats their shrubby *browse* Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

TO BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends, *Brui'd* underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakspere.*

And fix far deeper in his head their stings, Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,

Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos, heav'n with earth confus'd, And stars with rocks together crash'd and *brui'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,

Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

BRUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood, This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,

And stop the issues of their warring blood. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with COMFREY.

BRUIT. *n. f.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not One that rejoices in the common wreck,

As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakspere.*

TO BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death, Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away

From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakspere.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, *borna*, *bouna*, *brunna*, *bupna*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson.*

BRUNET. *n. f.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown of complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Add.*

BRU'NION. *n. f.* [*brugnion*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT. *n. f.* [*brunst*, Dutch.] 1. Shock; violence.

Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r, From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst 't allay

After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long In the close covert of her guileful eyes,

Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng, Too feeble I 't abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser.*

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground, And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,

Like feather bed betwixt a wall And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. f.* [*brasse*, from *bruscus*, Lat.] 1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillington.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong, And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shakspere.*

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon.*

Else, when we put it to the push, They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

TO BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs; he *brushes* his hat o' morn'ing; what should that bode? *Shakspere.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light, And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*

With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood, Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the mazy load, And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,

It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew, And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be

continually *brushed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

TO BRUSH. *v. n.* 1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye, Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryden.*

The French had gather'd all their force, And William met them in their way;

Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind, But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,

Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul, And, brushing o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHER. *n. f.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. f.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browsewood*. Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath the blows, Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.

With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens these, And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

TO BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [*brusthan*, Saxon.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute*.] 1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* business of the war Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryden.*

BRU'TALITY. *n. f.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of *brutality*. *Locke.*

TO BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison.*

TO BRU'TALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbutnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.] 1. Senseless; unconscious.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder.*

In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth, *Brute* violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milton.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE.

BUB

BRUTE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage. What may this mean? Language of man pronounced.

By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd!

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the faculties of *brutes* may be reduced.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatic are those, whose constant abode is upon the water.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate, All but the page prescrib'd this present state; From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know; Or who could suffer being here below?

To *BRUTE*. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.] To report. This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness.

BRUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *brute*.] Brutality: a word not now used.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age.

To *BRUTIFY*. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*? Ay; feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad.

BRUTISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.
Of Isis, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms.

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others.

3. Gross; carnal.
For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself.
After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene.

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.
They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God.

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute, savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates.

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason.

BRUTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*.

BRUYONY. *n. f.* [*brionia*, Latin.] A plant.

BUB. *n. f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club.

BUBBLE. *n. f.* [*bubbel*, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is.

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow.

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate,

BUC

not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret.

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth.

War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying.

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*.

4. The person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;

Yet why this great excess of trouble?

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes.

To *BUBBLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stir'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall.

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing:

For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*.

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears.

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat.

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For these the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return.

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me.

To *BUBBLE*. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drill'd him on to five and fifty.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy.

BUBBLER. *n. f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*!

BUBBY. *n. f.* A woman's breast.

Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby*?

BUBO. *n. f.* [Lat. from *bubō*, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *bubos*.

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion.

BUBONCELE. *n. f.* [Lat. from *bubō*, the groin, and *cele*, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *buboncele*.

BUBKLE. *n. f.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubkles*, and wheiks, and knobs, and flames of fire.

BUCANERS. *n. f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCCELLATION. *n. f.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces.

BUCK. *n. f.* [*baucke*, Germ. fuds, or lye.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the *buck*!

BUC

I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear.

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home.

BUCK. *n. f.* [*bauch*, Welch; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like are said to be tripping or saliant, that is going or leaping.

To *BUCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.

Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*.

To *BUCK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucking* time.

BUCKBASKET. *n. f.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins.

BUCKBEAN. *n. f.* [*buckboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of *trefoil*.

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbean*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion.

BUCKET. *n. f.* [*baquet*, French.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water.

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*?

2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high and make a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd.

BUCKLE. *n. f.* [*buecl*, Welch, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, Fr.]

1. a link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another.

Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold.

The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder.

Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown.

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year.

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone.

To *BUCKLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

France, whose armour conscience *buckled* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field.

Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee.

When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them close up with a strap.

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing rose again,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field.

3. To

BUD

3. To join in battle.
The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avant-guard were buckled with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.
How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*
To BUCKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
1. To bend; to bow.
The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare.*
2. To buckle to. To apply to; to attend. See the *active*, 2d sense.
Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue; how like a beast you lie;
Go buckle to the law. *Dryden.*
This is to be done in children, by trying them,
when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation
bent another way, and endeavouring to make
them buckle to the thing proposed. *Locke.*
3. To buckle with. To engage with; to encounter;
to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.
For single combat, thou shalt buckle with me. *Shakespeare.*
Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to buckle with a bride? *Dryden.*
BUCKLER. *n. f.* [*buccler*, Welch; *bouclier*, Fr.]
A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.
He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way,
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;
My buckler o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending as I past. *Dryden.*
This medal compliments the emperor as the
Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called
him the buckler of Rome. *Addison.*
To BUCKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sup-
port; to defend.
Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch
thee, Kate;
I'll buckler thee against a million. *Shakespeare.*
Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now buckler falsehood with a pedigree? *Shakespeare.*
BUCKLER-THORN. *n. f.* Christ's thorn.
BUCKMAST. *n. f.* The fruit or mast of the beech
tree.
BUCKRAM. *n. f.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong
linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors
and staymakers.
I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure,
I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakespeare.*
BUCKRAMS. *n. f.* The same with wild garlic.
BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat.
from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*
BUCKTHORN. *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to
be so called from bucc, Saxon, the belly.] A tree
that bears a purging berry.
BUCKWHEAT. *n. f.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *sagopy-
rum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
BUCKLICK. *adj.* *buwicksu*, from *buwicksu*, a
cowherd.] Pastoral.
BUD. *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a
plant; a gem.
Be as thou wast wont to be,
See as thou wast want to be;
Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower,
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakespeare.*
Writers say, as the most forward bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakespeare.*
When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest bud that falls from mine? *Prior.*
Infects wound the tender buds, with a long hol-
low trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a
sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in
the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*
To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
2. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

BUF

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of
the field. *Ecclesiasticus.*
2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.
There the fruit, that was to be gathered from
such a conflux, quickly budded out. *Clarendon.*
Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;
Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day. *Dryden.*
Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they
fear'd,
And felt for budding horns on their smooth fore-
heads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*
3. To be in the bloom, or growing.
Young budding virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakespeare.*
To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by in-
serting a bud into the rind of another tree.
Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by
budding upon a peach stock. *Temple.*
To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to
move off the place: a low word.
All your prisoners are
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot budge till your release. *Shakespeare.*
The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did
budge
From rascals worse than they. *Shakespeare.*
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge
For fear. *Hudibras.*
BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly;
stiff; formal.
O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the stoick fur. *Milton.*
BUDGE. *n. f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
Diet.
BU'DGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that
moves or stirs from his place.
Let the first budger die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakespeare.*
BU'DGET. *n. f.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the fowlkin budget;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakespeare.*
Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or budget,
most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come
into England. *Bacon.*
His budget with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*
2. It is used for a store, or stock.
It was nature, in fine, that brought off the
cat, when the fox's whole budget of inventions
failed him. *L'Estrange.*
BUFF. *n. f.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of
the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and
military accoutrements.
A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dry.*
2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil,
and prepared after the same manner as that of the
buffalo.
3. A military coat made of thick leather, so
that a blow cannot easily pierce it.
A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare.*
To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a
word not in use.
There was a shock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From ought but a block. *Ben Jonson.*
BU'FFALO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.
Become the unworthy browse
Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden.*
BU'FFET. *n. f.* [*uffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the
fist; a box on the ear.
O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for
moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so ho-
nourable an action. *Shakespeare.*
A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakespeare.*
Go, buff'd coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one buffet lay thy structure low. *Milton.*

BUG

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the fun of Neptune stunn'd
With these repeated buffets, quits the ground. *Dry.*
BU'FFET. *n. f.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cup-
board; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to
shew, in a room of entertainment.
The rich buffet well-coloured serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*
To BU'FFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
strike with the hand; to box; to beat.
Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes
again; he so buffets himself on the forehead, cry-
ing, Peer out, peer out! that any madness I ever
yet beheld, seem'd but tameness. *Shakespeare.*
Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a fist of France. *Shakespeare.*
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakespeare.*
Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And buffeting the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Ormsby.*
To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.
If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on
like a butcher. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
BU'FFETER. *n. f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one
that buffets.
BU'FFLE. *n. f.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The same with
buffalo; a wild ox.
To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puz-
zle; to be at a loss.
This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry,
buffing, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies
equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*
BU'FFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.]
A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull;
stupid; foolish.
BU'FFOON. *n. f.* [*buffon*, French.]
1. A man whose profession is to make sport,
by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.
No prince would think himself greatly honour-
ed, to have his proclamation canvassed on a pub-
lick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. *Watts.*
2. A man that practises indecent raillery.
It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be in-
solent to those that will bear it, and slavish to
others. *L'Estrange.*
The bold buffoon, when'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene. *Garth.*
BU'FFOONERY. *n. f.* [from *buffoon*.]
1. The practice or art of a buffoon.
Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and
escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning be-
comes pedantry, and wit buffoonery. *Locke.*
2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrilous
mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on
the first syllable.
Where publick ministers encourage buffoonery,
it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick mi-
nisters. *L'Estrange.*
And whilst it lasts, let buffoonery succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dry.*
BUG. *n. f.* A stinking insect bred in old house-
hold stuff. In the following passage, wings are
erroneously ascribed to it.
Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*
BUG. } *n. f.* [It is derived by some from
BU'GBEAR: } *big*, by others from *bug*; *bug*,
in Welch, has the same meaning.] A frightful
object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen;
generally now used for a false terror to frighten
babes.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they
hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Q.*
Sir, spare your threats;
The bug which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakespeare.*
Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty
man, let it sleep? a bugbear take him. *Shakespeare.*
We have a horror for uncouth monsters; but,
upon experience, all these bugs grow familiar and
easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great, As *bug* of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BUGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. *n. f.* [from *bügen*, Sax. to bend, *Buglehorn*; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Juvius*; from *bugle*, the bonafus, *Lyc.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that square an horny *bugle* small, Which hung adown his side in twisted gold, And taffels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick. *Shakef.*

He gave his *bugle* horn a blast, That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

BUGLE. *n. f.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber, Perfum'd for a lady's chamber. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair, Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream, That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shak.*

BUGLE. *n. f.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BUGLE. *n. f.* A fort of wild ox. *Philips: World of Words.*

BUGLOSS. *n. f.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To **BUILD.** *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabric, or an edifice.

'Thou shalt not *build* an house unto my name. *Chronicles.*

When usurers tell their gold in the field, And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakef.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies; Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To **BUILD.** *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend, To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

BUILDER. *n. f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* mis; They found, they felt, they had no leave of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker.*

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant To invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,

And, by her greatness, shew her *builder's* fame. *Prior.*

BUILDING. *n. f.* [from *build*.] A fabric; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire, Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakespeare.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:

That fabrick rises high as heav'n, Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT. *n. f.* [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the fight; Their mountain shot is on our sails design'd;

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light, And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. f.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBACEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*. *Di.*

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; being round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and fun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **BULGE.** *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bulg*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was tost, Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dry.*

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

BULIMY. *n. f.* [*bulimia*, from *βῆς*, and *ox*, and *ῥῆμα*, hunger.]

An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Di.*

BULK. *n. f.* [*bulke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; of material substance; mass.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. *Arbutnot.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk*, pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The grois; the majority; the main mass.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with received doctrines of our nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes flow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound, That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*, And end his being. *Shakespeare.*

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break *bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. f.* [from *biclike*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:

Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakespeare.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

BULKHEAD. *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BULKINESS. *n. f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BULKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race, Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. *Dryden.*

Huge Telephus, a formidable page, Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage, Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ, Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbutnot.*

BULL. *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—

Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakespeare.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Best age to go to *bull* or calve, we hold, Begin at four, and ends at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun, And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Aviff.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulke*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulke* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulke*. *Arbutnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as, *bull-head*, *bull-bust*, *bull-front*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.]

The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was

B U L

was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or bull-baiting?

BULL-BEEF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bul-beeves*.

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [This word probably came from the infolence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt.

BULL-CALF. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*.

BULL-DOG. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended.

BULL-FINCH. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*.] A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake, The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the groves.

BULL-FLY. *n. f.* An insect.

BULL-BEE. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bee*.]

BULL-HEAD. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than is suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping! he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows.

3. A little black water vermin.

BULL-TROUT. *n. f.* A large kind of trout. There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts.

BULL-WEED. *n. f.* The same with *knapsweed*.

BULL-WORT. or **BISHOPS-WEED.** *n. f.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BULLACE. *n. f.* A wild four plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and such like.

BULLET. *n. f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine wrought In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,

With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught, And rammed with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.

Giaffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two *bullets* and slain.

And as the built, so different is the fight; Their mounting shot is on our fails design'd:

Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light, And through the yielding planks a passage find.

BULLION. *n. f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

B U L

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion*.

A second multitude, With wondrous art found out the maffy ore, Severing each kind, and scum'd the *bullion* dross.

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions.

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*.

BULLITION. *n. f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like.

BULLOCK. *n. f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*.

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scorns

Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns.

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*.

BULLY. *n. f.* [Skinner derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the infolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter!—What says my *bully* rock? Speak scholarly and wisely.

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wench- es, their dogs, and their bottles.

'Tis so ridiculous, but so true withal, A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl.

A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats.

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over.

To **BULLY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet, He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat.

To **BULLY.** *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULLRUSH. *n. f.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale, And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont.

All my praises are but as a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current.

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd; The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood, And all within of reeds a trembling wood.

BULLWARK. *n. f.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat, Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,

And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand.

They oft repair Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood.

We have *bulwarks* round us; Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil.

2. A fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*; divers were demolished upon the sea coast.

B U M

Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation.

3. A security; a screen; a shelter. Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pilage and robbery.

To **BULWARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen.

BUM. *n. f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale, Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me, Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she.

This said, he gently rais'd the knight, And set him on his *bum* upright.

From dusty shops neglected authors come, Martyrs of pies, and relics of the *bum*.

The learned Sydenham does not doubt, But profound thought will bring the gout;

And that with *bum* on couch we lie, Because our reason's foar'd too high.

BUMBA'ILIFF. *n. f.* [This is a corruption of *bound bailiff*, pronounced by gradual corruption, *boun, bun, bum* bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*.

BUMBARD. *n. f.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leather pitcher.

Yond fume black cloud, yond huge one looks Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor.

BUMBAST. *n. f.* [falsely written for *bombast*; *bombast* and *bombastine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *bom*, a tree, and *sein*, filk; the filk or cotton of a tree. Mr. *Sveens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

We have received your letters full of love, And, in our maiden council, rated them

As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy, As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time.

BUMP. *n. f.* [perhaps from *bum*; as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rises.

To **BUMP.** *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See **BOMB**.] It is applied, I think, only to the bitter.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head, And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,

To thee alone, O lake, she said—

BUMPER. *n. f.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brims.

Places his delight All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night Reels to the bawds.

BUMPKIN. *n. f.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henslow* derives it from *pumpkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used amongst us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpole*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition.

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care, Can never dance three steps with a becoming air.

BUN

In his white cloak the magistrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the same liv'ry wears. *Dry.*
It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they
might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they
pleased. *Locke.*

BUMPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the
manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited
fellow, who, aiming, at description, and the ruf-
fick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance
to all he tells. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH. *n. f.* [*bunker*, Danish, the crags of the
mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.
They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches*
of camels, to a people that shall not profit them.
Isaiah, xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find
even and soft, to be grown hard with little round
balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyl.*

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing
together.

Vines, with clust'ring *bunches* growing.
Shakespeare.

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the
distribution of the lights and shadows, than his
observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dry.*

3. A number of things tied together.
And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore.
Fairy Queen.

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I
fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of rad-
dih. *Shakespeare.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryd.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they
cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little
children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of
ribbon; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest.
Spenser.

TO BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell
out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champignon before
it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob
at one end. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.]
Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse this poisonous *bunchback'd* toad.
Shakespeare.

BUNCHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality
of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BUNCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in
bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other
birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his
legs. *Grew.*

BUNDLE. *n. f.* [*bündel*, Sax. from *bünd*.]
1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they
were, for the most part, petitions of private per-
sons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;—
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.
She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under
her arm; but finding herself overladen, she
dropped the good man, and brought away the *bun-
dle*. *Spectator.*

TO BUNDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in
a bundle; to tie together: with up.

We ought to put things together, as well as we
can, *doctrinae causa*; but, after all, several things
will not be *bundled* up together, under our terms
and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundk* thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

BUO

BUNG. *n. f.* [*bing*, Welch.] A stopple for a
barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morn-
ing pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

TO BUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to
close up.

BUNGHOLE. *n. f.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The
hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is
afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble
dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-
hole*? *Shakespeare.*

TO BUNGLE. *v. n.* [See *BUNGLER*.] To per-
form clumsily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then
sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my
hands. *Swift.*

TO BUNGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clums-
ily; to conduct awkwardly: with up.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle* up damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From glitt'ring semblances of piety. *Shakespeare.*

They make lame mischief, though they mean it
well:

Their in'trest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But feams are coarsely *bungled* up, and seen. *Dryden.*

BUNGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an
awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy perfor-
mance.

Errors and *bungles* are committed, when the
matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BUNGLER. *n. f.* [*bungler*, Welch; *q. bön y gler*,
i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*]
A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man
without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so
rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they
were fain to write over the head what it was;
otherwise the beholder knew not what to make
of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty thews a master's hand. *Dry.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split.
Swift.

BUNGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily;
awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have
had some system of parts, compounded of solids
and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*,
their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. f.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of sweet
bread.

Thy fongs are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and fugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay's Paf.*

BUNT. *n. f.* [corrupted, as *Skimmer* thinks, from
bent.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise, through
the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and
having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook,
where the fish entering, upon the coming back
with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again,
forfaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze.
Carew.

TO BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out,
as the sail *bunts* out.

BUNTER. *n. f.* A cant word for a woman
who picks up rags about the street; and used, by
way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING. *n. f.* [*emberiza alba*.] The name of
a bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakespeare.*

BUNTING. *n. f.* The stuff of which a ship's
colours are made.

BUOY. *n. f.* [*boué*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A
piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied
to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

BUR

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod.

TO BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. *Pope's Dunciad*
in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch
presbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed* up
in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant.

The water which rises out of the abyfs, for the
supply of springs and rivers, would not have stop-
ped at the surface of the earth, but marched di-
rectly up into the atmosphere, wherever there
was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent,
and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Natural History.*

TO BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick
lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last.

BUOYANCY. *n. f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality
of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoy-
ancy* to it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BUOYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light;
that which will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word,
perhaps improperly, for something that has den-
sity enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me
was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax. *bur*,
an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retire-
ment. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR. *n. f.* [*lappa*; *bouvre*, Fr. is down; the
bur being filled with a soft tomentum, or down.] A
rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which
sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckfies, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let
loose;

Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent.

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and
sometimes the briars of favourites. *Watson*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles.
Milton.

And where the vales with violets once were
crown'd,

Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground.
Dryden.

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no
shaking him off. *Arbut. Hist. of John Bull.*

BURBOT. *n. f.* A fish full of prickles. *Dis.*

BURDELAIS. *n. f.* A sort of grape.

BURDEN. *n. f.* [*býrden*, Sax. and therefore
properly written *burthen*. It is supposed to come
from *burdo*, Lat. a mule.]

1. A load; something to be carried.
Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and fore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to
shew what *burden* in the several kinds they will
bear. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.
Couldst thou support
That *burden* heavier than the earth to bear?
Paradise Lost.

None of the things they are to learn, should
ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on
them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth; now obsolete.
Thou hadst a wife once, call'd *Emilia*,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shakespeare.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the
chorus.

At ev'ry clofe she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song.
Dryden's Fables.

5. The

5. The quantity that a ship will carry; or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden*.

To *BURDEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power.

Eccles. xiii. 2.
I mean not that other men be eased, and you *burdened*.

Corinthians viii. 13.

With meats and drinks they had sufficed,

Not *burden'd* nature.

Milton.

BURDENER. *n. f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

BURDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*.

Sidney.

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,

But to sit idle on the household earth,

A *burdenous* drone; to visitant's a gaze.

Milton's Agonistes.

BURDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*.

Milton.

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love.

Dryden's Indian Emprour.

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will become light and easy.

Rogers.

BURDENSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *burdensome*.] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

BURDOCK. *n. f.* [*persolata*.] A plant.

BUREAU. *n. f.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers with a writing board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *buro*.

For not the desk with silver nails,

Nor *bureau* of expence,

Nor standish well japan'd, avails

To writing of good sense.

Swift.

BURG. *n. f.* See *BURROW*.

BURGE. *n. f.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent,

Corwell.

The grofs of the borough is survey'd together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens possessions.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

BURGAMOT. *n. f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A species of pear.

2. A kind of perfume.

BURGINET. } *n. f.* [from *burginote*, Fr.] A

BURRONET. } kind of helmet.

Upon his head a glittering *burginet*,

The which was wrought by wondrous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit

Spenser's Muirpothmes.

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Even to affright thee with the view thereof.

Shakespeare.

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burgonet*.

Hakewill on Providence.

BURGEON. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgher.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burghers*, and about a thousand souls.

Addison on Italy.

2. A type of a particular fort, used in printing, probably called so from him who first used it.

BURGEON. *n. f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burghesses* of towns, through all the veins of the land.

Wotton.

BURGH. *n. f.* [See *BURROW*.] A corporate town or borow.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send burghesses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these *burghs* send two burghesses, whereas London itself sends but four.

Grant.

BURGHIER. *n. f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

Locke.

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens.

Kneller.

BURGHESHIP. *n. f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BURGHMASTER. See *BURGOMASTER*.

BURGLAR. *n. f.* One guilty of the crime of house-breaking.

BURGLARY. *n. f.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.]

In the natural signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name.

Corwell.

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers.

Dryden's Span. Fryar.

BURGOMASTER. *n. f.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland.

Addison.

BURH is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; so *Cornburgh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance.

Gibson's Camden.

BURIAL. *n. f.* [from *To bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment. Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men.

Shakespeare.

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*.

Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.

Your body I fought, and had I found,
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies; for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water.

Bacon.

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

BURIER. *n. f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

BURKINE. *n. f.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced.

Government of the Tongue.

To *BURL*. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do. *Dist.*

BURLACE. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.

BURLESQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter; by unnatural or unsuitable language or images,

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Ther-

sites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epic poem.

Addison.

BURLESQUE. *n. f.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*.

Addison on Ancient Medals.

To *BURLESQUE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swineherd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry.

Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

BURLINESS. *n. f.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluntness.

BURLY. *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boerlike*, clownish.] Great of stature; great of size; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chins of beefeere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove, that thou may'st be turned into hobnails.

Shakespeare.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense.

Cowley.

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate.

Dryden.

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid.

Addison.

To *BURN*. *v. a.* preterite and participle *burned*, or *burnt*. [*beunnan*, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire.

Joshua.

The fire *burneth* the wood.

Psalms.

Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to burn
His odious offerings.

Milton.

That where the fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And burn his limbs where love had burn'd his heart.

Dryden.

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by burning away the induration, or amputating.

Sharp's Surgery.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

Exodus, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching.

O that I could but weep to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears.

Dryden.

To *BURN*. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness.

Job.

The mount *burned* with fire.

Exodus.

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?

Shakespeare.

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water.

Shakespeare.

Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes?
and why

Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury?

Rowe.

3. To be inflam'd with passion or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished.

Shakespeare.

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modest girl!

Shakespeare.

In

BUR

In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain; whose breast with
all

The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd. *Thomf.*
4. To act with destructive violence, used of the
passions.

Shall thy wrath burn like fire? *Psalms.*

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens, and the combat burns.

6. It is used particularly of love.

She burn, she raves, she dies, 'tis true,

But burn, and raves, and dies for you. *Addison.*

BURNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him

So venomously, that burning shame detains him

From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me

Like a young hound upon a burning scent. *Dryden.*

BURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused

by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual

remedy against burns. *Boyle.*

BURNER. *n. f.* [from burn.] A person that

burns any thing.

BURNET. *n. f.* [from *pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of

a plant.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth,

The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green clover.

BURNING. *n. f.* [from burn.] Fire; flame;

state of inflammation.

The mind, surely of itself, can feel none of

the burnings of a fever. *South.*

In liquid burnings, or on dry to dwell,

Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BURNING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *burning* and *glass*.]

A glass which collects the rays of the sun into

a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me

up like a burning-glass. *Shakespeare.*

Love is of the nature of a burning-glass, which,

kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it

doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,

Where all its different lines are reconciled,

As if thou wert the burning-glass of glory! *Dryd.*

To BURNISH. *v. a.* [from *burner*, Fr.] To polish;

to give a gloss to.

Mislike me not for my complexion,

The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.

Make a plate of them, and burnish it as they do

iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of burnish'd steel, that cast a glare

From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

To BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,

All stain'd with infamy and vice,

Leap from the dunghill in a trice,

Burnish, and make a gawdy show,

Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BURNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]

To grow; to spread out.

This they could do while Saturn fill'd the throne,

Ere Juno burnish'd, or young Jove was grown.

To shute, and spread and burnish into man. *Dryd.*

Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down

before, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congreve.*

BURNISHER. *n. f.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a

gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a

dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. *particip. pass.* of *burn*: applied to li-

quors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,

Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,

Burns claret first, or Naples bisket gave. *King.*

BURR. *n. f.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Di.*

BURR PUMP. [In a ship.] A pump by the side

of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet

long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the

end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the

middle of it, called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BURRAS PIPE. [With surgeons.] An instru-

ment or vessel used to keep corroding powders in,

as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BURREL. *n. f.* A sort of pear, otherwise called

the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and

soft pulp. *Philips.*

BURREL FLY. [from *burruler*, Fr. to execute,

to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or

breeze. *Di.*

BURREL SHOT. [from *burreler*, to execute, and

shot.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pie-

ces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be dis-

charged out of the ordnance; a sort of case shot.

BURROCK. *n. f.* A small wear or dam, where

wheels are laid in a river for catching of fish. *Phil.*

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. f.* [de-

derived from the Saxon *bunȝ*, *bunȝ*, a city, tower,

or castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but

such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All

places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*,

were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd

In every burrow as we pass along. *Shakespeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of elec-

tion among the commons; and burrows were enti-

led to fit, as they were possessed of certain tracts.

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they shall see his crest up again, and the

man in blood, they will out of their burrows,

like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shak.*

To BURROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make

holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rab-

bits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which they

say, prevents mice and rats burrowing in it; be-

cause of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would form, and burrow under-

neath. *Sharp.*

BURRAR. *n. f.* [from *burarius*, Lat.]

1. The treasurer of a college.

2. Students sent as exhibitors to the univer-

sities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom

they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. *n. f.* [from *burse*, Fr. *burse*, Lat. a purse; or

from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An

exchange where merchants meet, and shops are

kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was

anciently set over such a place; the Exchange in

the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I.

To BURST. *v. n.* I burst; I have burst, or burst-

en. [from *burstan*, Sax.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent

disruption.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy

presses shall burst out with new wine. *Proverbs, iii. 10.*

It is ready to burst like new bottles. *Job.*

Th' egg that soon

Bursts with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd

The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,

'Twould burst at this. *Shakespeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You burst, ah cruel! from my arms,

And swiftly shoot along the Mall,

Or softly glide by the Canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolv'd villain,

Whose bowels suddenly burst out; the king

Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;

For had the passions of thy heart burst out,

I fear we should have seen decyphered there

More ranc'rous spight. *Shakespeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Eu-

phrates, bursting out by the vallies of the moun-

tain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Me-

sopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, be-

gin to open themselves. *Kneller.*

Young spring protrudes the bursting gems. *Thomf.*

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.

She burst into tears, and wrung her hands.

To BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make

a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my cou-

rage,

And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,

But I will chastise this high-minded trumpet.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,

As if he would burst heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and

will burst thy bonds. *Jer. xxx. 8.*

Moses faith also, the fountains of the great aby-

s were burst asunder, to make the deluge; and what

means this abyss, and the bursting of it, if re-

frained to Judea? what appearance is there of

this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by

the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition,

they would burst the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

BURST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden dis-

ruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,

Such sheets of fire, such burst of horrid thunder,

Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never

Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Down they came, and drew

The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder,

Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,

Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent,

Eating their way, and undermining all,

Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.

BURST. } *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Di-

BURSTEN. } seased with a hernia, or rup-

ture.

BURSTENNESS. *n. f.* [from *burst*.] A rupture,

or hernia.

BURSTWORT. *n. f.* [from *burst* and *wort*; *her-*

maria, Lat.] An herb good against ruptures. *Di.*

BURT. *n. f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

To BURTHEN. *v. a.* } See BURDEN.

BURTHEN. *n. f.* }

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,

And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*

BURTON. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to

be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of

two pulleys, for hoisting small things in or out.

BURRY. *n. f.* [from *bunȝ*, Sax.] A dwelling-

place; a termination still added to the names of

several places; as, *Aldermanbury*, *St. Edmund's bu-*

rry; sometimes written *bery*. *Philips.*

BURRY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *borough*.]

It is his nature to dig himself buries, as the coney

doth; which he doth with very great celerity.

To BURY. *v. a.* [byjugean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along

After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall bury

His reasons with his body. *Shakespeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of

sepulture.

Slave thou hast slain me!

If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body. *Shakespeare.*

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;

To bury decently the injur'd maid,

Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,

And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,

In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; the tender'd life,
Thy name to bury'd in her. *Shakespeare.*

BURYING-PLACE. *n. f.* A place appointed for
the sepulture of dead bodies.
The place was formerly a church-yard, and has
still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places.*
Spectator.

BUSH. *n. f.* [*bois*, Fr.]

1. A thick shrub.
Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rufh,
With noife whereof, he, from his lofty fteed,
Down fell to the ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Fairy Queen.

The poller, and exacter of fees, juftifies the re-
femblance of the courts of juftice to the *bush*,
whereunto while the fheep flies for defence from
the weather, he is fure to lofe part of the fleece.
Bacon's Effays.

Her heart was that ftrange *bush*, whole facred
fire,

Religion did not confume, but infpire
Such piety, fo chafte ufe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaft, the turn'd to pray.
Donne.

With fuch a care,
As rofes from their ftalks we tear,
When we would ftill prefer them new,
And freft as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*
The facred ground

Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refufe to bear;
Each common *bush* fhall Syrian rofes wear! *Dry.*
2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to fhew
that liquours are fold there.

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis
true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakefp.*
To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow
thick.

The rofes *bushing* round
About her glow'd, half ftrooping to fupport
Each flow'r of tender ftalk. *Milton.*

A gulfing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a fhady fcene. *Pope's Od.*
BUSHEL. *n. f.* [*boiffeau*, Fr. *buffellus*, low Lat.]

1. A meafure containing eight gallons; a
ftrike.

His reafons are as two grains of wheat hid in
two *bushels* of chaff; you fhall feek all day ere you
find them; and when you have them, they are
not worth the fearch. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is ufed, in common language, indefinitely
for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rareft pic-
tures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the
weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Bushels* of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole
of the nave, to preferve it from wearing. [from
bouche, Fr. a mouth.] *Dif.*

BUSHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bushy*.] The quality of
being *bushy*.

BUSHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a
clufter of *bushes*.

Princes thought how they might difcharge the
earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to
make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

BUSHY. *adj.* [from *bush*.]

1. Thick; full of fmall branches, not high.
The gentle fhepherd fat befide a fpring,

All in the fhadow of a *bushy* brier. *Spenser.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and fack-
ers at the root and body, doth make trees grow
high; and, contrariwife, the polling and cutting
of the top, make them fpread and grow *bushy*.
Bacon.

2. Thick like a *bush*.
Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard,

are ftill many of them extant in Rome. *Addifon.*

3. Full of *bushes*.
The kids with pleafure browfe the *bushy* plain;

The fhew'rs are grateful to the fwelling grain.
Dryden.

BUSINESS. *adj.* [from *busy*.] At leifure; with-
out *business*; unemployed.

The fweet thoughts do even refrefh my labour,
Moft *business* when I do it. *Shakespeare.*

BUSINESS. *adv.* [from *busy*.]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of
hurry.

2. Curiofity; importunately.
Or if too *busily* they will enquire

Into a victory, which we difdain,
Then let them know the Belgians did retire,

Before the patron faint of injur'd Spain. *Dryd.*

BUSINESS. *n. f.* [from *busy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.
Muf't *business* thee from hence remove?

Oh! that's the worft difeafe of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this fenfe it has the plural.
Beftow

Your needful counfel to our *business*,
Which crave the infant ufe. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fubject of *business*; the affair or object
that engages the care.

You are fo much the *business* of our fouls, that
while you are in fight we can neither look nor

think on any elfe; there are no eyes for other
beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the fenfes, being to take
notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement, in oppofition to trivial
tranfactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to
lufh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty
of greater himfelf. *Addifon.*

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was
only a poet by accident. *Prior.*

When diverfion is made the *business* and ftudy of
life, though the actions chofen be in themfelves
innocent, the excefs will render them criminal.
Rogers.

5. Right of action.
What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?

L'Eftrange.

6. A point; a matter of queftion: fomething
to be examined or confidered.

Fitnefs to govern, is a perplexed *business*; fome
men, fome nations, excel in one ability, fome in
the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be tranfaeted.
They were far from the Zidonians, and had no

business with any one. *Judges.*

8. Something required to be done.
To thofe people that dwell under or near the

equator, this fpring would be moft peftilent: as
for thofe countries that are nearer the poles, in
which number are our own, and the moft confi-
derable nations of the world, a perpetual fpring
will not do their *business*; they muft have longer
days, a nearer approach of the fun. *Bentley.*

9. To do one's *business*. To kill, deftroy, or ruin
him.

BUSK. *n. f.* [*bufque*, Fr.] A piece of ftel or
whalebone, worn by women to ftrengthen their
ftays.

Off with that happy *bufk*, which I envy,
That ftill can be, and ftill can ftand fo high. *Donne.*

BUSKIN. *n. f.* [*brofeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a fhoe which comes to
the midleg.

The foot was drefsed in a fhort pair of velvet
buskins; in fome places open, to fhew the fairnefs
of the fkin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But miffeth bow, and fhafte, and *buskins* to her knee.
Spenser.

There is a kind of ruficity in all thofe pom-
pous verfes; fomewhat of a holiday fhepherd
ftutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high fhoe worn by the ancient ac-
tors of tragedy, to raife their ftature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Johnfon dares in focks appear. *Dryden.*

In her beft light the comick mufe appears,
When fhe, with borrow'd pride, the *buskin* wears.
Smith.

BUSKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin*.] Drefsed in *bus-*
kins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *buskin'd* ftage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with fiver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BUSKY. *adj.* [written more properly by Mil-
ton, bufky. See *Bosky*.] Woody; fhaded with
woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the fun begins to peer
Above yon *bufky* hill! *Shakespeare.*

BUSS. *n. f.* [*buis*, the mouth, Irifh; *bouche*,
Fr.]

1. A kifs; a falute with the lips.
Thou doft give me flattering *busses*.—By my

troth, I kifs thee with a moft constant heart.
Shakespeare.

Some fquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who vifits with a gun, prefents with birds,

Then gives a fmacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fifhing. [*bufse*, German.]
If the king would enter towards building fuch
a number of boats and *busses*, as each company
could eafily manage, it would be an encourage-
ment both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kifs; to
falute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whofe wanton tops do *buss* the
clouds,
Muft kifs their feet. *Shakespeare.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the ftones; for in fuch *busses*,
Action is eloquence. *Shakespeare.*

BUST. *n. f.* [*busto*, Ital.] A ftatue representing
a man to his breaft.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a
very extraordinary *bust*; and a Tiberius, a rare
coin, but a common *bust*. *Addifon on Italy.*

Ambition figh'd: fhe found it vain to truft
The faithlefs column, and the crumbling *bust*.
Pope.

BU'STARD. *n. f.* [*biftarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.
His facrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *buf-*
tards, turkeys, pheafants; and all thefe were daily
offered. *Hakewill.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology;
perhaps from *busy*.] To be *busy*; to ftir; to be
active.

Come, *bufle*, *bufle*—caparifon my horfe. *Shakef.*
God take king Edward to his mercy.
And leave the world for me to *bufle* in. *Shakefp.*

Sir Henry Vane was a *busy* and *bufling* man,
who had credit enough to do his *business* in all
places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abjeet worm,
That crawl'd a while upon a *bufling* world,
And now am trampled to my duft again. *Southerne.*

Ye fov'reign lords, who fit like gods in ftate,
Awing the world, and *bufling* to be great!
Granville.

BU'STLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a
hurry; a combuftion.

Wisdom's felf
Oft feeks to fweet retired folitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *bufle* of refort,
Were all too ruffl'd. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge,
and that makes fuch a noife and *bufle* for opinions.
Glanville.

Such a doctrine made a ftrange *bufle* and distur-
bance in the world, which then fate warm and
eafy in a free enjoyment of their lufes. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after
it, all would have been well, without any of this
bufle. *Spectator.*

BU'STLER. *n. f.* [from *bufle*.] An active fir-
ring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [*byrigan*, Sax. It is pronounced as
biffy, or *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earneftnefs.
My miftrefs fends you word, that fhe is *busy*,
and cannot come. *Shakespeare.*

2. *Bufling*; active; meddling.
The next thing which fhe waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *bufy* ape,
She fhall purfue it with the foul of love. *Shakefp.*

Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward fenfes reft do take,
A thoufand dreams fantaftical and light,
With flutt'ring wings do keep her ftill awake.
Darvies.

The

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little
more than events we are glad to know, or the
controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world
has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the
heart of every reasonable creature, that no man
would hope to govern a society, without regard
to those principles. *Addison.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or
intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the
enemy, and sometimes charging them again, re-
pulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them.

Kneller's History of the Turks.
To *bu's* v. a. [from the noun.] To employ;
to engage; to make or keep *busy*.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busy*ing his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell.

Fairy Queen.
The pleasure which I took at my friend's plea-
sure herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the
same. *Caveau's Survey.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakespeare.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations,
their buildings were overthrown by an earth-
quake, and many thousands of the Jews were
overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first
ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, shall be natural and
congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have
been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy*
himself, by entering deep into any party, but ra-
ther spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. n. f. [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain,
meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies*,
are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is
the rust of time. *Taylor.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort
of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite
servants, *busybodies*, dependents, and poor relations
of all persons of condition in the whole town. *SpecT.*

• *BUT*. conjunct. [but, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a
little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious:
but that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! but perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, but Lycon?
Where has my sword left one so black, but Lycon?

Smith.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no
objection but the obscurity of several passages, by
our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Except then; had it not been that: in this
sense we now write *but that*. See sense 11.

And but infirmity,

Which waits upon worn times, hath something
seiz'd

His with'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only en-
forces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand
without shall hear his voice plainly; but yet made
extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of pup-
pets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words
will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born,
but quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a
syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man
to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely ne-
cessary that he shall live till to-morrow; but there
is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

God will one time or another make a difference
between the good and the evil. But there is little
or no difference made in this world: therefore
there must be another world, wherein this differ-
ence shall be made. *Watts's Logic.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my service, past or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;

But to know so, must be my benefit. *Shakespeare.*

What nymph for'er his voice but hears,
Will be my rival, though she have but ears.

Ben Jonson.

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble but to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did but men consider the true notion of God, he
would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circum-
stances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will
be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, in-
advertency, or ignorance are not at all, or but very
gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry,
he will find but very few precepts in it, which he
may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was but born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in
all its brightness, but he opened the gate of Para-
dise. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryd.*

8. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be but nature hath some director, of
infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakespeare.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr.
Cowley's, was but necessary to make Pindar speak
English. *Dryden.*

10. By any other means than.

Bereave but now I left; whom pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now, the
consciousness went along. *Locke.*

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mu-
tiny: whose qualification shall come into no true
taste again, but by transplanting of Cassio. *Shakespeare.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were
not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of cruzades. And, but my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,

As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakespeare.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which but thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakespeare.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indetermi-
nate connection.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

13. It is used after no doubt, no question, and such
words, and signifies the same with that. It some-
times is joined with that.

They made no account, but that the navy should
be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change
of the paroxysm; never suspecting but that the
humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question but the king of Spain will
reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this
place.

It is not therefore impossible, but I may alter

the complexion of my play, to restore myself into
the good graces of my fair critics. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwise than. Obsolete.

I should sin
To think but nobly of my grandmother. *Shakespeare.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the
foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained;
only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, but to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be ob-
jected: it has sometimes yet with it.

But yet, madam—
I do not like but yet; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon but yet!

But yet as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

Must the heart then have been formed and con-
stituted, before the blood was in being? But here
again the substance of the heart itself is most cer-
tainly made and nourished by the blood, which is
conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. But for; without; had not this been.

Rath man! forbear, but for some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, but for mischief, you had dy'd for spite. *Dryden.*

BUT. n. f. [bout, French.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word,
you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you
cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words
in construction and sense, as, but I will not, a but of
wine, but and boundary, the ram will but, shoot at
but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as
any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. n. f. [In sea language.] The end of any
plank which joins to another on the outside of a
ship, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. n. f. [from but and end.] The blunt
end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with fever-
al volleys, and then fell on them with the but-
ends of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded
it, but the but-end remains in my hands. *Arbutnot.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them
forwards with the but-ends of their pikes, into my
reach. *Swift.*

BUTCHER. n. f. [boucher, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the butcher both may look
upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the butcher's guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a butcher doom'd for life,
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquer-
ors, who, for the most part, are but the great
butchers of mankind. *Locke.*

To *BUTCHER*. v. a. [from the noun.] To kill;
to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee. *Shakespeare.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are butcher'd. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to butcher
a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden.*

BUTCHERS-BROOM, or *KNEEHOLLY*. n. f.

[ruscus, Lat.]

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and
the green shoots are cut and bound into bun-
dles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as be-
foms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had
the name of butcher's-broom. *Miller.*

BUTCHERLINESS. n. f. [from butcherly.] A
brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCHERY.

BUT

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel ; bloody ; barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin.

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*, This deadly quarrel daily doth beget ! *Shakspeare.*

BUTCHERY. *n. f.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.
Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder ; cruelty ; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds, Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*. *Shakspeare.*
The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom galls, and blood, and *butchery* delight ? *Dry.*
3. The place where animals are killed ; where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery* ; Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakspeare.*

BUTLER. *n. f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old English, from *bottle* ; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

BUTLERAGE. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the *elcheats*, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BUTLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BUTMENT. *n. f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BUTSHAFT. *n. f.* [from *but* and *shaft*.] An arrow.

The blindboy's *butshaft*. *Shakspeare.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize ; The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies, And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryd.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd ; Here is my journey's end ; here is my *butt*, The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakspeare.*

3. The object of aim ; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize ;

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. f.* [*butt*, Saxon.] A vessel ; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine ; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer ; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight is a butt of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved over-board. *Shakspeare.*

To **BUTT.** *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears : a brief farewell : the best

With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakspeare.*

Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing stands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BUTTER. *n. f.* [*buttere*, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey. And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Gen. xviii. 8.*

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of Tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To **BUTTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *butter'd* his hay. *Shakspeare.*

Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game : a cant term among gamesters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast ; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

BUTTERBUMP. *n. f.* A fowl : the same with *butturn*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. f.* [*petastites*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. f.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflowers*, appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY. *n. f.* [*buttenplege*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heavenly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh

At gilded *butterflies* ; and hear poor rogues

Talk of court news. *Shakspeare.*

And do beset, that as he cast his eye

Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,

He saw false Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

BUTTERIS. *n. f.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in pairing the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

BUTTERMILK. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids ; as fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk* ; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbutnot.*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *print*.]

A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all forts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.]

The great broad foreteeth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *woman*.]

A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shakspeare.*

BUTTERWORT. *n. f.* A plant : the same with

BUT

BUT

BUTTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour ; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BUTTERY. *n. f.* [from *butter* ; or, according to Skinner, from *bouter*, Fr. to place, or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, firrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shak.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Branston.*

BUTTOCK. *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner, to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inferted by Junius without etymology.] The rump ; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all *butts*. *Shakspeare.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *butts* of the horse. *Aniles.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *butts* of an ape. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

BUTTON. *n. f.* [*button*, Welch ; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the drefs of a man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakspeare.*

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any knob or ball fastened to a smaller body. We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled and cheared, with air, and fun, and show'r ;

Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,

Too oft before their *button*, be disclos'd. *Shakspeare.*

BUTTON. *n. f.* [*button*, Fr.] The sea urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

To **BUTTON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress ; to clothe.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

He gave his legs, arm, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him. *Wotton.*

2. To fasten with buttons ; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BUTTONHOLE. *n. f.* [from *button* and *hole*.]

The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakspeare.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can :

Without black velvet breeches what is man ?

I will my skill in *buttonholes* display,

And brag, how oft I shift me every day. *Brampton.*

BUTTRESS. *n. f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop ; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frize,

Butress, not coigne of vantage, but this bird,

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakspeare.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or *butresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,

Which *butresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop ; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar, and *butress* of the good old cause of nonconformity. *South.*

To **BUTTRESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop ; to support.

BUTWINK. *n. f.* The name of a bird. *Di.*

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BUTY-

B U Z

BUTYRACEOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the butyrous parts.

BUTYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Latin.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the butyrous parts of chyle.

BUXOM. *adj.* [*bucrum*, Saxon, from *buxan*, to bend. It originally signified obedient, as *John d. Trevisa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedient and *buxom* to all his commands. In an old form of marriage used before the reformation, the bride promised to be obedient and *buxom* in bed and at board; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did tread down, and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government.

He, with broad fails,

Winnow'd the *buxom* air.

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born

Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,

Heir of the sun's first beams.

Zephyr with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a maying,

Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,

So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnaire.

Sturdy swains,

In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,

Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand.

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours

Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful show'rs.

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,

And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd.

BUXOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorously.

BUXOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonnefs; amoroufness.

TO BUY. *v. a.* preter. I bought; I have bought; [*biegean*, Sax.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all forts of people.

Pent to linger

But with a grain a day, I would not buy

Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would buy,

And with the foe that would not only fly.

3. To regulate by money: in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Christendom, Are led so grossly by this meddling priest, Dreading the curse that money may buy out.

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off conscience?

TO BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following.

BUYER. *n. f.* [from *to buy*.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the buyer.

TO BUZZ. *v. a.* [*buzzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

B Y

And all the chamber filled was with flies, Which buzzed all about, and made such found,

That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,

Like many swarms of bees assembled round.

1. Here be more wasps, that buzz about his nose,

Will make this sting the sooner.

For still the flowers ready stand,

One buzzes round about,

One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out.

What though no bees around your cradle flew,

Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;

Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead,

A swarm of drones that buzz'd about your head.

We join, like flies and wasps, in buzzing about

wit.

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,

As after some oration fairly spoke

By a beloved prince, there doth appear

Among the buzzing multitude.

3. To found heavy and low.

Herewith arose a buzzing noise among them, as

if it had been the rustling found of the sea afar off.

To Buzz. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,

That is not quickly buzz'd into his ears?

I will buzz abroad such prophecies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life.

Did you not hear

A buzzing of a separation

Between the king and Catherine?

They might buzz and whisper it one to another,

and, tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the

apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it

about the city.

Buzz. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition

when there is least noise or buzz in it.

Where I found the whole outward room in a

buzz of politicks.

BUZZARD. *n. f.* [*bisard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be mawl'd,

While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best;

Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,

We call him but a hawk by courtesy.

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind buzzards, who, in late years, of

wilful maliciousness, would neither learn them-

selves, nor could teach others any thing at all.

BUZZER. *n. f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whif-

perer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,

And wants not buzzers to infect his ear

With petulant speeches of his father's death.

BY. *prep.* [*bi*, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child by you, Launcelot.

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be

carefully studied by a grown man.

Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,

Sought by the wretch, and vanquish'd by the brave.

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly

used after a verb neuter, were with would be put

after an active; as, he killed her with a sword;

he died by a sword.

But by Pelides' arms when Hector fell,

He chose Aeneas, and he chose as well.

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, by no presumption led,

Your revels of the night.

By woe the soul to daring action steals,

By woe in plaintive patience it excels.

4. It notes the means by which any thing is

performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we

hope to gain by you.

B Y

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known Good by itself, and evil not at all.

The heart knows that by itself, which nothing

in the world besides can give it any knowledge of,

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propo-

sitions by sensation and reflection.

5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time

In idle talk, and owns her false belief:

Seize her by force, and bear her hence unheard.

This fight had more weight with him, as by

good luck not above two of that venerable body

were fallen asleep.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,

He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look.

6. It has a signification, noting the method in

which any successive action is performed with re-

gard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause,

and to try it even point by point, argument by ar-

gument, with all the exactness you can.

We are not to stay all together, but to come by

him where he stands, by ones, by twos, and by

threes.

He calleth them forth by one, and by one, by

the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order

be inverted.

The captains were obliged to break that piece of

ordnance, and by pieces to carry it away, that

the enemy should not get so great a spoil.

Common prudence would direct me to take them

all out, and examine them one by one.

Others will soon take pattern and encourage-

ment by your building; and so house by house,

street by street, there will at last be finished a mag-

nificent city.

Explor'd her, limb by limb, and fear'd to find

So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind.

Thus year by year they pass, and day by day,

Till once 'twas on the morn of cheerful May,

The young Emilia—

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,

Transplanting one by one into my life,

His bright perfections, till I shine like him.

Let the blows be by pauses laid on.

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell by the ounce for six shillings and

five-pence unclipped money.

What we take daily by pounds, is at least of as

much importance as what we take seldom, and

only by grains and spoonfuls.

The North, by myriads, pours her mighty sons;

Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps

only used before the words sea, or water, and

land. This seems a remnant of a meaning now lit-

tle known. By once expressed situation; as, by

west, westward.

We see the great effects of battles by sea; the

battle of Actium decided the empire of the world.

Arms, and the man, I sing, who, forc'd by fate,

Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;

Long labours both by sea and land he bore.

I would have fought by land, where I was

stronger:

You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at sea,

Forfook me fighting.

By land, by water, they renew their charge.

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both by the laws of nature and na-

tions, and by the law divine, which is the perfec-

tion of the other two.

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world can-

not possibly have been eternal, by the first propo-

sition; and, without God, it could not naturally,

nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, by the third

proposition.

The faculty, or desire, being infinite *by* the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live *by*.

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, *by* good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*.

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know, When noble wits a hunting go, Thro' groves that on Parnassus grow. *Walker.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems, *By* his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs. *Dryd.* Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port, His fierce demeanour, and erected look, He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*

Judge the event *By* what has pass'd. *Dryden.*

The punishment is not to be measured *by* the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime he stands provided of a Laius, More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers, Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Rowe.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shakespeare.*

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the son of Constantine which fled, Ambrose and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Q.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun, Will, with a trumpet, twist our tents and Troy, To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shakespeare.*

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands Down from a sky of jasper lighted now In paradise. *Milton.*

These have their course to finish round the earth *By* morrow evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The angelick guards ascended, mute and sad For man: for, of his state *by* this they knew. *Paradise Lost.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places standing along the sea-shore, make the town appear longer than it is, to those that sail *by* it. *Addison.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if

a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy labour, if thy labour stand *by* the church. *Shakespeare.*

Here he comes himself; If he be worth any man's good voice, That good man sit down *by* him. *B. Jonson.*

A spacious plain, whereon Were tents of various hue: *by* some, were herds Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful; I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before *himself*, *herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, *by himself*, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Ascham.*

Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all. *Boyle.*

He will imagine, that the king, and his ministers, sat down and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies, to fight. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come, Than eat the sweetest *by themselves* at home. *Pope.*

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear. *Dryd.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon ethereal light, Which I have lost for this eternal night; Or if, *by* dearer ties, you may be won, *Dryd.*

By your dead fire, and *by* your living son. *Dryd.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n, O spare this great, this aged king! *Dryd.*

O, cruel youth! *By* all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!

By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me, O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows. *Smith.*

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came, And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. *By* proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by* their statues. *Broome.*

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

By adv.

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies, the god of sleep; And, snorting *by*, We may descry The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear The galloping of horse. Who was't came *by* *Shakespeare.*

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by*, the while; my liege, farewell! What will become hereof, there's none can tell. *Shakespeare.*

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*, That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. *Walker.*

Prisoners and witnesses were waiting *by*; These had been taught to swear, and those to die. *Roscommon.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND *BY*. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by* and *by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by* and *by*, From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay, To see what end of fight should him befall that day. *Spenser.*

In the temple, *by* and *by*, with us, These couples shall eternally be knit. *Shakef.*

O how this spring of love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day; Which now shews all the beauty of the sun, And *by* and *by* a cloud takes all away. *Shakef.*

Now a sensible man, *by* and *by* a fool, and presently a beast. *Shakef. Orlando.*

By, *n. f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by* the *by*. *L'Estrange.*

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high, I'll give you back your kingdom *by* the *by*. *Dryd.*

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; and, consequently, some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by* end; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. n. f. A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addison.*

BY-CONCERNMENT. n. f. An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have underplots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

BY-DEPENDENCE. n. f. An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These, And your three motives to the battle, with I know not how much more, should be demanded; And all the other *by-dependencies*, From chance to chance. *Shakespeare.*

BY-DESIGN. n. f. An incidental purpose.

And if the mis the mouse-trap lines, They'll serve for other *by-designs*, And make an artist understand, To copy out her seal or hand; Or find void places in the paper, To steal in something to entrap her. *Hudibras.*

BY-END. n. f. Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

BY-GONE. adj. [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakespeare.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon. *Grew.*

BY-INTEREST. n. f. Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good. *Asterbury.*

BY-LAW. n. f.

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-baron, *by* common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Covel.*

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison.*

F f 2 *By-*

BYR

BY-MATTER. *n. f.* Something incidental. I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME. *n. f.* A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conquerour, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English. *Camden.*

BY-PAST. *adj.* Past; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records. *Chcynr.*

BY-PATH. *n. f.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son, By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways, I got this crown. *Shakspeare.*

BY-RESPECT. *n. f.* Private end or view.

It may be that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wife, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden.*

BY-ROAD. *n. f.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slippery *by-roads*, dark and deep, They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM. *n. f.* A private room within another. I pry'thee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while

BYW

I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the fugar. *Shakspeare.*

BY-SPEECH. *n. f.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *n. f.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*. *L'Estran.*
The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *n. f.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears, Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares; Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach, He seeks *by-streets*, and faves the expensive coach. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *n. f.* Private self-interested purpose. No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *n. f.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or underplots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *n. f.* A private and obscure way. Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BYZ

Other *by-ways* he himself betook, Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spens.*
Wholly abstain, or wed: thy beauteous Lord Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*, But gladly welcome what he doth afford; Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addison.*

BY-WEST. *n. f.* Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that *by-word*, used by the Irish, that they dwell *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies on Ireland.*

BY-WORD. *n. f.* A saying; a proverb.

Bashful Henry be deposed; whose cowardice Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakspeare.*
I knew a wife man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison.*

It will be his lot often, to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

BY-ASS. *n. f.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *by-ass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

BYE, or BEE, come immediately from the Saxons, *by*, *bying*, i. e. a dwelling. *Gibson.*

BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

CAB

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, conform*; the other as *s*, as *Cesar, cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, e, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *i, y*.

CAB. *n. f.* [קב] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABAL. *n. f.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a party, as few from many.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison.*

3. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove, To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dry.*

TO CABAL. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,

Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council: What those *caballing* captains may design, I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden.*

CABALIST. *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain

We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme, Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!

Cost studious *cabalists* more time. *Swift.*

CAB

CABALLISTICAL. *adj.* [from *cabal*.] Something

CABALLISTICK. *adj.* that has an occult meaning. The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spenser.*

CABALLER. *n. f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages with others in close designs; an intriguer.

Faitious and rich, bold at the council board, But cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword; A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

CABALLINE. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, or horse aloes.

CABARET. *n. f.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant passing by some *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

CABBAGE. *n. f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*, Savoy *cabbage*, Broccoli. The cauliflower. The musk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea-coast. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

Cole cabbage, and *coleworts*, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red

cabbage, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TO CABBAGE. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

TO CABBAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of threads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

CABBAGE TREE. *n. f.* A species of palm-tree.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for platts for hats, and the young shoots are pickled; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller.*

CABBAGE-WORM. *n. f.* An insect.

CABIN. *n. f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held Her captive to his sensual desire, Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd, And bore a boy unto a savage fire. *Spenser.*

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakspeare.*

Men

CAB

C A B

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service. *Religb.*

The chessboard, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though the ship fails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguish, Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sidney.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation. Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame, Some lodg'd were Tortosa's streets about. *Fairfax.*

To *CABIN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots, And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat, And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakespeare.*

To *CABIN*. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. Fleance is 'scap'd, I had else been perfect; As broad and gen'ral as the casing air; But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in, To faucy doubts and fear. *Shakespeare.*

CABINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep, From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CABINET. *n. f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A closet; a small room. At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabineets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegance that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

2. A hut or small house. Hearken a while in thy green *cabinet*, The lawrel song of careful Colinet. *Spenser.*

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

Who fees a soul in such a body set, Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *B. Jonson.*

In vain the workman shew'd his wit, With rings and hinges counterfeit, To make it seem, in this disguise, A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*, Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Denham.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries. *Taylor.*

CABINET-COUNCIL. *n. f.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence. The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay to Swift.*

CABINET-MAKER. *n. f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CABLE. *n. f.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.]

The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,

The *cable* broke, the holding anchor lost, And half our failors swallow'd in the flood, Yet lives our pilot still? *Shakespeare.*

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes

so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Religb.*

The *cables* crack, the failors fearful cries Ascend; and false night involves the skies. *Dry.*

CABURNS. *n. f.* Small ropes used in ships. *Dict.*

CACAO. See CHOCOLATE NUT.

CACHECTICAL. *adj.* [from *cachexy*.] Having *CACHECTICK*. } an ill habit of body; shewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of some persons who are *cachectic*. *Hay.*

CACHEXY. *n. f.* [*καχεξία*.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms; most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe and acute distempers. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughing. *Dict.*

CACKEREL. *n. f.* A fith, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To *CACKLE*. *v. n.* [*cackelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose. The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is *cackling*, would be thought No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories, And save the state, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen. The trembling widow, and her daughters twain, This woful *cackling* cry, with horror heard, Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle. Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbutnot.*

CACKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl. The silver geese before the shining gate There flew, and by her *cackle*, sav'd the state. *Dry.*

2. To talk idly.

CACKLER. *n. f.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A tale; a tattler.

CACOCY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.]

CACOCY'MICK. } Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wifeman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, cholera, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCY'MY. *n. f.* [*κακοχυσμία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*.

Spots, and discolourations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus. *Harvey.*

CACOPHONY. *n. f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To *CACUMINATE*. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CAD'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

C A D

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CADDIS. *n. f.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated cloaths of the Highlanders.]

1. A kind of tape or ribbon. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddises* cambricks, lawns; why, he fings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw. He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Warton's Angler.*

CADÉ. *n. f.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cadé* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To *CADÉ*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADÉ. *n. f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. We John *Cadé*, so termed of our supposed father.—Or rather of stealing a *cadé* of herrings. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells Of close press'd hulks is freed, thou must refrain Thy thirsty soul: let none persuade to broach Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cadés*. *Philips.*

CADÉ WORM. *n. f.* The same with *caddis*.

CADENCE. } *n. f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

CADENCY. } 1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. Now was the sun in western *cadence* low From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours, To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice. The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call *præter expectatam*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs, Sententious show'rs! O! let them fall, Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craftaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods. The words, the verification, and all the other elegancies of found, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatic and epick poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound. Hollow rocks retain The found of blust'ring winds, which all night long Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horfemanship. *Cadence* is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAD'ENT. *adj.* [*cadent*, Lat.] Falling down.

CAD'ET. *n. f.* [*cadet*, Fr.]

1. The younger brother. Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The youngest brother. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission. *Dict.*

CAD'EW. *n. f.* A straw worm. See *CADDIS*.

CAD'GER. *n. f.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a *panier*.] A huck-

C A I

A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CADI. *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADI'LLACK. *n. f.* A fort of pear.

CÆCLAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-east.

Now, from the north
Boreas and Cæcias and Argetes loud
And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn.]

CESAREAN. See **CESARIAN.**

CÆSU'RA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CÆFLAN. *n. f.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *kg.*

CAGE. *n. f.* [cage, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a cage can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a cage,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongues,
And singing birds in silver cages hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flower, and od'rous green,
Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beast, bird, or fish, by the cage, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with palliades.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He twoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

CAL'MAN. *n. f.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [cageoller, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax; a low word.

Though he, 'tis no mean part of civil State prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him; takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, clasps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. *Le'frange.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJO'LER. *n. f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LE'RY. *n. f.* [cageolerie, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAL'IFF. *n. f.* [Cattivo, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *far* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy virtue. *Hume.*

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages.] A mean villain; a despicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

Vile *califf*, vial of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air;
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Spenser.*

C A L

'Tis not impossible
But one, the wicked'st *califf* on the ground
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched *califf*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. f.* [cuch, Teutonic.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christnings! do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude rascals? *Shakspeare.*

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakspeare.*

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chefnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it funk very leisurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul flutth hairs. *Shakspeare.*

He rins'd the wound,
And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* within. *Addison.*

CALAB'ASH Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAM'ANCO. *n. f.* [a word derived, probably by some accident, from *calamagrostis*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a *calamanco* waistcoat. *Tatler.*

CALAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris.* *n. f.* A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

We must not omit those, which though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. load-stones, whetstone of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Lo ke.*

CALAMINT. *n. f.* [calamintha, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS. *adj.* [calamitosus, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*: the state of some, in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful: applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Strict necessity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
Lest on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

C A L

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressor would have even revived them. *South.*

CALAMITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *calamitas*.] Misery; distress.

CALAMITY. *n. f.* [calamitas, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spinning of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound. *Milton.*

From adverse shores in safety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and distant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Pope.*

CALAMUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus*. *Exodus, xxx. 23.*

CALASH. *n. f.* [caleche, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash
The vigorous steeds, that drew his lord's *calash*. *King.*

The ancients used *calythes*, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CALCEATED. *adj.* [calceatus, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a misty grey, clouded with blue; or with purple. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To CALCINATE. See **To CALCINE.**

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these degrees; first, it indurates, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CALCINATION. *n. f.* [from *calcine*, *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtle particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contract, and divided into minute atoms. *Quina.*

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away, as soon as the distillation or *calcination* of the body that yieldeth them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be affected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a subtle power. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CALCINATORY. *n. f.* [from *calcinate*.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. [*v. a.* *calcinare*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a *calx*, or friable substance. See **CALCINATION.**

The

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, so as the least force will crumble it, being emersed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.

Fury disputes that union have *calcined*,
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To *CALCINE*. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.
This chrysal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, *calcining* without fusion.

To *CALCULATE*. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Lat.] From *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expenses.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I should die.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all those things change from their ordinance?

Shakespeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe
The births of those first men, and *calculate* their
Nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.
The reasonableness of religion clearly appears,
As it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and
is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit.

Tillotson.

To *CALCULATE*. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULATION. *n. f.* [*from calculate*.]

1. A practice or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather,
Which changeth *calculation* into easy computation.

Holder on Time.

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true, for so they reckon.

Hooker.

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients,
Their observations confirm not ours.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CALCULATOR. *n. f.* [*from calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. *adj.* [*from calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULUS. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obsolete.

The general *calculus*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

CALCULOSE. } *adj.* [*from calculus*, Lat.] Stony;
CALCULOUS. } gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate sprits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculus* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested.

Sharp.

CALCULUS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON. *n. f.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Q.*

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil:
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;

Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil.

Dryden's Æn.

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like
A vast *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter,
Which as it boiled over in any part, ran down
The sides of the mountain.

Addison.

CALCHE. The same with *CALASH*.

CALFACTION. *n. f.* [*from calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE. *adj.* [*from calefacto*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFACTORY. *adj.* [*from calefactio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To *CALIFY*. *v. n.* [*calify*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will *calify* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To *CALIFY*. *v. a.* To make hot.

CALNDAR. *n. f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*?

Shakespeare's King John.

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.

Brown.

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Left it pollute the month! *Dryden's Fables.*

To *CALENDER*. *v. a.* [*calender*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CALENDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALENDERER. *n. f.* [*from calender*.] The person who calenders.

CALENDS. *n. f.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] It has no singular.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE. *n. f.* [*from caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

Quincy

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*.

Denham.

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture fees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;
With eager haste, he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks.

Swift.

CALF. *n. f.* *calves* in the plural. [*calv*, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf*.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Acofta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time.

Wilkins.

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*.

Gay.

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple.

Gabriel.

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hosea*, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach applied to a human being; a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an idiot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some silly doating brainless *calf*,
That understands things by the half,
Says, that the fairy left the oaf,
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nym.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg blistered. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CALIBER. *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE. *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CALICO. *n. f.* [*from Calicut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks. *Addison's Spectator.*

CALID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. *n. f.* [*from calid*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CALIF. } *n. f.* [*kalifa*, Arab. an heir or successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIPH. } *n. f.* [*celfor*.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGNATION. *n. f.* [*from caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darknes; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *calignation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness.

Brown.

CALIGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darknes.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from caliginosus*.] Darknes; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*.

Prideaux.

CALIPERS. See *CALLIPERS*.

CALIVER. *n. f.* [*from caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old mulket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

CALIX. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To *CALK*. *v. a.* [*from calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopp'd; or from *cale*, Sax. the keel. *Skinner*.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky.

Raleigh's Essay.

So here some pick out bullets from the side;
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;
Their left-hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.

Dryden.

CALKER. *n. f.* [*from calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wife men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize.

Ezek. xxvii. 9.

CALKING. *n. f.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall.

Chamberi.

To *CALL*. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish.]

1. To name, to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darknes he *called* night.

Gen. i. 5.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person.

It is often used with local particles; as, *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed, *call* all your senses to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever.

Shakespeare.

Why came not the slave back to me when I *called* him?

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent?

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called* *up*.

and

and told by his servants, that the general was fled.
Kneller's History.

Or call up him that left half told
The story of Cambucan bold. *Milton.*
Drunkennes calls off the watchmen from their
towers; and then evils proceed from a loose
heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
The soul makes use of her memory, to call to
mind what she is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun; those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, here the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then, by consent, abstain from further spoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. *Addison.*
By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I
mean such as arise from visible objects, when we
call up their ideas into our minds by paintings,
statues, or descriptions. *Addison's Spectator.*

Why dost thou call my sorrows up afresh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addison's Cato.*

I am called off from public dissertations, by a do-
mestic affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æschylus has a tragedy entitled *Perse*, in which
the shade of Darius is called up. *Broom on the Odyssey.*
The passions call away the thoughts, with inces-
sant importunity, toward the object that excited
them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.
Now call we our high court of parliament. *Shakespeare.*

The king being informed of much that had
passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to
call a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.
The king had sent for the earl to return home,
where he should be called to account for all his
misdeeds. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life
and study, call yourselves to an account, what new
ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have
gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.
In that day did the Lord God of hosts call to
weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and
to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah xxii. 12.*

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ar-
dours of piety, or to summon into the church.
Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an
apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. *Romans i. 1.*

7. To invoke; to appeal to.
I call God for a record upon my soul, that, to
spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor. i. 23.*

8. To appeal to.
When that lord perplexed their counsels and
designs, with inconvenient objections in law, the
authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod
the same paths, was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish.
Nor ballad-finger, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into
view.
He swells with angry pride,
And calls forth all his spots on every side. *Rowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious deno-
mination.
Deafness unqualifies men for all company, ex-
cept friends; whom I can call names, if they do
not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.
He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will
not call back his words; but will arise against the
house of the evil doers; and against the help of
them that work iniquity. *Isaiah xxxi. 2.*

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to
claim.
Madam, his majesty doth call for you,
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakespeare.*

You see, how men of merit are sought after;
the underfervor may sleep, when the man of action
is called for. *Shakespeare.*
Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad desire,
To call in haste for their destroyer. *Milton's Agonistes.*

For master, or for servant, here to call,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden's Fables.*

He commits every sin that his appetite calls for,
or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*
14. To call in. To resume money at interest.
Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed
with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order
to make a purchase, he called in all his money;
but what was the event of it? why, in a very
few days after, he put it out again. *Addison's Spectator.*

15. To call in. To resume any thing that is in
other hands.
If clipped money be called in all at once, and
stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop
trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive
in the French government, than their practice of
calling in their money, after they have sunk it very
low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. To call in. To summon together; to in-
vite.
The heat is past, follow me no farther now;
Call in the powers, good cousin Westmoreland. *Shakespeare.*

He fears my subjects loyalty,
And now must call in strangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-
roll.
To CALL. *v. n.*

1. To stop without intention of staying. This
meaning probably rose from the custom of de-
noting one's presence at the door by a call; but
it is now used with great latitude. This sense is
well enough preserved by the particles *on* or *at*;
but it is forgotten, and the expression made bar-
barous by *in*.

2. To make a short visit.
And, as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

He ordered her to call at his house once a-week,
which she did for some time after, when he heard
no more of her. *Temple.*
That I might begin as near the fountain-head as
possible, I first of all called in at St. James's. *Addison's Spectator.*

We called in at Morge, where there is an arti-
ficial port. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour, or a debt.
I would be loth to pay him before his day;
what need I be so forward with him, that calls not
on me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly.
Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your
breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea,
went to the shores, and, calling thrice on their
names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to
their memories. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

5. To call out. To challenge; to summon to
fight.
When their sov'reign's quarrel calls 'em out,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

6. To call upon. To implore; to pray to.
Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deli-
ver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalms i. 15.*

CALL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons or invitation.
But death comes not at call, justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries. *Milton.*

2. Requisition authoritative and public.
It may be feared, whether our nobility would
contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the
call, and to stand to the sentence of a number of
mean persons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.
Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wondrous call,
May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Milton.*

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.
How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a call? *Rafson.*

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a call to what they most desire. *Dryden.*
St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that
he had a call to it, when he persecuted the christi-
ans, whom he confidently thought in the wrong;
but yet it was he, and not they, who were mista-
ken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.
Oh! Sir, I wish he were within my call, or
your's. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.
Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity,
and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity,
than any other motive whatsoever. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. An instrument to call birds.
For those birds or beasts were made from such
pipes or calls, as may express the several tones
of those creatures, which are represented. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.
Now, through the land, his cure of souls he
stretch'd,
And, like a primitive apostle preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.
Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast
at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that call. *Bacon.*

CALLAT. } *n. f.* A trull.
CALLET. }
He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his caller. *Shakespeare.*

CALLING. *n. f.* [from call.]
1. Vocation; profession; trade.
If God has interwoven such a pleasure with
our ordinary calling, how much superiour must
that be, which arises from the survey of a pious
life? Surely, as much as Christianity is nobler
than a trade. *South.*
We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest
industry in our callings. *Rogers.*
I cannot forbear warning you against endea-
vouring at wit in your sermons; because many
of your callings have made themselves ridiculous
by attempting it. *Swift.*
I left no calling for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*
2. Proper station, or employment.
The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to
die with honour in their callings. *Swift.*
3. Class of persons united by the same employ-
ment or profession.
It may be a caution to all christian churches
and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole
callings, and great multitudes of men or women,
who cannot be supposed to have the gift of con-
tinence. *Hammer.*
4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to
the true religion. *Gar*

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure.

2 Peter i. 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles.

Hakewill on Providence.

CALLIPERS. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is *clipped*, inclosed or embraced.] Compasses with bowed flanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrical, conical body, so that, when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLOSITY. *n. f.* [*callositas*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous.

Quincy.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurtful.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CALLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became finuous and *callos*, with induration of the glands. *Wijeman.*

2. Hardened; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callos*.

L'Estrange.

The wretch is drench'd too deep,

His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep:

Fatten'd in vice, so *callos* and so gross,

He sins, and fees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

CALLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *callos*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callosness* grows upon it.

Gibney.

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callosness* and numbness of soul?

Bentley.

CALLOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd

Their *callos* young. *Milton.*

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,

Was beating widely on the wing for prey,

To her now silent airy does repair,

And finds her *callos* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in small flights they know to try their

young.

And teach the *callos* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CALLUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,

Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play

A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay

Hot Titan's beams, which then did glisten fair.

Spenser.

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us.

Jonah.

2. Undisturbed; unruffled; applied to the

passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be

frightning men into truth, who were made to be

wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle meth-

ods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,

Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. f.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent mo-

tion: used of the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence.

Raleigh.

Every pilot

Can steer the ship in *calms*; but he performs

The skilful part, can manage it in *storms*. *Denham.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,

He mounts the *storm*, and walks upon the wind.

Pope.

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose: applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent *storms*; and therefore, since *storms* and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the *storm* first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a *storm* is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a *storm*, a peace of God's.

South.

To **CALM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the *Æneis*, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Æolus*.

Dryden.

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms within our breasts.

Decay of Piety.

Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened.

Atterbury.

He will'd to stay,

The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,

And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CALMER. *n. f.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadnesses, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CALMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm.

Bacon.

His curled brows

Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows.

Denham.

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,

Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;

Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. *n. f.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquility; serenity; not storminess.

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood.

Denham.

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party, to defend yourself

By *calmness*, or by absence: all's in danger. *Shakespeare.*

I beg the grace,

You would lay by those terrors of your face;

Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,

I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CALMY. *adj.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful.

Not used.

And now they nigh approached to the sted,

Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still

And *calmy* bay, on the one side sheltered

With the broad shadow of an hoary hill.

Fairy Queen.

CALOMEL. *n. f.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.]

Mercury fix times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*,

once in three or four days. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

CALORIFICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That

which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within

the heated body, or transferred to it, through any

medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter

than the liquor it contains. *Greav.*

CALOTTE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

2. [In architecture] A round cavity or depression, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c.

Harris.

CALOTYERS. *n. f.* [*caloty*, Fr.] Monks of the Greek church.

Temp'rate as *caloty*ers in their secret cells.

Madden on Bealter.

CALTROPS. *n. f.* [*coltrappe*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.

The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.

Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's *Georgick*, under the name of *tribulus*.

Miller.

To **CALVE.** *v. n.* [from *calf*.]

1. To bring a calf: spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd* then set the dam aside,

And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans; as they are not;

Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shakespeare.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd

The tawny lion, pawing to get free

His hinder parts. *Milton.*

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum*.] A plant. Snap-dragon.

CALVILLE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of apple.

To **CALUMNIATE.** *v. n.* [*calumniar*, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,

Love, friendship, charity, are subject all

To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakespeare.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of *calumniating* strongly, that something may remain.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

Do I *calumniate* thou ungrateful Vanoc!—

Perfidious Prince! Is it a calumny

To say, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,

Was by her father first assur'd to Valens. *A. Phillips.*

To **CALUMNIATE.** *v. a.* To slander.

One trade or art, even those that should be the

most liberal, make it their business to disdain and

calumniate another. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIATION. *n. f.* [from *calumniate*.] That

which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false

representation of an enemy's words or actions,

to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIATOR. *n. f.* [from *calumniate*.] A forger

of accusation; a slanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred

of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon

his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot.

L'Estrange.

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by

Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were

his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addison.*

CALUMNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny*.] Slandrous;

falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shakespeare.*

With *calumnious* art

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milton.*

CALUMNY. *n. f.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander;

false charge; groundless accusation: with against,

or sometimes upon, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,

Thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shakespeare.*

It is a very hard *calumny* upon our soil or climate,

to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow

here. *Temple.*

CALX. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered

reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists pe-

remptorily all the dividing power of fire; and

will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such

operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

Vol. I. N^o. 7. G g CALYCLE.

CAM

CALYCLE. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant.

CAMAEU. *n. f.* [from *camachua*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso-relievos.

CAMBER. *n. f.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a considerable weight being set upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a straight.

CAMBERING. *n. f.* A word mentioned by *Skinner* as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambre*, French.]

CAMBRICK. *n. f.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, womens sleeves, and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shak.* Rebecca had, by the use of a looking glass, and by the further use of a certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art.

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng, And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay.*

CAMEL. The preterite of *To come*. Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound Tore the sad huntsman, growling on the ground.

CAMEL. *n. f.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pound weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment.

Patient of thirst and toil, Son of the desert! even the *camel* feels, Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast.

CAMELOPARD. *n. f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*.

CAMELOT. } *n. f.* [from *camel*.]

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camel's skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal.

2. Hair cloth. Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards, And eases, of their hair, the laden herds:

Their *camels* warm in tents the foldier hold, And shield the shivering mariner from cold. *Dryd.*

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass.

CAMERADE. *n. f.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a

bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

Comrades with him, and confederates in his design. *Rym.*

CAMERATED. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed slopewise.

CAMERA'TION. *n. f.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. f.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital. *camisum*, low Lat.] An attack made by foldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward.*

CAMISATED. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMELET. See CAMELOT. He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camelet*, of an excellent azure colour.

CAMMOCK. *n. f.* [*cammock*, Saxon; *ononis*.] An herb; the same with *petty rubin*, or *refibarvov*.

CAMOMILE. *n. f.* [*anthemis*.] A flower.

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day.

CAMP. *n. f.* [*camp*, Fr. *camp*, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase to pitch a camp, to encamp.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night, The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakespeare.*

Next, to secure our camp, and naval pow'rs, Raise an embattled wall, with lofty tow'rs. *Pope.*

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shak.*

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. f.* An old word for combat.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial.

CAMPA'IGN. } *n. f.* [*campaigne*, French; *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campañas*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings.

Those grateful groves, that shade the plain, Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main, And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*.

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*.

CAMPANULA. } *n. f.* [*campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPESTRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable.

CAMP'PHIRE TREE. *n. f.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the ile of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. *Kemper* describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by

CAM

CAN

making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*.

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CAMPHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with *camphire*.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high coloured liquor.

CAMPION. *n. f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CAM'US. *n. f.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air, All in silken *camus*, lilly white,

Parfled upon with many a folded plight.

CAN. *n. f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can. *Shakespeare.*

One tree, the coco, afforded stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and can. *Grew.*

His empty can, with ears half worn away, Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day.

To CAN. *v. n.* [*connen*, Dutch. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I can do, thou canst do, I could do, thou couldst do. It has no other terminations.]

To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second not to can. *Baron.*

O, there's the wonder!

Mecenas and *Agrippa*, who can most With *Cæsar*, are his foes.

He can away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires.

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it.

If the can make me blest! the only can: Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside, Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryd.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I can do it; it is in my power: I may do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the verb active, where *may* is used; of the thing, with the verb passive; as, I can do it; it may or can be done.

CANA'ILLE. *n. f.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden. The walks and long *canals* reply.

2. Any tract or course of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANA'L-COAL. *n. f.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet.

CANA'LICULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *n. f.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the *Canaries*; now called sack.

I will to my honest knight *Falstaff*, and drink *canary* with him; I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shak.*

2. An old dance.

To CANARY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolic.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'st thou, brawling in French?

—No, my compleat master; but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the *Canaries*, and no where else.

are now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, canary birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

To CAN'CEL. *v. a.* [cancellor, Fr. from cancellis *retire*, to mark with cross lines.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,

That long day's labour doth at last defray,

And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has fumm'd in one, and cancelled for aye. *Spenser.*

Know then I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shaksp.*

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,

Cancel my debt, too great to pay,

Before the sad accounting day. *Roscommon.*

I pass the bills, my lords,

For cancelling your debts. *Southerne.*

CAN'CELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from cancel.]
Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beak is very hairy; and cancelled, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLATION. *n. f.* [from cancel.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CAN'CKER. *n. f.* [cancer, Lat.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And Cancer reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.
Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrous, and that schirrous into a cancer. *Wise man.*

As when a cancer on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilnel to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To CAN'CRATE. *v. n.* [from cancer.] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerated, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERATION. *n. f.* [from cancerate.] A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS. *adj.* [from cancer.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrous, or cancerous, you may see in their proper places. *Wise man.*

CANCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from cancerous.] The state of being cancerous.

CANCRINE. *adj.* [from cancer.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'DENT. *adj.* [candens, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally candent. *Brown.*

CAN'DICANT. *adj.* [candicans, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. *Diet.*

CAN'DID. *adj.* [candidus, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The box receives all black: but pour'd from thence,
The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice: not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead candid and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A candid judge will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CANDIDATE. *n. f.* [candidatus, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get.

One would be surpris'd to see so many candidates for glory. *Anonymous.*

2. It has generally for before the thing fought.
What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes of.

Thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,

While yet a young probationer,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

CAN'DIDLY. *adv.* [from candid.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal candidly with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CAN'DIDNESS. *n. f.* [from candid.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It presently fees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the candidity of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CAN'DIFY. *v. a.* [candifico, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Diet.*

CAN'DLE. *n. f.* [candela, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my candle out, ay, here it dies,

Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light. *Shakspere.*

We see that wax candles last longer than tallow candles, because wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Take a child, and, setting a candle before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blest candles of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shaksp.*

CAN'DLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.

CAN'DLEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from candle and hold.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rufhes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrase,
To be a candleholder, and look on. *Shakspere.*

CAN'DLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from candle and light.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness candlelight may serve to guide men's steps, which, to use in the day, were madnes. *Hooker.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by candlelight to bed. *Dryden's Fables*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the candlelight. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and candlelight. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and candlelight. *Molineux to Locke.*

CAN'DLEMAS. *n. f.* [from candle and mass.] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and Candlemas. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that intereth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon Candlemas day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Come Candlemas nine years ago the dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CAN'DLESTICK. *n. f.* [from candle and stick.]

The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades

Lob down their heads. *Shakspere.*

These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks. *Addison.*

CAN'DLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from candle and stuff.]

Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen-stuff, grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other candle-stuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CAN'DLEWASTER. *n. f.* [from candle and waste.]

One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk

With candlewasters. *Shakspere.*

CAN'DOCK. *n. f.* a weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grafs may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CAN'DOUR. *n. f.* [candor, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural candour and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CAN'DY. *v. a.* [probably from candare, a word used in later times for to whiten.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the candy'd tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakspere.*

They have in Turkey confections like to candied conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With candy'd plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakspere.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which candy every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton.*

To CAN'DY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CAN'DY Lion's foot. [catanance, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. f.* [canna, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking-staffs are made; a walking staff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his cane and body: must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure? *Hortert.*

The king thrust the captain from him with his cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Hervey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's cane. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the spongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half a part. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. There are likewise leaves springing out

from each knot; but these usually fall as the canes. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though sometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, and carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers, covered with steel plates. *Chambers.*
And the sweet liquor on the cane bestow,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish *inigo de canas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou sit'st to praise or to arraign,
The flying skirmish of the darted cane. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.
Food may be afforded to bees, by small canes
or troughs conveyed into their hives.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To CANE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANICULAR, *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as *canicular*, or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, the dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
CANINE, *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.
A kind of women are made up of canine particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison.*

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called canine. *Arbutnot.*

CANISTER, *n. f.* [*canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.
White lilies in full canisters they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring. *Dryden.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER, *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.] It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.

1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits.
And loathful idleness he doth detest.

The canker worm of every gentle breast. *Sponser.*
That which the locust hath left hath the canker worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating canker dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakespeare.*

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

Orway.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.
There be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and
bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes.
It is the center and ruin of many men's estates,
which, in process of time, breeds a publick poverty.

Bacon.
Sacrilege may prove an eating canker, and a
consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them.

Atterbury.
No longer live the cankers of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort;
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dogrose.
To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare.

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a
steeple, a single or canker rose. *Peacbam.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.
I am not glad, that such a fore of time
Should seek a plaister by a condemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate canker of one wound,
By making many. *Shakespeare.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.
As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with cankers. *Shakespeare.*

7. A disease in trees. *Dict.*
To CANCKER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of canker'd guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,
For falsed letters, and suborned wile. *Fairy Queen.*

I will lift the downtrod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate this canker'd Bolingbroke. *Shakes.*

Or what the crows dire looking planet smite,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bite. *Milton.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh! friendless and forsaken virtue, fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and canker'd malice rule thy throne. *Dryden.*

Let envious jealousy, and canker'd spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
And tax my open day, or secret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding;
which, if it might be corrected with a little
mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon.*

To CANCKER, *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.
Reftore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, cankers the whole estate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.
An honest man will enjoy himself better in a
moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and
reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is
cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction.

Addison.
CANCKERBIT, *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.]
Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is lost;
By treason's tooth baregawn and cankerbit. *Shakes.*

CANNABINE, *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] *Dict.*

CANNIBAL, *n. f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The cannibals themselves eat no man's flesh, of
those that die of themselves, but of such as are
slain. *Bacon.*

They were little better than cannibals, who do
hunt one another; and he that hath most strength
and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows.

Davies on Ireland.

It was my hint to speak,
Of the cannibals that each other eat;
The anthropophagi. *Shakespeare.*

The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdain;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud;
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.

Granville.

If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these
cannibals have esteem'd it more difficult than all
the rest?

Bentley.
CANNIBALLY, *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the
manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotch'd him and notch'd him
like a carbinado.—Had he been cannibally given,
he might have broiled and eaten him too. *Shakesp.*

CANNIPERS, *n. f.* [corrupted from *callipers*;
which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of cannipers, or
two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring
the distance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CANNON, *n. f.* [*canon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat.
a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in
the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a
ball of five ounces.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakesp.*

He had left all the cannon he had taken; and
now he sent all his great cannon to a garriſon.

Clarendon.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder in-
struments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily
judged by the weight of their materials; a
whole cannon weighing commonly eight thousand
pounds; a half cannon, five thousand; a culverin,
four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin,
three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or
brass, must needs be very costly. *Wilkins.*

CANNON-BALL, *n. f.* [from *cannon*, ball,
bullet, and shot.] The
CANNON-BULLET, *n. f.* balls which are shot
from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by
bullets, although it be a cannon-shot. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, it must
strike successively the two sides of the room.

Locke.
To CANNONADE, *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play
the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. *Taylor.*
To CANNONADE, *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONIER, *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer
that manages the cannon.

Give me the cup;
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the cannonier without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth.

Shakespeare.

A third was a most excellent cannonier, whose
good skill did much endamage the forces of the
king. *Hayward.*

CANNOT, A word compounded of *can* and *not*:
noting inability.

I cannot but believe many a child can tell twenty,
long before he has any idea of infinity at all.

Locke.

CANOEA, *n. f.* A boat made by cutting the
CANOE, *n. f.* trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood, others devised the
boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls,
upon the Rhone, used in assisting the transportation
of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh.*

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thousand
monoxyla, or canoes of one piece of timber.

Arbutnot on Coins.

CANON, *n. f.* [*νόμος*.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and canons of that
law, which is written in all men's hearts; the
church had for ever, no less than now, stood
bound to observe them, whether the apostle had
mentioned them, or no. *Hooker.*

His books are almost the very canon to judge
both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker.*

Religious canons, civil laws are cruel,
Then what should war be? *Shakespeare.*

Canons in logic are such as these: every part of
a division, singly taken, must contain less than the
whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper
to the thing defined. *Watts.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordain'd
in a general council, or provincial synod of the church.

Ayliffe.

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and
great severities of penance were prescribed them,
by the canons of Ancyra. *Sittingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture,
which are received as inspired and canonical, to
distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal,
or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is
part of the sacred canon of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For

For deans and *canons*, or prebends of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon*! that's a place too mean:

No, doctor, you shall be a dean;

Two dozen *canons* round your stall,

And you the tyrant o'er them all.

5. *Canons Regular*. Such as are placed in monasteries. *Swift.*

6. *Canons Secular*. Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters. *Ayliff.*

7. [Among chirurgians.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Diér.*

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *canon*.

CANON BIT. *n. f.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair,

His stubborn steed with *canonbits*,

Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenser.*

CANONESS. *n. f.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliff.*

CANONICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Latin.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliff.*

CANONICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum, &c.* *Camden's Remains.*

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell, In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZATION. *n. f.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches have too great a sway in *canonizations*. *Addison.*

To CANONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster, celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon.*

By those hymns all shall approve,

Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stillingfleet.*

CANONRY. } *n. f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathed-

ral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliff.*

CANOPYED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,

With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove

With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

CANOPY. *n. f.* [*canopium*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,

And placed under a stately *canopy*,

The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,

And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,

With golden *canopies* and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To CANOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,

Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display,

To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CANOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CANT. *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.

2. A particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Astrologers, with an odd paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critic.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want, And preaching in the self-denying *cant*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authours, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderfon.*

The busy, subtle serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;

While I did limits to the king prescribe,

And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Rofcommon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CANTATA. *n. f.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTATION. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CANTER. *n. f.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a *canter*: said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. f.* [Lat.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and absterive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CANTHUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wifemom.*

CANTICLE. *n. f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.

CANTILIVERS. *n. f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it.

CANTION. *n. f.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of Collin's making. *Spens. Kal. Glo.*

CANTLE. *n. f.* [*kant*, Dut. a corner; *sebantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me cranking in, And cuts me from the belt of all my land,

A huge halfmoon, a monstrous *canile* out. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To CANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take, That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack. *Dryden's Juv.*

CANTLET. *n. f.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose; Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,

And no defence in his hor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

CANTO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A book, or section of a poem.

Why, what would you do? —
—Make a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;

Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

CANTON. *n. f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The fame is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia; and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To CANTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the

CAN

the world *canton*ed out into petty states and principalities. Addison on Italy.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *canton*ed out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. Swift.

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. Watt on the Mind.

To *CANTONIZE*. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. Davies on Ireland.

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. Howell.

CANTRED. *n. f.* The same in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. Cowell.

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. Davies on Ireland.

CANVASS. *n. f.* [*canavas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvasses* they could, and fly homeward. Sidney.

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind, Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd. Spenser.

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear, And build a city in an hour's space. Fairfax.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings, Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. Waller.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight, And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;

Now absent, every little noise can wound. Dryden.

Thou, Kheiler, long with noble pride, The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd

With nature in a generous strife, And touch'd the *canvass* into life. Addison.

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting: [from *canvas*, as it signifies a sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *canvass* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. Bacon.

To *CANVASS*. *v. a.* [Skinner derives it from *cannabaster*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sift; to examine: from *canvass*, a straining cloth.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvass*ed the matter with all possible diligence. Woodward.

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvass*ed the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. L'Estrange.

To *CANVASS*. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvass*ed for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern, seeking a man. Bacon.

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called *simony*. Ayliffe's Parergon.

CANV. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sericana, where Chinese drive,

With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. Milton.

CAP

CANZONET. *n. f.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. Peacham.

CAP. *n. f.* [*cap*, Welch: *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappe*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *cappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.— Why, this was moulded on a porringer, A velvet dish. Shakspeare. Taming the Shrew.

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune — Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. Shakspeare.

First, lolling, sloth in woollen *cap*, Taking her after dinner nap. Swift.

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire, For which they roughen to the fense. Thomson's Autumn.

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did sometimes prophecy, If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. Shakspeare's Timon.

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less, came in with *cap* and knee, Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. L'Estrange.

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. Wilkins.

6. *Cap of a great gun*. A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance*. One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To *CAP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. Derham.

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony. Spenser on Ire.

3. To *cap verses*. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses, Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. Hudibras.

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. Government of the Tongue.

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. Atterbury.

CAP à pié. [*cap à pié*, Fr.] From head to foot;

CAP à pié. [*cap à pié*, Fr.] all over.

A figure like your father, Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pié*,

Appears before them, and, with solemn march, Goes slow and stately by them. Shakspeare. Hamlet.

There for the two contending knights he sent, Arm'd *cap à pié*, with reverence low they bent. Dryden.

A woodlouse,

That folds up itself in itself for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail,

Includ'd *cap à pié* in a strong coat of mail. Swift.

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper.

So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trials sake, filter'd it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. Boyle.

CAPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] A acity; the quality of being capable.

CAP

Sure he that made us with such large discourse Looking before, and after gave us not

That *capability* and godlike reason To rust in us unus'd. Shakspeare.

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. Locke.

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsoarily bring under the less worthy, is idle. Bacon.

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. Watts.

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares; His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones, Would make them *capable*. Shakspeare's Hamlet.

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best instructions. Digby.

5. Susceptible.

The foul, immortal substance, to remain, Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. Prior.

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. Tillotson.

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land, Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means To make thee *capable*. Shakspeare's King Lear.

8. It has the particle of before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move, How *capable* of death for injur'd love! Dryden's Fingal.

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a ruth, The cicatrice, and *capable* imprefure,

Thy palm some moments keeps. Shakspeare's As you like It.

CAPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains, I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,

The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk, Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. Thomson's Autumn.

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. Watts.

CAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. Holder on Time.

To *CAPACITATE*. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. Dryden.

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. Tatler.

CAPACITY. *n. f.* [*capacitas*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity* To camp this host, we would all sup together. Shakspeare.

Notwithstanding thy *capacity* Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,

Of what validity, and pitch for'er, But falls into abatement and low price. Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

For

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's capacity,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space.

Davies.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called capacity.

Locke.

2. Room; space.
There remained, in the capacity of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air.

Boyle.

3. The force or power of the mind.
No intellectual creature is able, by capacity, to do that which nature doth without capacity and knowledge.

Hooker.

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of capacity to receive. I do not say, there is always a capacity to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible.

South.

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the capacity and prudence of a general.

Dryden's Juv. Dedication.

4. Power; ability.
Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such capacities endur'd,
Some other cause o'er nature must preside.

Blackmore.

5. State; condition; character.
A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of mafons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this capacity, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced.

South.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both capacities.

Swift.

CAPARISON. *n. f.* [caparazon, a great cloak, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture.

Farrier's Dict.

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bales, and tinzel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust, and tournament.

Paradise Lost.

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich caparison.

Dryden's Fables.

To CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.
The steeds, caparison'd with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwix their teeth the foaming gold.

Dryden.

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense:
Don't you think, though I am caparison'd like
a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?

Shakespeare's As you like it.

CAPE. *n. f.* [cape, Fr.]
1. Headland; promontory.
What from the cape can you discern at sea? —
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.

Shakespeare's Othello.

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape, and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets; my signal to depart.

Paradise L.

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines,
and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the cape.

Arbutnot.

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.
He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth,
with wide sleeves and cape.

Bacon.

CAPER. *n. f.* [from caper, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange capers;
but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Flinnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper on the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire.

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

CAPER. *n. f.* [capparis, Lat.] An acid pickle.

See CAPER-BUSH.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers.

Floyer on the Humours.

CAPER-BUSH. *n. f.* [capparis, Lat.]

The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain and Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating.

Miller.

To CAPER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.
The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Cap'ring to eye her.
His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A cap'ring cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance.

Craibaru.

The family tript it about, and caper'd, like hailstones bounding from a marble floor.

Arbutnot's J. Bull.

3. To dance; spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor capering monsieur from active France.

Roswe.

CAPERER. *n. f.* [from caper.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble caperer on the cord:
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and tosd upon the sea.

Dryden's Juv.

CAPIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment.

Cowel.

CAPILLACEOUS. *adj.* The same with capillary.

CAPILLAMENT. *n. f.* [capillamentum, Lat.]

Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called capillaments.

Quincy.

CAPILLARY. *adj.* [from capillus, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.

Quincy.

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, some kind of capillaries, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Quincy.

Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CAPILLATION. *n. f.* [from capillus, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer capillations, but in a vesicle.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAPITAL. *adj.* [capitalis, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.
Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain.

Paradise Lost.

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee

On capital treason.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us.

Swift.

3. That which affects life.
In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands.

Bacon.

4. Chief; principal.
I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but

some that are most capital, and commonly occur rent both in the life and conditions of private men.

Spenser on Ireland.

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the capital enemies thereof God hateth; as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition.

Hooker.

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a capital article in religion.

Asterbury.

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been

Perhaps thy capital feat, from whence he had spread

All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.

Paradise Lost.

6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginning or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye.

Taylor's Holy Living.

The first is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

7. Capital Stock. The principal or original stock of a trader, or company.

CAPITAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovoli of the Dorick, mixed without any regularity, on the same capital.

Addison on Italy.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CAPITALLY. *adv.* [from capital.] In a capital manner.

CAPITATION. *n. f.* [from caput, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God, concerning capitation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel.

Brown.

CAPITE. *n. f.* [from caput, capitis, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feignory in grofs, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.

Cowel.

CAPITULAR. *n. f.* [from capitulum, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. A body of statutes, divided into chapters.

That this practice continual to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his capitular.

Taylor.

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* [from capitulum, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,

Capitulate against us, and are up.

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies.

Hayward.

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate.

Spektor.

CAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from capitulate.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a deduction upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion.

Hals.

CAPIVI TREE. *n. f.* [copaiba, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies.

lies, about ten days journey from Carthage. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam.

Miller.

To CAPUCH. *v. a.* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps to strip off the hood.

Capuch'd your rabins of the synod
And snapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CAPON. *n. f.* [*capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife.

Gay's *Pastorals.*

CAPONNIERE. *n. f.* [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty foldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterescarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.

Harris.

CAPOT. *n. f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capoted* his antagonist.

CAPUCH. *n. f.* [*capuce*, French.] A monk's hood.

Diſt.

CAPPER. *n. f.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPREOLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants.

Harris.

CAPRICE. } *n. f.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capriccio*,
CAPRICCHIO. } Span.] Freak; fancy; whim;
sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *capriccios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well managed experiment.

Glanville's *Sceptis*, Pref.

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancients, or the *capriccios* of one or two neoterics.

Grew.

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That disappoints th' effect of every vice.

Pope.

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build.

Swift.

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers.

Swift.

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificer.

Bentley.

CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humourfome.

CAPRICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design.

Swift.

CAPRICORN. *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.

Notes to *Cicero's Manilius.*

CAPRIOLE. *n. f.* [French, In horfemanship.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he jerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised

airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not jerk out in a *balotade*.

Farrier's *Dict.*

CAPSTAN. *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new.

Ridgib's *Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh.

Swift.

CAPSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like

CAPSULARY. } a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors.*

CAPSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed,
CAPSULATED. } or in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain.

Derham.

CAPTAIN. *n. f.* [*captain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring foldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this

Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo! *Shaksp. Mac.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Naham shall be *captain* of Judah. *Numbers.*

He sent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings.*

The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals.

Jeremiah.

3. A man skilled in war; as Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment. A *captain*! these villains will make the name of

captain as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

The grim *captain*, in a furlly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, you rascals, and be gone!

Dryden.

5. The chief commander of a ship. The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards.

Arbutnot on Coins.

6. It was anciently written *captain*. And evermore their cruel *captain*

Sought with his rascal routs t'enclose them round.

Fairy Queen.

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest *captain*.

CAPTAINRY. *n. f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no shares or bishopricks for nominating of bishops.

Spenser.

CAPTAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander. Therefore so please thee to return with us,

And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*.

Shaksp. Timon.

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain. The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment.

Wotton.

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*.

Davies on Ireland.

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered,
without any of those drestes, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches.

King Charles

CAPTION. *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *adj.* [*captivus*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object. If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him.

Locke.

2. Infidious; ensnaring. She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry

captious and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him.

Bacon.

CAPTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a *captious* manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other.

Locke.

CAPTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage.

Locke.

To CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. How ill beleeming is it in thy sex,

To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*?

Shaksp. *Perce.*

Thou hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*.

Shaksp. *Perce.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*.

King Charles.

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them.

Locke.

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her.

Addison, *Guardian*.

3. To enslave: with *to*. They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error.

Locke.

CAPTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. *n. f.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy. You have the *captives*,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife?

Shaksp. *Perce.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captiv* pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord.

Rogers.

Free from shame
Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim.

Pope's *Odyssey*.

2. It is used with *to* before the captor. If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,

Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive* to him.

Shaksp. *Perce.*

My mother who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was *captive* to the cruel victor made.

Dryden.

3. One charm'd, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Groffly grew *captive* to his honey words.

Shaksp. *Perce.*

CAPTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls in-

close.

Dryden.

To CAPTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.]

To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captive*, herself she flew.

Spenser.

Thou

CAR

Thou leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else captiv'd. *Milton.*
What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which captives all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god; the nymph surpriz'd,
Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,
How she the vagrant might intral,
And captive him, who captives all. *Prior.*
CAPTIVITY. *n. f.* [captivus, Fr. captivitas, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my captivity. *Shakespeare.*
There in captivity he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then bring them back;

Remembering mercy. *Milton.*
The name of Ormond will be more celebrated
In his captivity, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; servitude.
For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it
were with a kind of captivity of judgment; and
though there be reason to the contrary, not to
listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing
every thought into captivity to the obedience of
Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,
Sink in the soft captivity together. *Addison.*

CAPTOR. *n. f.* [from capio, to take, Lat.] He
that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. *n. f.* [capture, Fr. captura, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.
The great sagacity, and many artifices used by
birds, in the investigation and capture of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.
CAPUCHED. *adj.* [from capuce, Fr. a hood.] Covered
over as with a hood.

They are differently cuculleted and capuched upon
the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes
are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAPUCHIN. *n. f.* A female garment, consisting
of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the
dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to
have relation to the British car, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. *n. f.* [car, Welsh: karre, Dut. cær, Sax. carrus, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn
by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it
must be followed by a car loaded with Wood's
money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity
or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive;
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory,
We with our stately presence glorify,

Like captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shakespeare.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heavenly car,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakespeare.*

And the gilded car of day,
His glowing axle doth ally
In the steep Atlantick stream, *Milton.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded car! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.
Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car. *Dryden.*

CARABINE. *n. f.* [carabine, Fr.] A small fort

CARBINE. *f.* of fire-arm, shorter than a fusil,
and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound,
hung by the light horse at a belt over the left
shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the
pistol and the musket, having its barrel two foot
and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. f.* [from carabine.] A sort of

CAR

light horse carrying longer carabines than the
rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *n. f.* [caraca, Spanish.] A large ship
of burden; the same with those which are now
called galleons.

In which river, the greatest carack of Portugal
may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like some huge carack lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CARACOLE. *n. f.* [caracole, Fr. from caracol, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in
femi rounds, changing from one hand to another,
without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle,
they ride sometimes in caracoles, to amuse the
enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are
about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CARACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move
in caracoles.

CARAT. } *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

CARACT. } *n. f.* [carat, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds
are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into
twenty-four equal parts, called carats, and each
carat into four grains: by this weight is distinguished
the different fineness of their gold; for,
if to the finest of gold be put two carats of alloy,
both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-
four carats, then this gold is said to be twenty-
two carats fine. *Co. ker.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in carat, is more precious. *Shakespeare.*

CARAVAN. *n. f.* [caravanne, Fr. from the
Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims,
as they travel in the East.

They set forth
Their airy caravan, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother,
had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in
the retinues of their kindred, and the caravans of
the Galilæan pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVANSARY. *n. f.* [from caravan.] A house
built in the Eastern countries for the reception of
travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia,
and the Eastern countries, are called by the name
of caravansaries. *Spectator.*

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish caravan-
sary, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodg-
ing. *Pope's Letters.*

CARAVEL. } *n. f.* [caravela, Span.] A light,
CARVEL. } round, old fashioned ship, with a
square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CARAWAY. *n. f.* [carum, Lat.] A plant; some-
times found wild in rich moist pastures, especially
in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used
in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONADO. *n. f.* [carbonade, Fr. from car-
bo, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled
upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a
carbonado of me. *Shakespeare.*

To CARBONADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut,
or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado
Your thanks. *Shakespeare.*

CARBUNCLE. *n. f.* [carbunculus, Lat. a little
coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted
coal or candle.

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel. *Shakespeare.*

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

It is believed that a carbuncle does shine in the
dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its
name. *Wilkins.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich
blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

CAR

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the
face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no
carbuncle, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the
mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CARBUNCLED. *adj.* [from carbuncle.]

1. Set with carbuncles.
An armour all of gold; it was a king's—
—He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBUNCULAR. *adj.* [from carbuncle.] Belong-
ing to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION. *n. f.* [carbunculation, Lat.]
The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants,
either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CARCANET. *n. f.* [carcan, Fr.] A chain or
collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her carcanet. *Shakespeare.*

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with
emeralds and pearls, and a carcanet about her neck.
Hakewill on Providence.

CARCASS. *n. f.* [carcasse, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.
To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass's shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenser.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With carcasses and arms, th' infanguin'd field,
Deserted. *Milton.*

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of le-
gacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the carcass. *Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd carcasses, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.
To-day how many would have given their
honours,
To've sav'd their carcasses? *Shakespeare.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of
carcass or of fortune, should deliberate upon the
matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins;
the remains.

A rotten carcass of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, fail, nor mast. *Shakespeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion
or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to
have had an eternal carcass of an universe, wherein
the materials and positions of it were eternally
laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usually
oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of
iron, with holes, made commonly of a coarse
strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops,
filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mor-
tar. *Harris.*

CARCELAGE. *n. f.* [from carcer, Lat.] Prison
fees. *Di z.*

CARCINO'MA. *n. f.* [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A
particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to
cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of
the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from carcino'ma.] Can-
cerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. f.* [carte, Fr. charta, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures used in games
of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important card;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked
over the mariner's needle.

Upon his cards and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakespeare.*

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C A R

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shaksp.*

On life's vast ocean diversely we fail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*
3. [*kard*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for spinning.

To *CARD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them *carding* wool. *May's Vigil.*

Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To *CARD*. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards; as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMOMUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatic kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CARDER. *n. f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. *adj.* [*cardia*, the heart.] *COR-*
CARDIACK. *adj.* [*cardia*, the heart.] Having the quality of invigorating the spirits.

CARDIACALGY. *n. f.* [from *cardia*, the heart, and *algos*, pain.]

The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections of the zodiack; that is the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brocun.*

His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*

CARDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief governors of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is so filed, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romish church. *Ayliff.*

You hold a fair assembly;

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shaksp.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapentiam*, Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness. *Miller.*

CARDINALATE. *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*? *Shaksp.*

CARDMATCH. *n. f.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addison.*

CARDIUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. f.* [*care*, Saxon.]

1. Solitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be,

C A R

For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor fullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase to have a *care*. Well, sweet Jack, have a *care* of thyself. *Shaksp.*
The foolish virgins have taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wife had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a *care*, I come not thither. *A. Philips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: It is commonly used in the phrase to take *care*.
You come in such a time,

As if propitious fortune took a *care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We take *care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love. O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!

When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care*? *Shaksp.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:

Is the thy *care*? is the thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,

Your ship should run against the rocky coast
The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay's Trivia.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To *CARE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *care'd* not what pain she put her body to,
since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *care'd* not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *care'st* little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with *for* before nouns, or to before verbs.

Not *careing* to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care* for being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Addison.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care* to part. *Addison.*

Great matters in painting never *care* for drawing people in the fashion. *Speator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not for your love. *Shaksp.*

There was an ape that had twins; she doated upon one of them, and did not much *care* for t'other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care* for it; where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CARECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecraz'd* mother of a many children. *Shaksp.*

To *CAREEN*. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the sea language. To lay a ves-

C A R

sel on one side, to caulk, stop up leaks, reef, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To *CAREEN*. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CAREER. *n. f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shaksp.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed

To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shaksp.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stoppt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;

Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. *Dryden.*

To *CAREER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milten.*

CAREFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The piteous maiden *careful*, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke, x. 41.*

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Darb. Suphy.*

2. Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou hast been *careful* for us with all this *care*; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:

What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful* of our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

CAREFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? *Celster.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shaksp.*

By considering him so *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Auerboy.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CAREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *careful*.] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

CARELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There

There he him found all *carelessly* display'd,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Fairy Q.*
Not content to see,

That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

CARELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *careless*.] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble *carelessness*, lets them plainly see it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth

Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. *Downe.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,
Divided between *careless* and care. *Pope.*

CARELESS. *adj.* [from *care*.]

1. Without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless*. *Spenser.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,

By seeming cold, or *careless* of his will. *Shakespeare.*

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *Ben Jonson.*

A father, unnaturally *careless* of his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,

When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,

And sung of nature with unceasing joy,

Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

CARESS. *v. a.* [from *carere*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *carress* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix

Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute

With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and importune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successfour had publicly owned himself a Roman catholic, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CARET. *n. f.* [from *caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. *n. f.* [from *cargason*, Spanish.] A cargo. Not used.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours.

Howell's Letters.

CARGO. *n. f.* [from *charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*. *L'Estrange.*

A ship, whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Bacon's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addison.*

CARICIOUS. *Tumour.* [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARIO-SITY. *n. f.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness.

This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARIOUS. *adj.* [from *carious*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wifeman.*

CARK. *n. f.* [cearc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge law,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay

His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenser.*

TO CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent. *Sidney.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estrange.*

Nothing can supercede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. f.* [ceopl, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *charl*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight. *Spenser.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Pastorals.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The fible to spin and the *carl* for her feed. *Tupper.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [from *carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARLINGS. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CARMAN. *n. f.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy wailing hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'en sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia.*

CARMELITE. *n. f.* [from *carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE. *adj.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perishable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Stomachs.*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

CARMINE. *n. f.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal maffick, and of an excessive price. *Chambers.*

CARNAGE. *n. f.* [from *carnage*, Fr. from *carne*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havoc; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inasmuch as without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the feditious were slain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
The favour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope.*

CARNAL. *adj.* [from *carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Flethly; not spiritual.
Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence.
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience. *Milton.*

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beasts no meat for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power, of tasting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shakespeare.*

CARNALITY. *n. f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Flethly lust; compliance with carnal desires.
If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.

He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

CARNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house or any other way obervers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hosker.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him *spiritually*; and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

CARNALNESS. *n. f.* The same with *carnality*. *Dick.*

CARNATION. *n. f.* [from *carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And to the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust
Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust;
O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNELION. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour: which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CARNEOUS. *adj.* [from *carneus*, Lat.] Flethly.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillae. *Ray.*

TO CARNIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I satguify, I *carnify*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CARNIVAL. *n. f.* [from *carnival*, Fr.] The feast held in the popish countries before lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

Decay of Piety.

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CARNIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CARNOSITY. *n. f.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Fleishy excrecence.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with fudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wifeman.*

CARNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAROB, or *St. John's Bread.* [*foliaca*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CAROCHE. *n. f.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach: a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of *Albamar*, but now it is obsolete.

CAROL. *n. f.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
For they can do it best:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

Even in the old testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearle-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her on t'other side advance
The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A song of devotion.
No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest. *Shakespeare.*

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir
Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Milton.*

3. A song in general.
The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakespeare.*

To **CAROL.** *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

This done, the fang, and *caroll'd* out to clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden.*

Hov'ring swans their throats releas'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To **CAROL.** *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious viol'd liquors heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals,
Carol their goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

CAROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAROUSAL. *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first.

A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Ascanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden.*

To **CAROUSE.** *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr. from *gar* *au*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakespeare.*

Learn with how little life may be preserv'd,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healts first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller.*

To **CAROUSE.** *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.
Now my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakespeare.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CAROUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.
He had to many eyes watching over him, as he
could not drink a full *carouse* of sack; but the state
was advertised thereof within a few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to your mistress's health. *Shakespeare.*

CAROUSE. *n. f.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker,
a toper.
The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP. *n. f.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.
A friend of mine stor'd a pond of three or
four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CARP.** *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to
cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or
person censured.
Tertullian, even often through discontentment,
carp'd injuriously at them, as though they did it
even when they were free from such meaning. *Hooker.*

This your all-licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakef.*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
And at my actions *carp* or catch. *Herben.*

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd,
For want of courtly stile. *Dryden.*

CARPENTER. *n. f.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An arti-
ficer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He
is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter
performs larger and stronger work.
This work performed with advisement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill,
In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three
hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins.*

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,
His plenteous stores do season'd timbers send,
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend. *Dryden.*

CARPENTRY. *n. f.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade
or art of a carpenter.
It had been more proper for me to have intro-
duced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity
did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the
convenience of the first, rather than the extrava-
gance of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CARPER. *n. f.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a
censorious man.
I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakef.*

CARPET. *n. f.* [*karp*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon
floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without,
carpets laid, and every thing in order? *Shakespeare.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace,
is a chair placed before him, with a table and
carpet before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level
and smooth.
Go signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakespeare.*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a cov'ring for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.
The whole dry land is, for the most part, co-
vered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and
other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of
ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight
that has never known the field, and has recom-
mended himself only at table.
He is knight, dubbed with unhack'd rapier, and
on *carpet* confideration. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to
be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.
To **CARPET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread
with carpets.
We found him in a fair chamber, richly hang'd
and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to
the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly
adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head,
of blue satin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally
carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable whole-
some plants. *Derham.*

CARPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.] Cap-
tious: censorious.
No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives but for a second place. *Granville.*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read
even an adversary with an honest design to find
out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses,
and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CARPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously;
censoriously.
We derive out of the Latin at second hand by
the French, and make good English, as in these
adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably.
Camden's Remains.

CARPMEALS. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth
made in the north of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CARPUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wrist, so named
by anatomists, which is made up of eight little
bones, of different figures and thickness, placed
in two ranks, four in each rank. They are
strongly tied together by the ligaments which
come from the radius, and by the annular liga-
ment. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying
loose in the wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CARRACK. See **CARACK.**

CARRAT. See **CARAT.**

CARRAWAY. See **CARAWAY.**

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an
arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my
own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so
forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from
carry.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting, or bear-
ing any thing.
The unequal agitation of the winds, though
material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less
way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk, for so
little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of
it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.
Solyman resolv'd to besiege Vienna, in good
hope, that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other
cities would, without resistance, be yielded. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.
What

CAR

CAR

What horse or carriage can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?

Watts.

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handfomely be removed to or fro.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and the carriage of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Though in my face there's no affected frown, Nor in my carriage a feign'd niceness shown, I keep my honour still without a stain.

Dryden.

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them.

Locke.

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage.

Shakespeare.

He advised the new governor to have so much discretion in his carriage, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion.

Clarendon.

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of carriage of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him.

Bacon's Henry VII.

CARRIER. n. f. [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum caeleste*, a carrier of the founts, and the founts conveyed.

Bacon's Natural History.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive The loaded carriers from their evening hive.

Dryden.

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or carrier.

Pierce's Letters.

The roads are crowded with carriers, laden with rich manufactures.

Swift.

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found, The carrier's not commission'd to expound; It speaks itself.

Dryden's Religio Laici.

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, carriers, runts.

Walton's Angler.

CARRION. n. f. [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead carrions, and one another soon after: inasmuch that the very carcases they scraped out of their graves.

Spenser on Ireland.

It is I,

That, lying by the violet in the fun, Do, as the carrion does, not as the flower.

Shakespeare.

This foul deed shall smell above the earth, With carrion men groaning for burial.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

You'll ask me why I rather chuse to have A weight of carrion flesh, than to receive Three thousand ducats?

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Ravens are seen in flocks where a carrion lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer.

Temple.

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high, The diff'rent species in confusion lie,

Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found, To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground.

Dryden.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to carrion.

Pope.

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. Not all that pride that makes thee swell,

As big as thou dost blown up veal; Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,

Shakespeare.

Sell all thy carrion for good meat. The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,

Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply, For love has made me carrion ere I die.

Dryden.

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman. Shall we fend that foolish carrion, Mrs. Quickly,

to him, and excuse his throwing into the water?

Shakespeare.

CARRION. adj. [from the substantive.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him, And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,

Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a carrion crow to a sheep; we smell a carcase.

L'Estrange.

CARROT. n. f. [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for feed.

Mortimer.

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of carrots.

Dennis.

CARRIOTNESS. n. f. [from *carriot*.] Redness of hair.

CARROT. adj. [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARRIOT. n. f. [an Irish word.]

The carriot is a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money.

Spenser on Ireland.

To CARRY. v. a. [*charier*, Fr. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To convey from a place; opposed to bring, or convey to a place: often with a particle, signifying departure; as, *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away.

Pf. xlix. 18.

And devout men carried Stephen to his burial.

Acts viii. 2.

I mean to carry her away this evening by the help of these two soldiers.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

As in a hive's vineous dome, Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;

Each does her studious action vary, To go and come, to fetch and carry.

Prior.

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Seres returning, carried off either their goods or money, as they liked best.

Arbutnot.

2. To transport.

They began to carry about in beds those that were sick.

Mark vi. 55.

The species of audibles seem to be carried more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles.

Bacon.

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the found will be carried, at the least, twenty miles upon the land.

Bacon.

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who carry them about in their pockets.

Wifeman's Surgery.

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were carried along with us in our minds, a great part of difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved.

Locke.

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to carry away one single sentence out of a whole sermon.

Swift.

5. To convey by force.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet; Take all his company along with him.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.

Bacon.

Often-times we lose the occasion of carrying a business well thoroughly by our too much haste.

Ben Jonson's Discovery.

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the carrying of our main point.

Addison.

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I carry out my side, Her husband being alive.

Shakespeare's K. Lear.

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say; but is thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it.

Shakespeare.

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to carry the cause.

Saunders.

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly carried away every thing against him.

Clarendon.

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter, Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;

Resolves to carry her; let her consent, As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it.

Shakespeare.

What a fortune does the thick lips owe, If he can carry her thus?

Shakespeare's Othello.

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been carried in the end.

Bacon's Henry VII.

9. To gain; with it; that is, to prevail. [*is porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices? But that's no matter; the greater part carries it.

Shakespeare.

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that they should easily carry it; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates.

Clarendon.

If the numerousness of a train must carry it, virtue may go follow Astraea, and vice only will be worth the courting.

Glennville.

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall carry it over the rest.

Locke.

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison.

Locke.

10. To bear out; to face through: with it.

If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick.

L'Estrange.

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may carry it thus for our pleasure, and his penance.

Shakespeare.

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet carries its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known.

Addison's Italy.

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place.

Bacon.

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper.

Wotton.

He carried himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious.

Clarendon.

14. Sometimes with it; as, she carries it high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will carry a man; however it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple.

Locke.

This plain natural way, without grammar, can carry them to great elegance and politeness in their language.

Locke.

There

There is no vice which mankind carries to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly carried out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can carry away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will carry them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that carries a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold: they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family carries so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*

19. To imply; to import.

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to comprize.

He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it carried with it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which carry with them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, carry with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are carried with wind: and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is carried up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath carried up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure: not in use.

Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others carry it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

26. To convey by means of something supporting.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural History.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to carry; young pointers learn quickly to speak. *Asham's Schoolm.*

29. To carry off. To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not carried him off. *Temple.*

30. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It carries on the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

31. To carry on. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our blessed saviour, carried on by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened. *Spiatt.*

Aeneas's settlement in Italy was carried on through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

32. To carry on. To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to carry on the war. *Temple.*

33. To carry through. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CARRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is said, by hunters, to carry, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to carry low.

CARRY-TALE. *n. f.* [from carry and tale.] A talebearer.

Some carry-tale, some pleafeman, some flight zany,

Told our intents before. *Shakef. Love's L. Lost.*

CART. *n. f.* See CAR. [cart, cart, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine, Strew'd plenty from his cart divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his goods in one poor cart, He stopp'd a little— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, distinguished from a waggon, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!

I am as dull as winter starved sheep, Tir'd as a jade in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene, Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart, And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud, To see bawds carted through the crowd. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;

She chuck'd when a bawd was carted;

And thought the nation ne'er would thrive, Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. f.* [from cart and horse.] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the cart-horses. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. f.* [from cart and jade.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horfed upon such cart-jades, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wish'd none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *n. f.* [from cart and load.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A cart-load of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with cart-loads of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. *n. f.* [cart and rope.] A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY. *n. f.* [from cart and way.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a cart-way along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL. *n. f.* [cartel, Fr. castello, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a cartel settled among them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience, or support;

And as to perjurd duke of Lancaster, Their cartel of defiance, they prefer. *Dan. Civil War.*

CARTER. *n. f.* [from cart.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state, But keep a farm and carters. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

The Divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the carter, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrén.*

Carter and host confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a carter to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Daphne.*

CARTILAGE. *n. f.* [cartilago, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The cartilages have a natural elasticity, by which if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become cartilages, and cartilages bones. *Arbutnot.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. } *n. f.* [from cartilage.]

CARTILAGINOUS. } Consisting of cartilages.

By what artifice the cartilaginous kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ruy.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those cartilaginous bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTOON. *n. f.* [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts's Log.*

CARTOUCH. *n. f.* [cartouche, Fr.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

CARTRAGE. } *n. f.* [cartouche, Fr.] A case of

CARTRIDGE. } paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by;

His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;

The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,

And ball and cartage sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CARTEUT.

CAR

CARTRUT. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. *n. f.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.]

A place where papers or records are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. *n. f.* [from *cart* and *wright*.]

A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden's Remains*. To **CARVE.** *v. a.* [ceopfan, Sax. *kerwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do.

Wisdom, xiii. 13.

Had Democritus really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been?

Bentley.

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercised his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work.

Dryden.

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she.

Shakespeare.

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food.

South.

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and carve out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death?

South.

The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* for their wants.

Locke.

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat.

Spenser's Pastoral.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage.

Shakespeare.

To **CARVE.** *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourages, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;

My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*.

Prior.

CARVEL. *n. f.* A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast.

Raleigh.

CARVER. *n. f.* [from *carve*.]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters and the *carvers* came.

Dryden.

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl directs.

Dryden.

3. He that apportions, or distributes at will.

CAS

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes.

L'Estrange.

CARVING. *n. f.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood, like those in marble and brass.

Temple.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk,
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.

Dryden's Virgil.

CARUNCLE. *n. f.* [caruncula, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter.

Wiseman.

CARYATES. *n. f.* [from *Carya*, a city] **CARYATIDES.** taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens. An order of columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.

Chambers.

CASCADE. *n. f.* [cascade, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold.

Prior.

The river Teveron, throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades*, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.

Addison.

CASE. *n. f.* [caisse, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen.

Dryden.

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*.

Ray on the Creation.

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle.

Broom on the Odyssey.

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*.

Pope.

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters.

Addison on Italy.

3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts of his own charge.

Watson.

CASE KNIFE. *n. f.* [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Add. on Italy*.

CASE-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets inclosed in a *case*.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*.

Clarendon.

CASE. *n. f.* [casus, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd, were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Fairy Queen.

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;

Be now a father, and propose a son.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Some knew the face,

And all had heard the much-lamented *case*. *Dryden*.
These were the circumstances under which the

CAS

Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular *case*.

Atterbury.

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion.

Pope's Preface to his Works.

2. State of things.

He faith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government, which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence.

Bacon.

Here was the *case*; an army of English, waffled and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour.

Bacon.

I can but be a slave while ever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me.

L'Estrange.

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind.

Swift.

3. [In phylick.] State of the body; state of the disease.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill *case*.

Bacon.

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

4. History of a disease.

5. The state of facts juridically considered: as, the lawyers cited many *cases* in their pleas.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers *cases*: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

Bacon's Essays.

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness, or fat. In *case*, is *lusty* or *fat*.

Thou lie'st, most ignorant monster, I am in *case* to juggle a constable.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you.

L'Estrange.

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were

In *case* for action, now be here.

Hudibras.

For if the fire be faint, or out of *case*,

He will be copy'd in his famish'd race.

Dryden's Virgil.

The priest was pretty well in *case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face;

Look'd with an easy carele's mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen.

Swift.

7. Contingence; possible event.

The atheist, in *case* things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever.

Tillotson.

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wife in his own *case*.

Sidney.

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

Tillotson.

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. *Clark's Latin Grammar*.

11. In *case*. [in *casu*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For in *case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them

them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles.

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.

To CASE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover, *Case ye, case ye*; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill.

The cry went once for thee, And still it might, and yet it may again, If thou wou'dst not entomb thyself alive, And *case* thy reputation in a tent.

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train, Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again, I had else been perfect;

As broad, and gen'ral as the *casings* air But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To faucy doubts and fears.

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to *case* their houses with marble.

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin. We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him.

To CASE. v. n. To put cases; to contrive representations of facts: a ludicrous use.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casings* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.

To CASEHARDEN. v. a. [from case and harden.] To harden on the outside.

The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then heat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat.

CASEMATE. n. f. [from casa armata, Ital. casemata, Span. a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving, as a battery, to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

CASEMENT. n. f. [casamento, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read, And are the *casements* which admit most light.

They, waken'd with the noise, d'fly From inward room to window eye, And gently opening lid, the *casement*, Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key-hole.

CASEOUS. adj. [caseus, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle.

CASERN. n. f. [caserne, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds.

CASEWORM. n. f. [from case and worm.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Cadises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks.

CASH. n. f. [caisse, Fr. a chest.] Money; properly ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash* Of some rich burgher.

He is at an end of all his *cash*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust.

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away, And punish'd him that put it in his way.

CASH-KEEPER. n. f. [from cash and keep.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispenfater was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse.

CASHEW-NUT. n. f. A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks.

CASHIER. n. f. [from cash.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a fort-tith forbearance will teach him to shuffle.

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it.

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind; And knows no losses, while the mufe is kind.

To CASHIER. v. a. [casser, Fr. cassare, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee, And thou by that small hurt hast *cashed* Cassio.

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashed*.

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashed* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius.

They had already *cashed* several of their followers as mutineers.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashed*, contrives as he is hated, to be fear'd.

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate, which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashing* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity.

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious.

CASK. n. f. [casque, Fr. cadus, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine, And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine, Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'er-grown,

The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown.

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned

as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away.

CASK. n. f. [casque, Fr. cassis, Lat.] A CASQUE. helmet; armour for the head; a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled, Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque* Of thy pernicious enemy.

And these Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight; Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.

Why does he load with darts His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask* His wrinkled brows?

CASKET. n. f. [a diminutive of caisse, a chest, Fr. casse, cassette.]

A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets, An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life, By some damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear, Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast? What jewels, and what riches hast thou there? What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest?

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock, That was the *casket* of Heav'n's richest store.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure In one dear *casket*, and sav'd only that.

This *casket* India's glowing gems unlocks, And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

To CASKET. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in a casket.

I have written my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for our horses.

CASSAMUNDAIR. n. f. An aromatick vegetable, being a species of galangal, brought from the East; a nervous stomachick simple.

To CASSATE. v. a. [casser, Fr. cassare, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supercedes and *cassates* the best medium we have.

CASSATION. n. f. [cassatio, Lat.] A making null or void.

CASSIA. n. f. A plant. It is cultivated in CA'SSADA. f. all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects.

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. n. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses, Exodus, xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*.

CASSIA. n. f. The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly.

CASSIDONY, or Stickadore. n. f. [cassida, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CASSIOWARY. n. f. A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's Park.

CASSOCK. n. f. [casique, Fr.] A close garment

ment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half dare not shake the snow from off their *caffocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shakspeare*.
His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *caffock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities. *Swift*.

CASSWEED. *n. f.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *cast*; particip. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chafe to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh*.

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening.

1 Macc. vii. 80.

Then *cast* thy sword away,
And yield thee to mercy, or I strike.

Dryden and Lee.

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Mattthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to *cast* stones. *Chronicles*.

4. To scatter by the hand; as, to *cast* seed.

Cast the dust into the brook. *Deuteronomy*.

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the red sea. *Exodus*.

Cast them into another land. *Deuteronomy*.

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Malachi*.

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence into destruction *cast* him. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*.

8. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts, xxvii. 30.*

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Josue, xviii. 10.*

11. To throw in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakspeare*.

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcase was *cast* in the way. *Chronicles*.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope's Essay on Homer*.

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts*.

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast*?

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a fulphureous smell. *Woodward*.

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them. *Hucker*.

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. *Luke*.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings, xix. 32.*

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knight's History of the Turks*.

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and fleas bite more, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History*.

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Mattthew*.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalms, lxxvi. 6.*

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you

Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne*.

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often fuborn our own furnishes and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue*.

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy. *South*.

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *cast*.

And this irrevocable sentence pass'd. *Dryden*.

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit. [from *caster*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *cast* our London escheatour. *Camden's Remains*.

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety*.

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,
As gamblers tear their losing cards. *Hudibras*.

21. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare*.

22. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden*.

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to change for new.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*. *Fairfax*.

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silk worm, &c. *Bacon*.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast*,
Each year's growth added to the list,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller*.

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*. *Dryden*.

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden*.

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambric, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison*.

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryden*.

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast*

clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison*.

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis*.

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown's Vul. Errors*.

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South*.

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falsehood. *Dryden*.

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobbler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy*.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior*.

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, *figure*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot

Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare*.

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakspeare*.

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And sum'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakspeare*.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays*.

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappineses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison*.

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloister facing the South is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple*.

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*,
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a found and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare*.

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton*.

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*,
and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison*.

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.

A lovel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
Ne thought of heaven ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser*.

Zelmane's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, the thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney*.

As he pass'd along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shakspeare*.

Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out. *Dryden's Virgil*.

Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dunciad*.

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison*.

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but

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it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.
Yon' crowd, he might reflect, yon joyful crowd
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out
the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.
We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.
So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment. *Watts on the Mind.*

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a confidence so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.
The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

38. To *cast aside*. To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which should be worn now in their newest gloses,
Not *cast aside* so soon. *Shakespeare.*

39. To *cast away*. To shipwreck.
Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting
with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England. *Knox's History of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd, for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*
But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes away;

Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. To *cast away*. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Essays.*

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shakspeare.*
He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *Ben Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister, still there's hope!
Our father will not *cast away* a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison's Cato.*

41. To *cast away*. To ruin.
It is no impossible thing for states, by an overfight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* themselves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. To *cast by*. To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave befitting ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, *cast* by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. To *cast down*. To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incur'd the worst;
For thee, oppress'd king, I am *cast down*;
Myself could else out frown false fortune's frown. *Shakespeare.*

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

44. To *cast forth*. To emit.
He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Hosea.*

45. To *cast forth*. To eject.
I *cast forth* all the household stuff. *Nehemiah.*

They *cast* me forth into the sea. *Jonah.*

46. To *cast off*. To discard; to put away.
The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare.*

Cast me not off in the time of old age. *Psalms.*

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast* me off, as never known. *Milton.*

How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to *cast off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her off. *Addison.*

47. To *cast off*. To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publicly and professedly disown, and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

48. To *cast off*. To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable desire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts* it off, and puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

49. To *cast off*. To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood; but, pressing through a thicker, the bushes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Estrange.*

50. To *cast off*. [hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the dogs.

51. To *cast out*. To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakespeare.*

52. To *cast out*. To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Addison.*

53. To *cast up*. To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

54. To *cast up*. To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him up? *Shakespeare.*

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach,
and therefore I must *cast* it up. *Shakespeare.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errors up, this fortune to prevent! *B. Jonson.*

Thy foolish error find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

55. To *cast upon*. To refer to; to resign to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To CAST. v. n.

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*

From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Spenser.*

We have three that bend themselves, looking
into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast*
about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Milton.*

As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

4. To *cast about*. To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to bring such events to pass. *Bentley's Sermon.*

CAST. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring *cast*,
Their emulation and their pasture lasts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting ambace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke.*

6. A stroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *cast* of their politticks, was that of endeavouring

deavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*
This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless.

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye side; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity.

Bacon's Natural History.

A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him.

South.

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire.

Digby on the Soul.

There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden, downward *cast*,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*
They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages.

Addison on Ancient Medals.

8. He that faints is said popularly to have a *cast* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,

To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast*; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour?

Shakespeare.

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves.

Spenser on Ireland.

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,

And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*
Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? *Dryden.*

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way?

South.

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *cast* and figure, than any that ever had been written before.

Prior.

12. A shade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass.

Woodward.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*.

Abbutnot on Aliments.

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.

Shakespeare.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,

Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry.

Pope's Letters.

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity.

Pope on Homer.

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose, down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river.

Sidney.

16. [*Castia*, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

CASTANET. *n. f.* [*castaneta*, Sp.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*.

Congreve's Way of the World.

CASTAWAY. *n. f.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*.

Hooker.

Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *1 Cor.*
CASTAWAY. *adj.* [from the *subit.*] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death, or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.

Raleigh's History.

CASTED. The participle preterite of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity. *Shakespeare.*

CASTELLAIN. *n. f.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.

CASTELLANY. *n. f.* [from *castell*.] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Phillips.

CASTELLATED. *adj.* [from *castell*.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*.

Dict.

CASTER. *n. f.* [from *To cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest *caster* vye,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly. *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?

Addison.

To CASTIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this four cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakespeare.*

CASTIGATION. *n. f.* [from *To castigate*.]

1. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires

A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With *castigation*, exercise devout. *Shakespeare.*

2. Punishment; correction.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*

3. Emendation; repressive remedy.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation.

Hale.

CASTIGATORY. *adj.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

CASTING-NET. *n. f.* [from *casting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water; not placed and left.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep.

May's Virgil.

CASTLE. *n. f.* [*castellum*, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Macduff, I will surprize. *Shakespeare.*

2. *CASTLES* in the air. [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

These were but like *castles* in the air, and in men's fancies vainly imagined.

Raleigh's History of the World.

CASTLE-SOAP. *n. f.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*.] A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castile-soap*.

Addison.

CASTLED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles.

The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CASTLEWARD. *n. f.* [from *castle* and *ward*.]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, towards the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle.

Convel.

CASTLING. *n. f.* [from *cast*.] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as *Helmont* hath commended.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CASTOR, or *CHESTER*, are derived from the Saxon *ceastre*, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*; the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibson's Camden.*

CASTOR. *n. f.* [*castor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See *BEAVER*.

Like hunted *castors*: conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring.

Dryden.

2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CASTOR and *POLLUX*. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes *Tyndarides*, which portend a cessation of the storm.

Chambers.

CASTOREUM. *n. f.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the *castor*, falsely taken for his testicles.

Chambers.

CASTRAMETATION. *n. f.* [from *castrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE. *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. *n. f.* [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*.

Sharp's Surgery.

CASTERIL. } *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

CASTREL. } *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN. *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

Dict.

CASUAL. *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

Davies on Ireland.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Raleigh's History.

Whether found, where *casual* fire

Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side, in general and *casual* discourses.

Clarendon.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy. *Glanville.*

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form.

Atterbury.

CASUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman

Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakespeare.*

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw.

Bacon.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.

Dryden.

CASUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.

CASUALTY. *n. f.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With nor; patience men endure the losses that

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befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice. *Raleigh's Essays.*

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall, Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shakespeare.*

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

CASUIST. *n. f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes. *Addison.*

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,

And foundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

CASUISTICAL. *adj.* [*from casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unfable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion favours very little of spirituality. *South.*

CASUISTRY. *n. f.* [*from casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.

Pope's Dunciad.

CAT. *n. f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:

Cat, that can judge as fitly of his worth,

As I can of those mysteries, which Heav'n

Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brind'd cat hath mew'd.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

A cat, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

Peacham on Drawing.

CAT. *n. f.* A fort of ship.

CAT in the pan. [*imagined by some to be rightly written Catipan, as coming from Catipania. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from Gate in the pan.*]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,

You awful cat o' nine tails to the stage,

This once be just, and in our cause engage.

Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

CATACHRESIS. *n. f.* [*καταχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetoric, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful as the ear. *Smith's Rhetoric.*

CATACHRESTICAL. *adj.* [*from catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CATACLYSM. *n. f.* [*κατακλυσμος*.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and *empyrotes* universal, was such, as held, that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CATACOMBS. *n. f.* [*from κατά and κομῆ*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, antiently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Chambers.*

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies lay in them were left to rot in open niches. *Addison.*

CATAGMATIC. *adj.* [*καταγμα*, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pitted swelling, and strengthened it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CATALEPSIS. *n. f.* [*καταληψις*.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsy*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbutnot.*

CATALOGUE. *n. f.* [*κατάλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *cat. lione* ye go for man,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped

All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Make a catalogue of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed catalogue; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison.*

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,

With all the sailors catalogue of stars.

Addison's Ovid.

CATAMOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [*from cat and mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

CATAPHRACT. *n. f.* [*καταφρακτα*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,

Both horse and foot before him and behind,

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.

Milton's Agonistes.

CATAPLASM. *n. f.* [*καταπλασμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,

So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,

Where it draws blood, no *cataplasim* so rare,

Collected from all simples that have virtue

Under the moon, can save. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may

confirm the tumour. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CATAPULT. *n. f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CATARACT. *n. f.* [*καταρακτης*.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage,

blow!

You *cataraets* and hurricanes, spout,

Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakespeare.*

What if all

Her stores were open'd, and the firmament

Of hell should spout her *cataraets* of fire?

Independent horrors! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast

Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,

And shelter'd round; but all the *cataraets*

Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour

Rain, day and night.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataraets*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

Blackmore.

CATARACT. [*In medicine.*] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataraets*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CATARRH. *n. f.* [*καταρρῆς*, *dfl. os*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*.

Paradise Lost.

Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATARRHAL. *adj.* [*from catarrh*.] Relating to a *catarrh*; proceeding from a *catarrh*.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhus*, leuco-phlegmatick constitution.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CATASTROPHE. *n. f.* [*καταστροφή*.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakespeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CATCAL. *n. f.* [*from cat and call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spektator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe

Of him, whose chatt'ring flames the monkey tribe.

Pope.

To **CATCH.** *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*keisen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him.

1 Sam. xvii. 35.

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air, To Tusculum or Algidu repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To stop any thing falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spektator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words.

Mark, xii. 13.

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,

At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires.

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The sparks should catch his axletree of heav'n.

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak.

Would they, like Benhadad's embassadors,
Catch hold of every amicable expression?

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him.

9. To seize eagerly.

They have caught up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks.

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king.

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
Wanting the footling arts that catch the fair,
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare.

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well.

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them.

In sooth I know not why I am so fad:
It wearies me; y' say it wearies you;
But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn.

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching cold, for want of being accustomed to it.

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door.

12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scold rhimers
Ballad us out of tune.

Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state.

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown to catching.

Sickness is catching; oh, were favour so!
Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go.

Considering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics.

The palace of Deiphobus ascends
In smoky flames, and catches on his friends.

Does the fediton catch from man to man,
And run among the ranks?

2. To lay hold suddenly: as, the hook catches.

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The catching fire might burn the golden bowl.

CATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the catch of Strephon fly.

2. Watch; the posture of feizing.

Both of them lay upon the catch for a great ac-

tion; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations.

The motion is but a catch of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy received.

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments.

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches anthem wife, give great pleasure.

5. A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our catch, play'd by the picture of nobody.

Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken catches all the night.

The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung, and healths went round.

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fust nut with no kernel.

7. A snatch; short interval of action.

It has been writ by catches, with many intervals.

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift-failing ship: often written catch.

CATCHER. *n. f.* [from catch.]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught.

CATCHELY. *n. f.* [from catch and fly.] A plant; a species of campion; which see.

CATCH-ALL. *n. f.* [from catch and poll.] A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, or such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause.

They call all temporal businesses under-sheriffries, as if they were but matters for under-sheriffs and catchpolls; though many times those under-sheriffries do more good than their high speculations.

Another monster,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A catchpoll, whose polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Ere have endur'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor.

CATCHWORD. *n. f.* [from catch and word. With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE. *n. f.* Food; something to be eaten.

This is scarcely read in the singular. See CATES.

We'll see what cates you have,
For soldiers stomachs always serve them well.

CATECHETICAL. *adj.* [from catechēō.] Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong.

CATECHETICALLY. *adv.* [from catechetical.] In the way of question and answer.

tion; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations.

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7. A snatch; short interval of action.

It has been writ by catches, with many intervals.

To CATECHISE. *v. a.* [κατεχίζω.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will catechise the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer.

Had those three thousand souls been catechised by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference.

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My piked man of countries.

There flies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And catechis'd in ev'ry street.

CA'TECHISER. *n. f.* [from To catechise.] One who catechises.

CA'TECHISM. *n. f.* [from κατεχίζω.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their catechisms.

He had no catechism but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world.

CA'TECHIST. *n. f.* [κατεχιστής.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the catechist in this foundation, which the catechist received from the bishop.

CA'TECHUMEN. *n. f.* [κατεχουμένης.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the catechumens were dismissed.

CA'TECHUMENICAL. *adj.* [from catechumen.] Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL. *adj.* [from category.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know, whether the parliament's commissioners did believe that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a categorical answer.

A single proposition, which is also categorical, may be divided again into simple and complex.

CATEGORICALLY. *adv.* [from categorical.]

1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable.

CA'TEGORY. *n. f.* [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category.

CATENARIAN. *adj.* [from catena, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the catenarian curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension.

The back is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow.

CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from catena, Lat.] To chain.

CATENATION. *n. f.* [from catena, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This catenation, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence.

CA'TER. *v. n.* [from cater.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He

CAT

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*
CATER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Provider;
collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted
perhaps for *Caterer*.

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a wel-
come acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the
stomach, than those of the Tamar.

Cater's Survey of Cornwall.
CATER. *n. f.* [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards
and dice.

CATER-COUSIN. *n. f.* A corruption of *quatre-
cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or
relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reve-
rence, are scarce *cater-cousins*.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.
Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-
cousins*?

CATERER. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] One employed
to select and buy in provisions for the family; the
providore or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;

Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their
wishes. *Ben Jonson's Tavern Academy.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*,
and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that ath-
letic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where
nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*.

South.
CATERESS. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] A woman em-
ployed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if she would her children should be riotous
With her abundance? she, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good. *Milton.*

CATERPILLAR. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and
Minsheu are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a
weasel; it seems easily deducible from *cates*,
food, and *pillar*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats
up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sus-
tained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for
we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and
hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges
are consumed. *Bacon.*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water,
with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and
creatures bred by moisture. *Pleasant on Draining.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CATERPILLAR. *n. f.* [*scorpioides*, Lat.] The
name of a plant. *Miller.*

TO CATERWAUL. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my
lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and
bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

Was no dispute between

The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner*
imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which
is not likely, because *Junius* observes, that the
Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*.
It has no singular.] Viands; food; dith of meat;
generally employed to signify nice and luxurious
food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates

The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.

Ben Jonson.

O wasteful riot, never well content

With low-priz'd fare; hunger ambitious

Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent.

Rudigh.

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,

Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!

Paradise Lost.

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste

Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding sip

Their palatable baue. *Philips.*

CAT

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.

Arbutnot.

CATFISH. *n. f.* The name of a sea-fish in the
West-Indies; so called from its round head and
large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered
in hollow rocks. *Philips.*

CATHARPINGS. *n. f.* Ropes in a ship, run-
ning in little blocks from one side of the
shrouds to the other, near the top; they belong
only to the lower shrouds; and their use is to
force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of
the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHARTICAL. } *adj.* [*καθαρτικός*.] Purging
CATHARTICK. } medicines. The vermicu-
lar or peristaltick motion of the guts continually
helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the
rectum; and every irritation either quickens that
motion in its natural order, or occasions some little
inversions in it. In both, what but slightly ad-
heres to the coats, will be loosened, and they will
be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid.
By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartic* hastens
and increases the discharges by stool; but where
the force of the stimulus is great, all the appen-
dages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the ab-
domen, will be twitched; by which a great deal
will be drained back into the intestines, and made
a part of what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or
without addition, into a powder, is wont to be
strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists
have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath
any salt, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were
fought for, and all endeavours used to calm and
regulate the fury of the passions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emetics ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations
the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul.

Addison's Spectator.

CATHARTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cathartical*.]
Purging quality.

CATHEAD. *n. f.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*,
seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike
that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven
in Cumberland, where they call them *catcaups*.

Woodward on Fossils.

CATHEAD. *n. f.* [In a ship.] A piece of tim-
ber with two sheaves at one end, having a rope
and a block, to which is fastened a great iron
hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to
the top of the forecastle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *catbedra*, Lat. a chair
of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two
or more persons, with a bishop at the head of
them, that do make as it were one body politic.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Methought I sat in seat of majesty,
In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral*
service was never interrupted by the sharpness of
weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old.

This seems to be the meaning in the following
lines:

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;

There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. f.* The head church of a di-
ocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as
the *cathedral*, which a man may view with plea-
sure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Addison on Italy.*

CATHERINE PEAR. See **PEAR**.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,

The side that's next the fun. *Suckling.*

CAT

CATHER. *n. f.* [*καθήτης*.] A hollow and
somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the
bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when
the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath fre-
quently forced the urine out of the bladder; but
if it fail, a *catheter* must help you.

Wise man's Surgery.

CATHOLES. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Two little
holes altern above the gun-room ports, to bring
in a cable or hawser through them to the captain,
when there is occasion to heave the ship astern.

Sea Dict.

CATHOLICISM. *n. f.* [from *catholic*.] Adhe-
rence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικός*,
universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*,
because it extends throughout the world, and is
not limited by time.

2. Some truths are said to be *catholic*, because
they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick
or sectary, and to schismatick.

4. *Catholic*, or canonical epistles, are seven in
number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter,
three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are
called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the
faithful, and not to any particular church; and
canonical, because they contain excellent rules of
faith and morality. *Gabnet.*

Doubtless the success of those your great and
catholic endeavours will promote the empire of
man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of
glory to your nation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Those systems undertake to give an account of
the formation of the universe, by mechanical hy-
potheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or
according to some *catholic* laws. *Ray.*

CATHOLICON. *n. f.* [from *catholic*; *καθολικόν*
ἔλεος.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contempla-
tion of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catho-
licon* against all; but we find it particularly ap-
plied by St. Paul to judging and despising our bre-
thren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CATKINS. *n. f.* [*kāt ekens*, Dutch. In botany.]
An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from
trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as
male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which
they are produced. *Chambers.*

CATLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a
cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike*
watch. *Shakspeare.*

CATLING. *n. f.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by furgeons.

2. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for catgut;
the materials of fiddle strings.

What music there will be in him after Hector
has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I
am sure, none; unless the fiddler Apollo get his
sinews to make *catlings* of. *Shakspeare.*

3. The down or moss growing about walnut-
trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CATMINT. *n. f.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of
a plant. *Miller.*

CATOPTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catopticks*.] Rel-
ating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to
any, vitrifying the hardest substances.

Arbutnot on Air.

CATOPTRICKS. *n. f.* [*κατοπτρίαι*, a looking
glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision
by reflection.

CATPIPE. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same
with *cateal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking
noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any cham-
ber but their own, than some clerks can read in
any book but their own; put them out of their
road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces.

L'Estrange.

CAT'S-EYE. A stone.

C A V

Cat's-eye is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which see.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. f.* A kind of apple. *Cat's-head*, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CAT'SILVER. *n. f.* A kind of fossile. *Cat'silver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. f.* 1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c. 2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAT'SUP. *n. f.* A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer, Botargo, *catsup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CATTLE. *n. f.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Ménage*, and *Spelman*, from *capita*, *que ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville uses cattle for price.*]

1. Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick. Make poor men's cattle break their necks. *Shakespeare.*

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen. i. 25.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings. Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CAVALCADE. *n. f.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your cavalcade the fair spectators view, From their high standings, yet look up to you:

From your brave train each fingles out a ray, And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous cavalcade of his own raising? *Addison.*

CAVALIER. *n. f.* [cavalier, Fr.] 1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay sprightly military man. For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd With one appearing hair, that will not follow These cull'd and choice drawn cavaliers to France? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelphs and Gibelins, Huguenots, and Cavaliers. *Swift.*

CAVALIER. *adj.* [from the substantive.] 1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave. The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty. **CAVALIERLY.** *adv.* [from cavalier.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAVALRY. *n. f.* [cavalerie, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse.

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [cavo, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVATION. *n. f.* [from cavo, Lat.] In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellars; allowed to be the sixth part

of the height of the whole building.

CA'UDEBECK. *n. f.* A fort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE. *n. f.* [chaudeau, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients; given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He had good broths, caudle, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wifman's Surgery.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook, Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste, To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CAVE. *n. f.* [cave, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.] 1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth. The wrathful fies

Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark, And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Before sun-rising, left his son George fall Into the blind cave of eternal night. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very cave of the quarry. *Watson.*

Through this a cave was dug with vast expence, The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used. The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the cave of the eye doth hold off the found a little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. Such as we

Cave here, haunt there, are outlaws. *Shakespeare.*

CA'VEAT. *n. f.* [caveat, Lat. *let him beware.*] Intimation of caution.

A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefeft caveat in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a caveat. *Trumbull to Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. f.* [caverna, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Monsters of the foaming deep, From the deep ooze, and gelid cavern rouz'd They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Tbomson.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from cavern.] 1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust The smiling surface; whilst the cavern'd ground Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war In fiery whirls. *Phillips.*

High at his head from out the cavern'd rock, In living rills a gushing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern. No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride, No cavern'd hermit, rest self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from cavern.] Full of caverns. No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and cavernous underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAVE'SSON. *n. f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and

sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cave'sson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *n. f.* A chest with holes on the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *To catch*; which see.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. f.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew's Museum.*

CAVIER. *n. f.* A corruption of *caviare*. See *CATSUP*.

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [caviller, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land To any well deserving friend; But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me, I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy To cavil in the course of this contract. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He cavils first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? *Paradise Lost.*

CA'VIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections. Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto cavil, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the cavils of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLATION. *n. f.* [from cavil.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting. I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very cavillation itself should be satisfied. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER. *n. f.* [cavillator, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a caviller; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison's Guardian.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a caviller to misrepresent my meaning. *Atterb. Pref. to his Sermon.*

CA'VILLINGLY. *adv.* [from cavilling.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [from cavil.] Unfair in argument: full of objections. Those persons are said to be cavillous and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VIN. *n. f.* [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Deff.*

CA'VITY. *n. f.* [cavitas, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the cavity of the mouth; the said cavity being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

There

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind.

Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.
Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull.

Addison's Spectator.
An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone.

Arbutnot on Diet.
If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth.

Bentley.
CAUK. *n. f.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*
CAUKY. *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAUL. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all,
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold.

Spenser.
Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.

Dryden's Æneid.
2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Museum.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CAULIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, *Lat.*] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *caulis*, *Lat.* the stalk of a plant.] A species of cabbage.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK. See *To CALK.*
To CAUPONATE. *v. n.* [from *caupono*, *Lat.*] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. *Diet.*

CAUSABLE. *adj.* [from *causa*, low *Lat.*] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
CAUSAL. *adj.* [from *causalis*, low *Lat.*] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on pre-requ岸ed motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenation.

Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.
Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel.

Watt's Logic.
CAUSALITY. *n. f.* [from *causalitas*, low *Latin*] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the fount of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*.

Glanville's Sceptis.
CAUSALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *causa*, low *Lat.*] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereto of independent causation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *causa*, low *Lat.*] A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
CAUSE. *n. f.* [from *causa*, *Lat.*]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wife and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat.

Bacon's Natural History.
Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakespeare.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crouding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. *Roscoe.*

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse!
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself! *Shakespeare.*

Bifold authority.
Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Dut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever *sustaining*.

Raleigh.
It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care
To loath her life, and languish in despair? *Dryden's Fables.*

Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CAUSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority.

Taylor's Holy Living.
CAUSELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth upright,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the fame, I have no might:
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

And me and mine, threats not with war but death;

Thus *causeless* hatred endless is uneth. *Fairfax.*

The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

CAUSER. *n. f.* [from *causo*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration flood upon a short narration, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these timelefs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Abstinence the apostle determines is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

CAUSEY. } *n. f.* [from *causé*, *Fr.* This word, **CAUSEWAY.** } by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causway*. A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the *causway*. *Chron. xxvi. 16.*

Th' other way Satan went down,
The *causway* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

But that broad *causway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

Whose *causway* parts the vale with shady rows;
Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CAUSTICAL. } *adj.* [from *caustikos*.] Epithets of medicinal

CAUSTICK. } dicaments which destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacancy in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escharotics. *Wise's Surgery.*

I propos'd eradicating by escharotics, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wise's Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbutnot.*

CAUSTICK. *n. f.* A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emetics ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

CAUTEL. *n. f.* [from *cautela*, *Lat.*] Caution; scruple: a word disused.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no foil of *cautel* doth besmerch
The virtue of his will. *Shakespeare.*

CAUTELOUS. *adj.* [from *cautelus*, *Fr.*]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and fly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakespeare.*

CAUTELOUSLY.

CAUTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous*.]

1. Cunningly; sily; treacherously. Not in use.
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things in *status quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown.*

CAUTERIZATION. *n. f.* [from *cauteriz*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wise man.*

To **CAUTERIZE.** *v. a.* [cauterizer, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false, Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue, Confuming it with speaking. *Shakespeare.*

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insects, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickled down ever after. *Shaw's Surgery.*

CAUTERY. *n. f.* [*cauterio*, *uro*.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wise man's Surgery.*

CAUTION. *n. f.* [*cautio*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acquiescence, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Hovel.*

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbutnot.*

5. Warning.

To **CAUTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare? Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CAUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *cautio*.] Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it. *Southern.*

Is there no security for the island of Britain?
Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports,
To give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

CAUTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an in-

constant lover, because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are: Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd; For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CAUTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*. *King Charles.*

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison.*

To **CAW.** *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruflet-pated choughs, many in fort,
Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakespeare.*

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addison.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws*. *Thomson's Spring.*

To **CEASE.** *v. n.* [*cess*, Fr. *cess*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist; with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease* from combat, spare; My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense and intellect *cease* from that *mole corporis*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Spratt.*

To **CEASE.** *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd*
With slight denial. *Shakespeare.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Cease then this impious rage. *Milton.*

But he her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek ey'd peace. *Milton.*

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden.*

CEASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease*.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it, with it. *Shakespeare.*

CEASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guileless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,
On which my endless tears were bootless spent. *Fairfax.*

All these, with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,
Both day and night. *Milton.*

Like an oak
That stands secure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,
Or mast, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips.*

CECITY. *n. f.* [*cecitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecety*, yet more than a cecuteny; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CECUTENCY. *n. f.* [*cecutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no *cecety*, yet more than a *cecuteny*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CE/DAR. *n. f.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones; squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and found. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The saw-dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings, and the wood is thought by *Bacon* to continue above a thousand years found. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind. *Shakespeare.*

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To **CEIL.** *v. a.* [*caelo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree,
Which he overlaid with fine gold. *2 Chron.*

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar,
be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

CE'LING. *n. f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light,
The glitt'ring species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flash the glaring day. *Dryden.*

CE'LANDINE. *n. f.* [*chelandium*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasia. *Mort.*

CE'LATRE. *n. f.* [*celatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving, or cutting in figures.

To **CELEBRATE.** *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath. *2 Maccab.*

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

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This pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;

While England celebrates your safe return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *celebrare*.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the celebration of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He shall conceal it.

While you are willing it shall come to note;

What time we will our celebration keep;

According to my birth. *Shakespeare.*

During the celebration of this holy sacrament,

you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet. *Heller's Elements of Speech.*

CELEBRIOUS. *adj.* [from *celebrus*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always to celebration; yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom that nation worshipped. *Greene.*

CELEBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrus*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *celebrus*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. *n. f.* [from *celebrus*, Lat.] Publick and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* A species of parsley; it is also called turnip root and celery.

CELESTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *celestialis*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful celebrity of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and celebrity, to make heed against them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies, in motion with no less celebrity

Than that of thought. *Shakespeare.*

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the celebrity of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encaseth the density of the blood, even without encasing its celebrity, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer.

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* A species of parsley; which see.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [from *celestialis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

Their stay, until the twelve celestial signs have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

The ancients commonly applied celestial descriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that had note

I nam'd my knell; whilst I sit meditating

On that celestial harmony I go to. *Shakespeare.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend to fire, whom zeal inflam'd

To worship, and a power celestial nam'd? *Dryden.*

Telephus, his bloomy face

Glowing celestial sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELESTIAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,

And to the dome th' unknown celestial leads. *Pope.*

CEM

CELESTIALLY. *adv.* [from *celestialis*.] In a heavenly manner.

TO CELESTIFY. *v. a.* [from *celestialis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrified,

and earth but heaven celestified, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CELIACK. *adj.* [from *celia*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the celiack and mesenteric arteries, produces complaints. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CELIBACY. *n. f.* [from *celibatus*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on celibacy as an acquired state, and generally are married before twenty. *Spenser.*

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest celibacy. *Atterbury.*

CELIBATE. *n. f.* [from *celibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themselves to celibate, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. *n. f.* [from *cella*, Latin.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand cells,

In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,

Their separate cells and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides, she did intend confession

At Patrick's cell this ev'n; and there she was not. *Shakespeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy cell,

In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell

Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For ever in this humble cell

Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*

In cottages and lowly cell,

True piety neglected dwells,

Till call'd to heav'n, its native seat,

Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts, are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

CELLAR. *n. f.* [from *cella*, Lat.] A place underground, where stores and liquors are reposit.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a cellar during his life. *Peachment Drawing.*

CELLARAGE. *n. f.* [from *cella*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the cellarage. *Shakespeare.*

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for cellarage. *Mort. Husbandry.*

CELLARIST. *n. f.* [from *cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR. *adj.* [from *cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and cellular membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CELESTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *celestudo*, Lat.] Height. *Diels.*

CEMENT. *n. f.* [from *cemētum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their cement, and your franchises confined into an auger's bore. *Shakespeare.*

There is a cement compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of ce-

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ment or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set

Between us, as the cement of our love,

To keep it buidled, be the ram to batter. *Shakespeare.*

What cement should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness? *Glanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or cement, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabric, is gratitude. *South.*

TO CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us

May cement their divisions, and bind up

The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakespeare.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux; even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollownes within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Love with white lead cement his wings;

White lead was sent us to repair

Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,

A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

TO CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTER. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language which was to be the great instrument and cement of society. *Locke.*

CEMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEMETERY. *n. f.* [from *cemeterium*.] A place where the dead are reposit.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in cemeteries, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Addison.*

CEN, and CIN, denote kinfolk; so Cinulph is a help to his kindred; Cinebelm, a protector of his kinfolk; Cinburg, the defence of his kindred; Cinric, powerful in kindred. *Gilbert.*

CENATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENOBITICAL. *adj.* [from *cenobium* and *bitos*.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and cenobitical, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CENOTAPH. *n. f.* [from *cenotaphos* and *tapos*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,

As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;

A cenotaph his name and title kept,

And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument. *Notes on Ovid.*

CENSE. *n. f.* [from *confus*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the cense or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

TO CENSE. *v. a.* [from *encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours; contracted from *incense*.

The Sali sing, and cense his altars round

With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*

Grineus

CEN

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *con'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CENSER. *n. f.* [*censoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.
Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady
With a *cenfer* before an altar. *Pemberton on Drawing.*

Of incense clouds,

Fuming from golden *cenfers*, hid the mount. *Mil.*
2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-
pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and flish, and
flush,

Like to a *cenfer* in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

CENSTON. *n. f.* [*censo*, Lat.] A rate, an assess-
ment.

God intended this *censton* only for the blessed Vir-
gin and her son, that Christ might be born where
he should. *Joseph Hall.*

CENSOR. *n. f.* [*censo*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of
correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobaton.

Ill-natur'd *cenfors* of the present age,

And fond of all the follies of the past. *Roscommon.*

The most severe *cenfor* cannot but be pleased
with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the
same time, he could have wished, that the master
of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSORIAN. *adj.* [*from cenfor*.] Relating to the
cenfor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for
equity, so the star-chamber had the *cenforian* power
for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSORIOUS. *adj.* [*from cenfor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invec-
tives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure,
but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be
spiritual, but what is *cenforious*, or vindictive?

Spratt.

O! let my presence make thy travels light,

And potent Venus shall exalt my name

Above the rumours of *cenforious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of re-
proach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *cenfori-
ous* of his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with
a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and uni-
versally *cenforious* upon all his brethren of the gown.

Swift.

CENSORIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from cenforious*.] In a
severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from cenforious*.] Dis-
position to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behavi-
our, *cenforiousness* and sinister interpretation of
things, all cross and distasteful humours, render
the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to
one another. *Tillotson.*

CENSORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from cenfor*.]

1. The office of a *cenfor*.

2. The time in which the office of *cenfor* is
born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenforship* of Clau-
dius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CENSURABLE. *adj.* [*from cenfor*.] Worthy of
censure; blameable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the
lasting memory of having been taunted for some-
thing *cenforable*. *Locke.*

CENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from cenforable*.]
Blameableness; fitness to be censured.

CENSURE. *n. f.* [*censo*, Lat.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days,
To 'scape my *cenfor*, not expect my praise. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, and you, my sister, will you go
To give your *cenfor*s in this weighty business?

Shakespeare.

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenfor* of this hellish villain. *Shakef.*

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4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some
ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medica-
ments, use that stronger physick, the *cenfor*s of
the church. *Hammond.*

To CENSURE. *v. a.* [*cenforer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

The like *cenfor*s and despatches have embittered
the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and
pens of learned men one against another.

Sanderfon.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CENSURER. *n. f.* [*from cenfor*.] He that
blames; he that reproaches.

We must not stint

Our necessary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious *cenfor*ers.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

A statesman, who is possessor of real merit, should
look upon his political *cenfor*ers with the same
neglect, that a good writer regards his critics.

Addison.

CENT. *n. f.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hun-
dred; as, five *per cent*. that is, five in the hun-
dred.

CENTAUR. *n. f.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compound-
ed of a man and a horse.

Down from the waste they are *centaurs*, though
women all above. *Shakespeare.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in
it, than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiac.

The cheerless empire of the sky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomson.*

CENTAURY, greater and less. [*centaurium*.] Two
plants.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,
And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury*.

Dryden.

CENTENARY. *n. f.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The
number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation,
some small abatement should have been made.

Hakewill in Providence.

CENTESIMAL. *n. f.* [*centesimus*, Latin.] Hun-
dredth; the next step of progression after deci-
mal in the arithmetic of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of
the cube, would bring it to an equality with the
cube of a foot. *Abraham on Coins.*

CENTIFOLIUS. *adj.* [*from centum* and *folium*,
Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIPED. *n. f.* [*from centum* and *pes*.] A
poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly
called by the English *forty legs*.

CENTO. *n. f.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition
formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers
poets, such as scholars call a *cento*.

Garden's Remains.

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet
will but have done the same in jest which Boileau
did in earnest. *Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CENTRAL. *adj.* [*from centre*.] Relating to the
centre; containing the centre, placed in the cen-
tre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity
in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give recep-
tion to that mighty mass of water.

Woodward's Natural History.

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,

Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [*from central*.] With re-
gard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears
the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally*
upon it. *Dryden.*

CENTRE. *n. f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle;
that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this
centre,
Observe degree, priority and place. *Shakespeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of
fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuse

CEN

itself every way; so that the source, serving for
the *centre* there, would be round about an huge
sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CENTRE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Mil.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis
shown,

Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and
draw in all that wide air and circumference of
sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South.*

O impudent, regardless of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone!

Dryden.

To CENTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when
they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *cen-
tre*, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may
wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n

Is *centre*, yet extends to all; so thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomedes, lay down;
Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

The common acknowledgments of the body
will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely
to aim the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the
old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by
the completion of these prophecies since, which
he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

CENTRICK. *adj.* [*from centre*.] Placed in the
centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happiness doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [*from centrum* and *fugio*,
Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in
motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the
centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPETAL. *adj.* [*from centrum* and *peto*,
Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having
gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets
revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres;
and this force may be very properly called at-
tractive, in respect of the central body, and *cen-
tripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CENTRY. } See SENTINEL.

SENTRY. }

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry*'s box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

CENTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hun-
dred fold.

To CENTUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of
centum and *plico*, Lat.] To make an hundred fold;
to repeat an hundred times. *Dis.*

To CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To
divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR. *n. f.* [*from century*.] A name
given to historians, who distinguish times by cen-
turies; which is generally the method of ecclesi-
astical history.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first
that discovered this grand imposture.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CENTURION. *n. f.* [*centurio*, Lat.] A military
officer among the Romans, who commanded an
hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you?—A most royal
one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly
billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at
an hour's warning. *Shakespeare.*

CENTURY. *n. f.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; usually employed to specify
time: as, the second *century*.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though
our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem
to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so

many

K k 2

many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft centuries shall smoothly run. *Dry.*

The lifts of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first centuries, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for hundred.
Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds. *Spenser.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I have
strew'd his grave,

And on it laid a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh. *Shaksp.*

CEROL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gilson.*

CERPHALALGY. *n. f.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] The headache. *Diarr.*

CERPHALICK. *adj.* [*κεφαλική*.] That which is medicinal to the head.

CERPHALICK medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbut. on Alim.*

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a cerphalick balm. *Wifeman.*

CERASTES. *n. f.* [*κισσός*.] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphibiaena dire,
Crested horn'd, hydrus, and elopdrear. *Milton.*

CERATE. *n. f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaster. *Quincy.*

CERATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

TO CERERE. *v. a.* [*from cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wifeman.*

CEREBELL. *n. f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. In the head of man, the base of the brain and cerebell, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CERECLOTH. *n. f.* [*from cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Bacon.*

CEREMENT. *n. f.* [*from cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burit in ignorance, but tell,
Why thy canonized bones, hearid in earth,
Have burit their cerements. *Shakspere.*

CEREMONIAL. *adj.* [*from ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual. What mockery will it be,

To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,
To speak the ceremonial rites of marriage. *Shaksp.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a ceremonial nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external ceremonial worship that was among the Jews. *Stillington.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet ceremonial man,
That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull ceremonial track.

With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryd.*

CEREMONIAL. *n. f.* [*from ceremony*.]

1. Outward form; external rite; prescriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the ceremonial, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from ceremonial*.] The quality of being ceremonial; over-much use of ceremony.

CEREMONIOUS. *adj.* [*from ceremony*.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.
Under a different economy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and ceremonious part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,
How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly,
It was i' th' offering! *Shakspere.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or prescriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious, and traditional. *Shakspere.*

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of ceremonious phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a ceremonious leave,
And loving farewell of our several friends. *Shaksp.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old carter was grown so ceremonious, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney.*

CEREMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from ceremonious*.]

In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully. *Ceremoniously* let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakspere.*

CEREMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from ceremonious*.]

Fondness of ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred ceremonies partake. *Spenser.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shaksp.*

Disrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with ceremony. *Shaksp.*

2. Forms of civility.

The fauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspere.*

Not to use ceremonies at all, is to teach others
not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle ceremony?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou ought else but place, degree, and form?
Shakspere.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and ceremonies enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well
forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CEROTE. *n. f.* The same with *cerate*; which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose. *Wifeman.*

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

Those things are certain among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*

This mind is equally certain of, whether these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death.

Consort with thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcione present,
To make her certain of the sad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as certain a remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*

5. Constant; never failing to be.

Virtue that directs our ways,
Through certain dangers to uncertain praise. *Dry.*

6. Regular; settled; stated.

You shall gather a certain rate. *Exodus.*

Who calls the council, states a certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*

The preparation for your supper shews your certain hours. *Coron.*

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this.

How bad so ever this fashion may justly be accounted, certain of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Surv.*

Some certain of your brethren roar'd and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakspere.*

Let there be certain leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [*from certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so certainly known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. *n. f.* [*from certain*.] The same with certainty.

CERTAINTY. *n. f.* [*from certain*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure: as, the certainty of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for certainties
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakspere.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CERTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenser.*

For, certes, these are people of the island. *Shakspere.*

Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Corvel.*

2. Any testimony.

A certificate of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Estrange.*

I can bring certificates, that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

TO CERTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English embassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and certified the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon.*

This is designed to certify those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond.*

2. It has of before the thing told, after the person told: as, I certified you of the fact.

CERTIORARI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Corvel.*

CERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd; for 'twas offence

With them, to question certitude of sense. *Dryd.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the certitude we have of things, whether by mathematic demonstration, or any other way of consequence.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra.

CERTITUDE.

C E S

CERVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Cheyne.*

CERULEAN. *adj.* [*ceruleus*, Lat.] Blue; sky-
CERULEOUS. *adj.* coloured.

It afforded a solution, with, now and then, a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver.

From thee the sapphire solid either takes

Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson's Summer.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are separated one from another.

CERUMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *n. f.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESAREAN. *adj.* [from *Cæsar*.]

The *Cæsar*ean section is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called. *Quincy.*

CESSE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *cesse*; see **CENSE**; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *saisire*, to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cesse*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakespeare* for bounds, or limits, though it stand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cutts's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To **CESSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To **CESSE.** *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See **CESOR.**

CESATION. *n. f.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* toft

By theories, the practick part is lost.

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Aldison's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *King Charles.*

CESSAVIT. *n. f.* [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowell.*

C H A

CESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas, if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSION. *n. f.* [*cessio*, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *cessio*.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CESSMENT. *n. f.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CESSOR. *n. f.* [from *cesso*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his *cess*, or ceasing, he incurth the danger of law, and hath, or may have the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said, the tenant ceaseth, such phrase is to be understood, as if it were said, the tenant ceaseth to do what he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowell.*

CESTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison's Spectator.*

CETACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Latin.] Of the whole kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAUT. A note in the scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

A re, to plead Hortensio's passion;

B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,

Caut, that loves with all affection. *Shakef.*

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *th*; a peculiar pronunciation, which is hard to describe in words. In some words derived from the French, it has the sound of *th*, as *chaife*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k*, as *cholrick*.

CHACE. See **CHASE.**

CHAD. *n. f.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are bret, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, miller.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

To **CHAFE.** *v. a.* [*schaffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin

To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin.

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;

Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce

The former mals to form, and frame to use. *Dryd.*

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds, Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat?

Shakespeare.

C H A

3. To perfume.

Lillies more white than snow,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd did grow;

Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you Would surely swear Arabick spices grew.

Sackling.

4. To make angry; to inflame passion.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,

That to close prison he commanded her. *Shakef.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together.

Sir John Hayward.

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his soldiers. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To **CHAFE.** *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right fore.

Spenser's Hub. Tale.

He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakespeare.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.

Shakespeare.

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And swear! not Addison himself was faze. *Pope.*

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

The murmuring fudge,

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakef. King Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.

Camden's Remains.

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. f.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *n. f.* [*ceapop*, Saxon. *kever*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY. *n. f.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips.*

CHAFF. *n. f.* [*ceap*, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.

Dryden.

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To **CHAFER.** *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold.

Dryden's Fables.

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar.

Swift.

1.

CHA

In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. *Swift.*

TO CHAFFER. *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let.

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.

CHAFFERER. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFFERN. *n. f.* [from *schaffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.

CHAFFERN. *n. f.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and selling.

CHAFFINCH. *n. f.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song.

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits.

CHAFFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*.

CHAFFWEED. *n. f.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb: the same with *cudweed*; which see.

CHAFFY. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle.

The most slight and *chaffy*, opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration.

CHAFFINGISH. *n. f.* [from *chafe* and *disb*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chaffingdishes*, pots, and such other silver vessels.

CHAGRIN. *n. f.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Here me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*:
That single act gives half the world the spleen.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.

TO CHAGRIN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. f.* [*chain*, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* upon his neck.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*.

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyour may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it.

4. A series linked together; as, of causes, or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those who mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal degrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the con-

sequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long.

TO CHAIN. *v. a.* [form the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves.

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war!

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too;

And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country,
Or he, whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral feeling the mouth of the haven *chain'd*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.

CHAINPUMP. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble.

CHAINSHOT. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters.

CHAINWORK. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapters which were upon the tops of the pillars.

CHAIR. *n. f.* [*chair*, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back.

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unfurled?
Is the king dead?

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;
Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men.

Her grace sat down to rest a while,
In a rich *chair* of state.

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*.

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sat.

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.

CHAIRMAN. *n. f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order.

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole,
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole.

3. A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaife* of government; for a *chaife* is driven by the person that sits in it.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*, of *χαλκός*, brass, and *γράφω*, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*χαλκογραφία*] Engraving in brass.

CHALDER. } *n. f.* A dry English measure of

CHALDRON. } coals, consisting of thirty-six

CHALDRON. } bushels heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London.

The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE. *n. f.* [*calice*, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him

A *calice* for the nonce.

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *calices*.

CHALICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by Shakespeare to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phoebus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *calic'd* flowers that lies.

CHALK. *n. f.* [*cealc*; *cealcetan*, Sax. *calch*, Welch.]

Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn.

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones, that are beaten in sunder.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost.

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear.

TO CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*.

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not proud by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way.

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow-creatures.

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design.

The time falls within the compass here *chalk'd* out by nature, very punctually.

CHALK.

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.]
A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See **CHALK-CUTTER**.

CHALKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beats us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shaksp.*
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

TO CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenge*, Fr.].

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stepped forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shaksp.*

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such losels and scatterlings,
as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten,
when they are *challenged* for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shaksp.*

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptance is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker.*

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shaksp.*

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shaksp.*

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shaksp.*

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryden.*

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHALLENGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life

Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly. *Shaksp.*

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his younglings,

Left greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,
Busy with oker did the shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Collier on Friendship.*

3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled:

challenge to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause. *Cowell.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shaksp.*

CHALLENGER. *n. f.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—
No, fair princeps; he is the general *challenger*. *Shaksp.*

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grievous *challenger*. *Dryden.*

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shaksp.*

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.]

Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CHAMADE. *n. f.* [French.] The beat of the drum, which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but upon our preparing to fill up a little fosse, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us *charte blanche*. *Addison.*

CHAMBER. *n. f.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *fiambra*, Welch.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death. *Shaksp.*

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shaksp.*

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posterior *chamber*. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alledged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The lower part of the gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c. *Camden's Remains.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

TO CHAMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in the chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shaksp.*

CHAMBERER. *n. f.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shaksp.*

CHAMBERFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments. *Spektator.*

CHAMBERLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his station is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancafter makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shaksp.*

He was made Lord steward, that the staff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou,
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlains*
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shaksp.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlains*
Will I with wine and wassail to convince. *Shaksp.*

He serv'd at first Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chamberlain*.]

The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. *n. f.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.]

A maid whose business is, to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiss,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciss. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are publicly whipped. *Swift.*

TO CHAMBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See **CAMELOT**.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof waincoat is made. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHAMBLET of a Horse. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAMELEON. *n. f.* [*χελών*, Gr.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, caught with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, and grows longer. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to dun colour, and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when

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he light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it seems speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body.

Calmet.

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with blue, white, and red.

Bacon's Natural History.

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage.

Shakespeare.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gape after.

Decay of Pity.

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.

Dryden.

As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue
His white, or black, or green, or blue. *Prior.*
To CHAMFER. *v. a.* [*chamfrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.
CHAMFER. } *n. f.* [from *To chamfer*.] A small
CHAMFRET. } furrow or gutter on a column.
CHAMLET. *n. f.* [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waded over
thwart, if your diapering consist of a double line.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHAMOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *skammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut.*

CHAMOMILE. *n. f.* [*χουμαϊλον*] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning fetuale. *Spenser.*
For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.

Shakespeare.

Possit drink with *chamomile* flowers.

Floyer on the Cambrus.

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime.

Bacon.

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

At his command

The steed's caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.

Dryden.

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part.

Spenser.

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him.

Sidney.

They began to repent of that they had done, and irresolutely to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.

Hooker.

His jaws did not answer equally to one another;

but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured.

Wijeman.

CHAMPAIGN. *n. f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd
We make thee lady.

Shakespeare.

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof.

Raleigh.

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy.

Bacon.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other streight, and left be-
tween

Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd.

Milton.

CHAMPERTORS. *n. f.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains.

Corvel.

CHAMPERTY. *n. f.* [*champart*, Fr. in law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered.

Corvel.

CHAMPIGNON. *n. f.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats.

Dryden.

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob.

Woodward.

CHAMPION. *n. f.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause at single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*.

Bacon.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,

Strive here mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy!

Dryden.

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right.

Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shaksp.*

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for error.

Locke.

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another.

Corvel.

To CHAMPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The feed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than so, come fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to th' utterance.

Shakespeare.

CHANCE. *n. f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*,

Shakespeare.

Of every wind that blows.

The only man of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering.

Dryden.

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would

express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.

Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*.

Bacon's Essays.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents.

South.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in every glance.

Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see.

Pope.

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel!

Shakespeare.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd

To say, extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear.

Shakespeare.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address.

Swift.

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.

Dryden.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer.

Dryden.

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a *chance* thou *chancest* on; but think;—

Thou hast thy mistress still.

Shakespeare.

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?

Shakespeare.

Ay, Cæsa, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to day,
That Cæsar looks so sad.

Shakespeare.

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks' victuals, whom he easily took.

Knutles's History of the Turks.

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find,
A river's mouth, impervious to the wind.

Pope's Odyssey.

CHANCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you t' accompany
In this adventurous *chanceful* jeopardy.

Spenser.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. f.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law.

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man

lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.

Corvel.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*.

South.

CHANCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia.

Sidney.

CHANCEL. *n. f.* [from *cancelli*, L. t. latices, with which the *chancel* was inclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*. *Hooker*.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison on Italy*.

CHANCELLOR, *n. f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *cancellarius*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *litteras vel scriptum linea per medium ducta dammare*, and *seemeth of itself likewise to be derived à cancellis*, which signify all one with *crosses*, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the puffs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

Quæritus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,

Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.

Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,

Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verbes of *Nigel de Wateke* to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or *actuaries* in court; *grapharios*, scil. *qui conscribendis & excipiendis iudicium actis dant operam*. But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjeeth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Corvel*.

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie: Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryden jun.*

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift*.

2. CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion. *Swift*.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Corvel, Chambers*.

5. CHANCELLOR of an University. The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order. *Chambers*.

CHANCELLORSHIP, *n. f.* The office of *chancellor*.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, 'Madam, my lord is gone.' *Camden*.

CHANCERY, *n. f.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Corvel*.

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishop's letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

CHANCERE, *n. f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Wifeman*.

CHANCEROUS, *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a *chancre*; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a *chancre*, or rather a *chanerous* callus. *Wifeman*.

CHANDELIER, *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The fact that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe. *Shakespeare*.

But whether black or lighter dies are worn, The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born, With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay*.

CHANDLERIN, *n. f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE, *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. *Bacon's Essays*.

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received. Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South*.

The French and we still *change*; but here's the curse, They *change* for better, and we *change* for worse. *Dryden*.

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take. To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of living Holy*.

4. To alter; to make other than it was. Thou shalt not see me bluth, Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest; A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare*. Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Ecclus*.

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in a psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always founds. *Wifdom*.

5. To mend the disposition or mind. I would the were in heaven, so the could Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curriish Jew. *Shakespeare*.

6. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift*.

7. To *change* a horse, or to *change* hand, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE, *v. n.* 1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure. One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot, Would better fit his chamber. *Shakespeare*.

2. To *change*, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution. I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakespeare*.

CHANGE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing. Since I saw you last, There is a *change* upon you. *Shakespeare*.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wondrous *changes* of a fatal scene, Still varying to the last! *Dryden*. Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke*.

Empires by various turns shall rise and set; While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know A different master, and a *change* of time. *Prior*. Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize, And bid alternate passions fall and rise! While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope*.

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former. The hearts Of all his people shall revolt from him, And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakespeare*. Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair, And they, for *change*, will try our English air. *Dryden*.

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech*. Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris*.

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind. I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges*.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces. Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift*.

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs. The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools and pulpits are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists. *L'Estrange*.

CHANGEABLE, *adj.* [from *change*.] 1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange*.

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden*.

2. Possible to be changed. The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakespeare*.

CHANGEABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *changeable*.] 1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney*.

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison's Freeholders*.

2. Susceptibility of change. If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker*.

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

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CHA

Unsound plots, and *change*ful orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted.

Britain, *change*ful as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. Pope.
CHA'NGELING. *n. f.* [from *change*; the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.
And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft.

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changing*. Shakespeare.

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.
Changings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,

Wildly we roam in discontent about.
Would any one be a *changing*, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man?

3. One apt to change; a waverer.
Of fickle *changings* and poor discontents
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they *changings* liv'd, they died. Hudibras.
4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely.
The *changing* never known.

CHA'NGER. *n. f.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

CHA'NNEL. *n. f.* [canal, Fr. *canalis* Lat.]
1. The hollow bed of running waters.
It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way.

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all.

So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wanted course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay.

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea.
The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams.
2. Any cavity drawn longways.
Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.
To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces.
The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown.

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel*'d sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

To CHANT. *v. a.* [chanter, Fr.]
1. To sing.

Wherein the cheerful birds of sundry kind
To chant sweet music.

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains.

3. To sing in the cathedral service,
To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music. Amos, vi. 7.
Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air.

CHANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.
A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.

CHAN'TER. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A singer; a songster.
You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.
Jove's etherial lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter's* soul, and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.

CHAN'TICLEER. *n. f.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.
And cheerful *chan'ticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warn'd once, that Phoebus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill.

Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chan'ticleer*.
Stay, the cheerful *chan'ticleer*
Tells you that the time is near.

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the fuddon stir, and panical fear, when *Chan'ticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox.
Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chan'ticleer*.

CHAN'TRESS. *n. f.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer.
Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy,
Thee, *chan'tress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song.

CHAN'TRY. *n. f.* [from *chant*.]
Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint.
Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.

CHAOS. *n. f.* [chaos, Lat. *χάος*.]
1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.
The whole universe would have been a confused chaos, without beauty or order.
2. Confusion; irregular mixture.
Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a chaos of confusions, as some have done.
Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and chaos of the mind.

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.
We shall have nothing but darkness and a chaos within, whatever order and light there be in things without us.
Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring chaos and wild heap of wit.

CHAOTICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused.
When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles subside, then those several beds were, in all probability, reposit in the earth.

To CHAP. *v. a.* [kappen, Dutch, to cut: This word seems originally the same with *chap*; nor

CHA

were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sense.] To break into hiatus, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places.

Then would unbalance'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruiset plain.

CHAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again.

CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the singular.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground.

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female.

CHAPE. *n. f.* [chappe, Fr.]
1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.

2. A brags or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHAPEL. *n. f.* [capella, Lat.]
A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is.

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*.

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*?

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rear up a *chapel* hard by.

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment.

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king of England.

CHAPELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Wanting a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapel*less, with two broken points.

CHAPELLANY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.]
A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon.

CHAPELRY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state.

CHAFFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chaffaln* beaver loosely hanging by the cloven helm.

CHAPTER. *n. f.* [chapiteau, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapters* and their fillets with gold.

CHAPELAIN. *n. f.* [capellanus, Latin.]
1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction

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1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction

struction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowel.*

Wishing me to permit

John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment.

Shakespeare.
Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.

Shakespeare.
2. One that officiates in domestick worship.

A chief governour can never fail of some
worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and pre-
cedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any
flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the muzzard
with a fexton's spade. *Shakespeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky thanks and yellow *chapless* bones.

CHA'PLET. *n. f.* [*chaplet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the
head.

Upon old Hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakespeare.*

I strangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Those that their mistresses' scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
Dryden.

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade.

They made an humble *chaplet* for the king.
Swift.

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church
for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of
pater-nosters and ave-marias. A different sort of
chaplets is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved
into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup
leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup,
and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle,
which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which
they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after
they have been adjusted to the length and bearing
of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. f.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheap-
mer; one that offers as a purchaser.

Fair Diomedes, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought
'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do.

Ben Jonson.

There was a collection of certain rare manu-
scripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these
were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquour-
ish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as
the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey.

Dryden.

CHAPS. *n. f.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate fo.

Sidney.
Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your
friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakespeare.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd
food,

And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.

Dryden.

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a
man.

CHA'PT. } *particip. pass.* [from *To chap*.]

CHA'PPED. }
Like a table upon which you may run your
finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a
joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or
chapt. *Ben Jonson.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt*
skins they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'PTER. *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*,
Latin.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections;
whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Barnet's Theory.*

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can
produce then no scripture to overthrow our
church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce
scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, to
the end of the *chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes
away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and
philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to
the end of the *chapter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth in our com-
mon law, as in the canon law, whence it is bor-
rowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or
collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his
chapter, before he enters on any matters of import-
ance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive disci-
pline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. *Chapter-house*; the place in which assem-
blies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does not
strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet
it matters not where it be made, either in the choir
or *chapter-house*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL. *n. f.* [probably from *chapter*.]
The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support
arches, commonly called impostes.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so
much as you project over the jaums with the *chap-*
trils. *Moxon.*

CHAR. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fish
found only in Winandermere in Lancashire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn
wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various
cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *n. f.* [cynpe, work, Sax. Lye. It is
derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business,
or capc, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.]
Work done by the day; a single job or task.

A meer woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chars*. *Shakespeare.*

She, harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire.

Dryden.

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at
others houses by the day, without being a hired
servant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *char* and *woman*.]
A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or
single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you con-
stantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with
the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders.

Swift.

CHA'RACTER. *n. f.* [*character*, Lat *χαρακτης*.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.

In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! —
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakespeare.*

The purpose is peripetuous even as substance,
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up.

Shakespeare.
It were much to be wished, that there were

throughout the world but one sort of *character* for
each letter, to express it to the eye; and that ex-
actly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed
in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing:

I found the letter thrown in at the casement
of my closet. —

You know the *character* to be your brother's.
Shakespeare.

4. A representation of any man as to his per-
sonal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*
Homer has excelled all the heroic poets that
ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his
characters; every god that is admitted into his
poem, acts a part which would have been suitable
to no other deity. *Addison.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.
This subterraneous passage is much mended,
since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it.

Addison on Italy.
6. The person with his assemblage of qualities;
a personage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the
piece must be advanced foremost to the view of
the reader or spectator; he must outline the rest
of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of
them, like the sun in the Copernican system, en-
compassed with the less noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of
the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or
office.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in
maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable
actions. *Asterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the
accent formerly on the second syllable.

These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakespeare.*

Shew me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.
Shakespeare.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.

Shakespeare.

The pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And th' inglorious likeness of a beast

Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *character*.]
CHARACTERISTICK. } *ize.* That which

constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar
properties of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have
been likewise such, to which yet I have not ven-
tured to prefix that *characteristick* distinction.

Woodward on Fossils.

The shining quality of an epick hero, his mag-
nanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or
whatever *characteristick* virtue his poet gives him,
raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *charac-*
teristick.] The quality of being peculiar to a *char-*
acter; marking a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *n. f.* That which consti-
tutes the character; that which distinguishes any
thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in
a manner superiour to that of any poet; it is the
great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes
him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERISTICK of a Logarithm. The same
with the index or exponent.

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the
personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided
publickly to *characterize* any person, without long
experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.
They may be called anticipations, prenotions,

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.
Our author seems to found a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courfers, daring of the spur,
Their armed slaves in *charge*, their beavers down. *Shakespeare.*

15. A load, or burden.

Asses of great *charge*. *Shakespeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-silver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-blades, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea-coasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. *2. Theff.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on*.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable upon* him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with*.

Your papers would be *chargeable with* something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *chargeable*.]

Expense; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Johnson.*

CHARGEFUL. *adj.* [charge and full.] Expensive; costly. Not in use.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carot,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion. *Shakespeare.*

CHARGER. *n. f.* [from *charge*.] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd. *King.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHARILY. *adv.* [from *charity*.] Warily; frugally.
What paper do you take up for *charity*. *Shakespeare*

CHARINESS. *n. f.* [from *charity*.] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not fully be the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shakespeare.*

CHARIOT. *n. f.* [car-rhod, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such: *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakespeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins,
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

To CHARIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

CHARIOTEER. *n. f.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient public games.

The gaping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear. *Addison on Italy.*

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. f.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot race*. *Addison.*

CHARITABLE. *adj.* [charitable, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered; By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHARITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our crosses patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to refrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHARITY. *n. f.* [charité, Fr. *caritas*, Lat.]

1. Tendernefs; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind, and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hooker.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*.—
—Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, and faith;
Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the foul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity's* more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakespeare.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*. *Dryden.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a strong water shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CHARLATAN. *n. f.* [charlatan, Fr. *ciarlatan*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quackfavers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHARLATANNY. *n. f.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHARLOCK. *n. f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. f.* [charme, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or charms, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman go dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.—Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*. *Shakespeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination; and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidst his prayers,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Moft in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well founding verses are the *charm* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to inspire. *Roscommon.*

Not

Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*
To fam'd Apelles, when young Ammon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention fat,
To have her charms recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

To CHARM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fortify with charms against evil.
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.
3. To summon by incantation.
Upon my knees
I charm you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakespeare.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze;
to overpower.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*
Mufick the fiercest grief can charm. *Pope.*
5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mute self conscience to my tongue,
Charms this report out. *Shakespeare.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie:
Where the pow'r that charms us fo,
In thy foul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope.*
Chloe thus the foul alarm'd,
Aw'd without sense, and without beauty charm'd. *Pope.*

CHARMED, *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his
spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the charmed band
Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

CHARMER, *n. f.* [from charm.]

1. One that has the power of charms, or en-
chantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare.*

The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The charmer you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHARMING, *partic. adj.* [from charm.] Pleasing
in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be charming, for ever
all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt.*

O charming youth! in the first opening page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHARMINGLY, *adv.* [from charming.] In such
a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as
fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHARMINGNESS, *n. f.* [from charming.] The
power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, *adj.* [charnel, Fr.] Containing flesh,
or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp
Oft found in charnel vaults, and sepulchres,
Ling'ring and fitting by a new-made grave. *Milton.*

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n. f.* [charnier, Fr. from
carr, charnel, Lat.]

The place under churches where the bones of
the dead are repositied.

If charnel-houses and our graves must fend
Those, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakespeare.*

When they were in those charnel-houses, every

one was placed in order, and a black pillar or
coffin set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART, *n. f.* [charta, Lat.] A delineation or
map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is dis-
tinguished from a map, by representing only the
coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the
Cape of Good-Hope, found skilful pilates, using
astronomical instruments, geographical charts, and
compasses. *Arbutnot.*

CHARTER, *n. f.* [charta, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things
done between man and man. Charters are divided
into charters of the king, and charters of private
persons. Charters of the king are those, whereby
the king passeth any grant to any person or more,
or to any body politick: as a charter of exemp-
tion, that no man shall be empaneled on a jury;
charter of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a
felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. *Shakef.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great charter
whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon
Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah,
being as brief in word as large in effect, hath
bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essay.*

Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
And seems to have renew'd her charter's date,
Which Heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty
over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most gauled with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shakespeare.*

My mother,
Who has a charter to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakef.*

CHARTER-PARTY, *n. f.* [chartre partie, Fr.] A
paper relating to a contract, of which each party
has a copy.

Charter parties, or contracts, made even upon
the high sea, touching things that are not in their
own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's
jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHARTERED, *adj.* [from charter.] Invested
with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still. *Shakespeare.*

CHARY, *adj.* [from care.] Careful; cautious;
wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and chary care,
which bountifully was expressed, when occasion
so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The charyst maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakef.*

TO CHASE, *v. a.* [chasser, Fr.]

1. To hunt.
It shall be as the chased roe. *Isaiah.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.
Mine enemies chased me sore like a bird. *Lament.*

3. To drive away.
He that chaseth away his mother, is a son that
causeth shame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.
Thus chased by their brother's endless malice,
from prince to prince, and from place to place,
they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of
Bisennis. *Knoll's History of the Turks.*

When the following morn had chas'd away
The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dry.*

TO CHASE METALS. See to ENCHASE.

CHASE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the chase.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hasting, in the chase, it seems;
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this seeming lady. *Shakespeare.*

There is no chase more pleasant, methinks,
than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from
one end of the world to another, and never to
lose sight of it till it fall into eternity.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. Fitness to be hunted, appropriation to chase
or sport.

Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the
buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn.
Shakespeare.

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,
Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of chase my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxi-
ous.

The admiral, with such ships only as could sud-
denly be put in readiness, made forth with them,
and such as came daily in, we set upon them,
and gave them chase. *Bacon.*

He fallied out upon them with certain troops of
horsemen, with such violence, that he overthrew
them, and, having them in chase, did speedily exe-
cution. *Knoll's History.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick squadrons prest the foe,
And William led the glorious chase. *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad chase of fame, by few purfu'd,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued chase,
went circling about, rising so with the less sense
of rising. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other chase,
For I myself must hunt this deer to death. *Shakef.*

Honour's the noblest chase; pursue that game,
And recompence the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are
hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle
nature between a forest and a park; being com-
monly less than a forest, and not endued with so
many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and
stored with greater diversity of game than a park.

A chase differs from a forest in this, because it
may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest,
in its proper nature, cannot: and from a park,
in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a lar-
ger compass, and more store of game, but like-
wise more keepers and overseers. *Cowel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northside of this pleasant chase. *Shakef.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or
length of a piece, taken within side. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN, *n. f.* [from chase and gun.] Guns
in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that
are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chase-guns through our stern they fend. *Dryden.*

CHASER, *n. f.* [from chase.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began
A stop i' th' chaser, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion thick.

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. *De la Harpe.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the chaser, and at once the prey,
Lo Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchafer.

CHASM, *n. f.* [χασμα.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an open-
ing.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no
chasms or gaps. *Locke.*

The

C H A

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or *chasms* passing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground adust her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible *chasm*! profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.
Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasm*, in epochas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHASSE-LEADS. *n. f.* [Fr.] A fort of grape.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a *chaste* virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. f.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

To CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.]

To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy foul spare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of Heav'n submit,
However *chast'ning*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand. *Rowe.*

From our lost pursuit she wills to hide
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakespeare.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*. *Thomson.*

CHASTISEMENT. *n. f.* [*chastisement*, Fr.] Correction; punishment; commonly, though not always, used of domestic or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shakespeare.*

He held the *chastisement* of one which molested the fee of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raie's Essays.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind of *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly Father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHASTITY. *n. f.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shakespeare.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor.*

Ev'n here where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Shakespeare. Much Ado.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

CHASTISER. *n. f.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHASTLY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*. *Shakespeare.*

Make first a song of joy and love,
Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succession of long descent,
Which *chastely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi gods began. *Dryden.*

CHASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. Skinner; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads. *Spenser.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes,
Do use you for my food, and *chat* with you,
Your fauciness will jest upon my love. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherds on the lawn,
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd. *Dry.*

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared fights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While the *chats* him. *Shakespeare.*

CHAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A clough of as deep *chat*. *Shakespeare.*

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryden.*

The least is good, far greater than the tickling
Of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle
chat of a foaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. f.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, ash *chats*.

CHATELLANY. *n. f.* [*châtelainie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chattelannies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHATELLE. *n. f.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakespeare.*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHATTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckoo, when the mavis sings,
Begin his wile's note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back

of a sheep; Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness,
An impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHATTERER. *n. f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHATWOOD. *n. f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAYENDER. *n. f.* [*Chayenne*, Fr.] The chub; a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chayender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAU MONTE' LLE. *n. f.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kaewen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laugh but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of the beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Exekiel.*

CHAW'DRON. *n. f.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chaw'dron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakespeare.*

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of merr,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakespeare.*

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

The titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. f.* [*chepe* is an old word for market; whence *East-cheap*, *Cheshide*.] Market; purchase; bargain: as good *cheap*; [*a bon marché*, Fr.]

The same wine which we pay so dear for now-a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney.*

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Estrange.*

Some

CHE

Some few insulting cowards, who love to va-
pour good *cheap*, may trample on those who
give least resistance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHEAPEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any
thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wife, or I'll
none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shaksp.*
The first he *cheapen'd* was a Jupiter, which
would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*

She slept sometimes to Mrs. Thody's,

To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To shops in crouds the daggled females fly,

Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,

Can any brighter than the Roman be?

I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dry.*

CHEAPLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small
price; at a low rate.

By these I see

So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shaksp.*

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,

So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dry.*

CHEAPNESS. *n. f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of
price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to
bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland,
has been the great discouragement to other nations
to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed far-
ther than all the invitations which the *cheapness*
and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation;
probably from *cheater*, Fr. to purchase, alluding
to the tricks used in making bargains. See the
noun.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It
is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest
man is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he re-
covers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat*
others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the most effec-
tual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend
to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has of before the thing taken away by
fraud.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,

Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shaksp.*

CHEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Some think
abbreviated from *cheat*, because many fraudulent
measures being taken by the lords of manours in
procuring *cheats*, *cheat* the abridgment was
brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that
will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that
I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it.
Temple.

Emp'rick politicians use deceit,

Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;

Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.

Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;

To-morrow's falser than the former day;

Lyes worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,

With some new joys cuts off what we possess.

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Diffimulation can be no further useful than it is
concealed; for as much as no man will trust a
known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast fums I give,

Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden.*

CHEATER. *n. f.* [from *cheat*.] One that prac-
tises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be
exchequers to me. [It is here for *cheater*.] *Shaksp.*

They say this town is full of couzenage,

As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;

CHE

Disguis'd *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaksp.*

He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater* I
faith—*Cheater* call you him? I will bar no
honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shaksp.*

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious,
the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheri-
tances, false witnesses and accusers.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French, *chequer*,
chefs; from whence we use at that game, the term
checkmate, when we stop our adversary from carry-
ing on his play any farther.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Refrave thy state; with better judgment *check*
This hideous rashness. *Shaksp.*

Fames may be sown and raised, they may be
spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid
dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,

And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously fur-
nished, but with a sword hanging over his head by
one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check*
his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shaksp.*

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for't. *Shaksp.*

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with
the correspondent paper.

4. To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop: with *at*.

With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it. *Shaksp.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jets,

The quality of the persons, and the time;

And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather

That comes before his eye. *Shaksp.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its
power, either is disabled for the future, or else
checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's
fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression.

I'll avoid his presence;

It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Repression; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,

Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shaksp.*

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate

conquerors in their first years, must have some

check or arrest in their fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

God hath of late years manifested himself in a
very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to

give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remark-
able *check* to the first progress of christianity.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes,

to give a *check* to that sacrilege, which had been but

too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great struggle with passions is in the first

check. *Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government; continued

restraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach

of faith, the *check* of their consciences much break-
eth their spirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature

needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to

his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,

Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*

While such men are in trust, who have no *check*

from within, nor any views but towards their in-
terest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a flight.

CHE

Oh! this life

Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shaksp.*

I do know, the state,

However this may gall him with some *check*,

Cannot with safety cast him. *Shaksp.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that

stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife

subjects

Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps

revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her pro-
per game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that

cross her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings;

and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to

go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist,

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,

And with her eagerness, the quarry mis'd,

Streight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint;

a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon

the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A satirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad

priests. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by fe-
veral *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called,

articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

8. The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one

party obliges the other either to move or guard his

king.

10. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's household,

has the check and controulment of the yeomen of

the guard, and all the officers belonging to the royal

family.

11. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's navy at

Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested

with like powers. *Chambers.*

To CHECKER. *v. a.* [from *chequer*, chess, Fr.]

To CHECKER. *v. n.* To variegate or diversify,

in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate co-
lours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning

night,

Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shaksp.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,

And make a *chequer'd* shadow on the ground. *Shaksp.*

As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,

With shining *checker'd* flough doth sting a child,

That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shaksp.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore

That sweet, nor dainty flower,

That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor

Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid,

Dancing in the *checker'd* shade. *Milton.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man

is determined only within that *chequered* piece of

wood. *Locke.*

In our present condition, which is a middle state,

our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and

falsehood. *Addison.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to

checker it into earth and water. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,

And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHECKER. *n. f.* Work varied alter-

CHECKER-WORK. *f.* nately as to its colour or

materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work

for the chapters which were upon the top of the

pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHECKMATE. *n. f.* [*chech et mat*, Fr.] The

movement on the chess-board, that kills the oppo-

sute men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*.

But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenser.*

CHECK-

CHE

CHE'CKROLL. n. f. [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowel.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CHEEK. n. f. [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakespeare.*
Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an *Aethiop's* ear. *Shakespeare.*
I shall survey and spy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*
2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'CKBONE. n. f. [from *check* and *bone*.]
I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *checkbone*. *Wise-man.*

CHE'CKTOOTH. n. f. [from *check* and *tooth*.]
The hinder-tooth or tusk.

He hath the *checkteeth* of a great lion. *Joel.*
CHEER. n. f. [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *caras*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.
But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart. *Shakespeare.*
His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, poignant sauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety.
You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gaiety; jollity.
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*

4. Air of the countenance.
Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad,
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenser.*
Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel.*
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*

At length appear
Her grizzly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*. *Dryden.*

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.
Then they were all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts.*

To **CHEER. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.
He complained that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheer'd* up the footmen. *Knolles.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To comfort; to console.
I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shakespeare.*

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.

CHE

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*.
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears! *Pope's Messiah.*

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*
To **CHEER. v. n.** To grow gay or gladsome.
At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. Philips.*

CHE'ERER. n. f. [from *To cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*
Saffron is the fastest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson's Summer.*

CHE'ERFUL. adj. [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.
The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet music to delight his mind. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.
A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance;
but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Proverbs.*

CHE'ERFULLY. adv. [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.
Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shakespeare.*

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dry.*
Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*

May the man
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. n. f. [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.
Barbarossa, using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death? *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.
I marvel'd to see her receive my commandments with sighs; and yet do them with *cheerfulness*. *Sidney.*

CHE'ERLESS. adj. [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My *cheerful* day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Queen.*

On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the *cheerless* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. adj. [from *cheer*.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and *cheerish* fun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHE'ERLY. adv. [from *cheer*.] *Cheerfully*.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryd. Virg.*

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakespeare.*

Of listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. *Milton.*

CHE

CHE'ERY. adj. [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.
Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay's Pastoral.*

CHEESE. n. f. [*casus*, Lat. *cyre*, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter,
the Welchman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

CHEE'SE-CAKE. n. f. [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Effeminate he fat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheese-cake* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and *cheese-cake* ends the strife. *King.*

CHE'ESMONGER. n. f. [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,
By trusting. *Ben Jonson.*

CHEESEPRESS. n. f. [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheesepress* the could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Pastoral.*

CHE'ESVAT. n. f. [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge
the fun no bigger than a *cheesvat*. *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. adj. [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a topaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. n. f. [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To **CHE'RISH. v. a.** [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with deuteous love
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shakespeare.*

I would I were thy bird.

Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*. *Shakespeare.*

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakespeare.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. n. f. [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spurr.*

CHE'RISHMENT. n. f. [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poeise. *Spenser's Tears of Muses.*

CHE'RRY. n. f.

CHE'RRY-TREE. n. f. [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]

The species are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red

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C H E

heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazzard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherrytree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dum.* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a cherry stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakespeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eating cherries, with his face and bosom sunburnt. *Peacocks.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a cherry stone. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife had a pretty foot, A cherry lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED. *adj.* [from cherry and cheek.] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them cherry-cheek'd country girls. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. f.* [from cherry and pit.] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'RRY-SE. *n. f.* [χερσονησος.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHE'RT. *n. f.* [from quartz, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called chert. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. f.* [כרוב plur. כרובים] It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the scripture gives us of cherubim, differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod. xxvi. 1.* cherubim of cunning work. *Calm.*

The roof o' th' chamber With gold cherubims is fretted. *Shakespeare.*

Heaven's cherubin hors'd, Upon the sightless couriers of the air,

Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakespeare.*

Some cherub finishes what you begun, And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHE'RUBICK. *adj.* [from cherub.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words Attentive, and with more delighted ear,

Divine instructor! I have heard, than when Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills

Aerial music send. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And on the east side of the garden place, Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from cherub.] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine, Mark in her more destruction than thy sword,

For all her cherubim look. *Shakespeare.*

C H E

CHE'RVIL. *n. f.* [cheerophylum, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RVIL. *v. n.* [from cheer; perhaps from cheer up; corrupted to chirp.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds Frame to thy song their cheerful chirping; Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spenser.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. f.* [eccher, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent, The force of Eastern wisdom to express; From thence to busy Europeans sent, And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive chess. *Denham.*

So have I seen a king on chess; (His rooks and knights withdrawn,

His queen and bishops in distress) Shifting about, grow less and less,

With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of Wild Service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. f.* [from chess and board.] The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought, To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. f.* [from chess and man.] A puppet for chess.

A company of chessmen, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from chess and player.] A gamester at chess.

Thus, like a skilful chess-player, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM. *n. f.* Mellow earth.

The tender chessom and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand: especially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHEST. *n. f.* [cýrē, Sax. cýssa, Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will seek there on my word: neither press, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*

But more have been by avarice oppress'd, And heaps of money crowded in the chest. *Dryden.*

2. A CHEST of Drawers. A case with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad chests, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He describes another by the largeness of his chest, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Ill.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repose in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDING. *n. f.* A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CHE'STEN. *adj.* [from chest.] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT. } *n. f.* [castaigne, Fr. casta-

CHE'STNUT-TREE. } nut, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree.

The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering.

This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber;

which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

C H E

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree. A woman's tongue,

That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear, As will a chestnut in a farmer's fire. *Shakespeare.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and chestnuts, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour. His hair is of a good colour.

An excellent colour: your chestnut was ever the only colour. *Shakespeare.*

Merab's long hair was glossy chestnut brown. *Cowley.*

CHE'STON. *n. f.* A species of plum.

CHEVALIER. *n. f.* [chevalier, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid; And I am low'd by a traitor villain,

And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakespeare.*

CHEVALUX de Frise. *n. f.* [Fr. The singular Cheval de Frise is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *n. f.* [chevesne, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *n. f.* [cheverau, Fr.] A kid; kid-leather. Obsolete.

A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakespeare.*

Which gifts the capacity Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,

If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare.*

O, here's a wit of cheveril, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'VISANCE. *n. f.* [chevisance, Fr.] Enterprize; achievement. A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous chevisance, Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spenser.*

CHE'VRON. *n. f.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Sax. karwen, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced chew, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on dis temper, Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,

When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested, Appear before us? *Shakespeare.*

Pacing through the forest, Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shakespeare.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood, Nor chew'd the flesh of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales Descending gently, where the lowing herd

Chews verd'rous pasture. *Philips.*

By chewing, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of chewing, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand, He chews revenge, abjuring his offence:

Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand, He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heaven's in my mouth, As if I did but only chew its name. *Shakespeare.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shaksp.*
Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then
leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Estrange.*
Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*
CHICA'NE. *n. f.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Me-*
nage from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]
1. The art of protracting a contest by petty ob-
jection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not
the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs and in-
tercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the
principles of reason. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they
are at an end of all their *chicanes*.

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in
familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicanes*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong
a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. f.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] A petty so-
phist; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most dif-
ferent things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a
man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *n. f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry;
mean arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest
part of these reports; and only to preserve such
as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of
the practice. *Arbutnot.*

CHICHES. *n. f.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHICHLING VETCH. *n. f.* [*latyrus*, Lat.] In
Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas,
though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. *n. f.* } [*cicco*, Sax. *kiecken*, Dutch.
CHICKEN. *n. f.* } [*chicken* is, I believe, the
old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singu-
lar noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen,
or small bird.

All my pretty ones!

What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell swoop! *Shaksp.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*.
Davies.

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor can-
not hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily
practiseth it. *Hale.*

Even since she was a fe'en-night old, they say,
Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick* nor hen, was known to disobey.
Dryden's Fables.

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of
which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea
of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shaksp.*

3. A term for a young girl.
Then, Chloe, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHICKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and
heart.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first and, then be parted.
Prologue to Spanish Friar.

The CHICKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous
distemper, so called from its being of no very
great danger.

CHICKLING. *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind
of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHICKWEED. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The
name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use, in
all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by
milk. *Wise.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* *peter*. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid*
or *chidd.n.* [*citan*, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with
words; applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.
Shaksp.

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Shaksp.*

Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy talks;
He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shaksp.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention.
Milton.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and fave the Trojan race.
Waller.

You look as if yon stern philosopher
Had just now *chid* you. *Addison.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish
happened to be absent from church, they were
sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with
her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shaksp.*

3. To blame; to reproach; applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long
delay,
And fountains o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.
Dryden.

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For, the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shaksp.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shaksp.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shaksp.*

CHIDDER. *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a re-
prover.

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shaksp.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chief*, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in
any respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were
over Solomon's works. *1 Kings.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been
chief in this trespass. *Esra.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer
separateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which
other parts are inferior, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the
apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and
the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he pro-
secuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative
termination; but, I think, improperly: the com-
parative *chiefier* is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shaksp.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
1 Samuel.

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* of-
ficers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies;
a captain.

Is pain to them

Left pain, lefts to be fled? or thou than they
Lefts hardy to enure? courageous *chief*!

The first in flight from pain. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, by capital ser-
vice.

All fums demandable, either for licence of ali-
enation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for
the pardon of any such alienation already made
without licence, have been stayed in the way to
the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you
in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wilt-
shire. *Dryden.*

3. In *Spenser* it seems to signify somewhat like
achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that the dight for thee?
The coloured shaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary. *Spens.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*,
the head or upper part: this possesses the upper
third part of the escutcheon. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

CHIEFDOM. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty.
Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and co-
veting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chief-*
dom and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs.
Spens. Kal. Gloss.

CHIEFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head;
being without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHIEFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally;
eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an
epic poem, what action it describes, and what
persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will
find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number
and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHIEFRIE. *n. f.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid
to the lord Paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands,
to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefries*, and also
give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons.
Spenser's Ireland.

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more
than a small *chiefrie*? *Swift.*

CHIEFTAIN. *n. f.* [from *chief*, captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.
Fairy Queen.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords
and *chieftains* of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHIEFVANCE. *n. f.* [probably from *advance*,
Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extort-
ed; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bas-
tard use of money; and against unlawful *chiefvances*
and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

CHILBLAIN. *n. f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*;
so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology,
or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores
made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I
was a boy (which may be called the children's
gout), by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. f.* in the plural CHILDREN. [*child*,
Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain.
As for a youth to turn a child again. *Denham.*
We should no more be kinder to one child than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Estrange.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender child; though he then runs ten times less risk than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroke of death is nothing: children endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Waller.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where children have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents' presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance overtake such children. *Shakespeare.*

So unexhausted her perfections were,
That for more children, she had more to spare. *Dryden.*

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increase of children's children told. *Addison.*

3. The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called children; as the children of Edom, the children of Israel.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Isaiah. i. Cor.*
Such as are young in grace. *i. John.*

Such as are humble and docile. *Matthew.*

The children of light, the children of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the children of God.

How is he numbered among the children of God, and his lot is among the saints! *Wisdom.*

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called children of God.

Ye are all the children of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal. iii. 26.*

5. A girl child. Not in use.

Mercy on's, a bearne, a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or child, I wonder! *Shakespeare.*

6. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakespeare.*

7. To be with child. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with child
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost. *Shakespeare.*

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,
The chilling autumn, angry winter change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakespeare.*

As to childing women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*

CHILD BEARING. participial substantive. [from child and bear.] The act of bearing children.

To thee,
Pains only in childbearing were tordred,
And, in bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy.

Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past childbearing. *Addison.*

CHILDLED. *n. f.* [from child and led.] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in childled in the Tower. *Bacon.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of childbed stain. *Paradise Regained.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of childbed bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, till she hath the childbed pillows. *Spektor.*

Women in childbed are in the case of persons wounded. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CHILD BIRTH. *n. f.* [from child and birth.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her childbirth, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travelling in childbirth. *Carew's Survey.*

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of childbirth; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHILDLED. *adj.* [from child.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;

He childed as I father'd. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDERMAS DAY. [from child and mass.]

The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when childermas day fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHILDHOOD. *n. f.* [from child, *cildhab*, Sax.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have stain'd the childhood of our joy
With blood remov'd but little from our own. *Shakespeare.*

The fons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their childhoods. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. *Milton.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our childhood, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiors. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and childhood demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

CHILDISH. *adj.* [from child.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost childlike: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Essay.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Musidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of childish contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps the saw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten childish fear. *Spenser.*

When I was yet a child, no childlike play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. *Paradise Regained.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and childlike thing in the world. *Stillingfleet.*

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go,
Loves childlike plays. *Roscommon.*

They have spoiled the walls with childish sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. *Addison on Italy.*

By conversation the childlike humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

CHILDISHLY. *adv.* [from childlike.] In a childlike trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and childishly ejected him. *Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their

own professions, but childishly unskilful in any thing besides. *Hayward.*

CHILDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from childlike.]

1. Puerility; triflingness.

The actions of childlike, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and childlike of the Roman catholic religion. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy childlike will move him more
Than can our reason. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDLESS. *adj.* [from child.] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women. *i. Samuel.*

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from childless men; which have fought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. *Bacon's Essays.*

Childless thou art, childless remain: so death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She can give the reason why one died childless. *Spektor.*

CHILDLIKE. *adj.* [from child and like.] Becoming or befitting a child.

Who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her childlike duty. *Shakespeare.*

CHILDLIAD. *n. f.* [from *χίλις*.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries, chiliads, for the use of computation in history. *Holder.*

CHILIAEDRON. *n. f.* [from *χίλις*.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a chiliadron, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, chilifactive mutation, or alimental conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHILIFACTORY. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a chilifactory menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostriche; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to chylification, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart, and my chill veins, freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a chill reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Chiliness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of chill about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So shrink my sinews, or so chill'd my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*
Heat burns his rife, frost chills his fettering beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor thrills
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depreß; to deject; to discourage.
Every thought on God chills the gaiety of his
spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot
bear. *Rogers.*

3. To blast with cold.
The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immoderate chill'd,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

CHILLINESS. *n. f.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation
of shivering cold.
If the patient survives three days, the acuteness
of the pain abates, and a chilliness or shivering affects
the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.
A chilly sweat bedews

My shudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*
CHILNESS. *n. f.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want
of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a
shade, there followeth a *chillness*, or shivering in all
the body. *Bacon.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous *chillness* seizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the
heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME. *n. f.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a
barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. f.* [The original of this word is
doubtful. *Junius* and *Ninshew* suppose it cor-
rupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamus*;
Henslow from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime*
calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from
chimne, or *churne*, an old word for the found of
many voices, or instruments making a noise to-
gether.]

1. The consonant or harmonick found of many
correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do strike a tune,
In our dance, shall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonson.*

The found
Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard of harp and organ. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the spherie *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correspondence of sound.
Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The found of bells, not rung by ropes, but
struck with hammers. In this sense it is always
used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakespeare.*
4. The correspondence of proportion or re-
lation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their
several degrees of similitude; as in several propor-
tions, one to another: in which harmonious
chimes, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Grew's Cosmopol.*

To CHIME, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To found in harmony or consonance.
To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.
Father and son, husband and wife, and such
other correlative terms, do belong one to another;
and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer
one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father
railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

4. To suit with; to agree.
Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and
language, I have been used to, will, of course,
make all *chime* that way; and make another, and
perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem
harsh, strange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.
But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Snailb.*

To CHIME, *v. a.*

1. To move, or strike, or cause to found har-
monically, or with just consonance.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils *Aetna* groans below. *Dryden's Georgics.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.
CHIMERA. *n. f.* [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain
and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the ex-
istence of the poetical chimera, a monster feigned
to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and
the tail of a dragon.

In short, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all; and more absurd, or less. *Dryden's Fables.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the
shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any
real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head
with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible
words. *Locke.*

CHIMERICAL. *adj.* [From *chimera*.] Imaginary;
fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantasticaly con-
ceived: fantastick.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory
may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think
that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are pro-
per actors in an epic poem. *Spektor.*

CHIMERICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly;
wildly; fantasticaly.

CHIMINAGE. *n. f.* [from *chimin*, an old law
word for a road.] A toll for passage through a
forest. *Cowell.*

CHIMNEY. *n. f.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The passage through which the smoke as-
cends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies, with scorn, rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house,
for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fireplace.

The chimney
Is south the chamber; and the chimney-piece,
Chaste Dian bathing. *Shakespeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a
god, is crept into every man's chimney. *Raleigh's History.*

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly
think it worth stirring from their chimney sides to
obtain. *Swift on Sac. Test.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and
corner.] The fireside; the seat on each end of the
firegrate; usually noted in proverbial language for
being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men

Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. *Denham.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.]
The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is
set round the fireplace.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and
chimneypieces with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *n. f.* [from *chimney* and
sweeper.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies
of foot.

To look like her, are *chimneysweepers* black:
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakespeare.*

The little *chimneysweeper* skulks along,
And marks with footy stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned the *chimneysweeper* of Savoy, and

Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their chimns. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and
vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As *chimneysweepers*, come to dust. *Shakespeare.*
CHIN. *n. f.* [*chine*, Sax. *kin*, Germ.] The part
of the face beneath the under-lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wry-
ing her waist, and thrusting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*

With his Amazonian *chin* he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shakespeare.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his *chin*. *Dryden.*

CHINA. *n. f.* [from *China*, the country where
it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species
of vessels made in China, dully transparent, par-
taking of the qualities of earth and glass. They
are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of
which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very
strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted
into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*

After supper, carry your plate and *china* toge-
ther in the same basker. *Swift.*

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. f.* [from *China* and *orange*.]
The sweet orange; brought originally from
China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been pro-
pagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Husb.*

CHINA-ROOT. *n. f.* [from *China* and *root*.] A
medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCUGH. *n. f.* [perhaps more properly
kinough, from *kinchin*, to pant. Dut. and *cough*.] A
violent and convulsive cough, to which children
are subject.

I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an
intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humors.*

CHINE. *n. f.* [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*,
Lat. *caia*, Arn.]

1. The part of the back, in which the spine or
backbone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine*, that
she opened all his body. *Sidney.*

He presents her with the tusky head
And *chine*, with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dry.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef
ere thou sleep. *Shakespeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and
he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst
his neighbours. *Spektor.*

To CHINE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into
chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd
Apennine. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *n. f.* [*cman*, to gape, Sax.] A small
aperture longwise; an opening or gap between
the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the *chink*
of a wall. *Shakespeare. Midsum. Night Dream.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the
chinks of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they fo
contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent
the admission of wet or dry indigested.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like
so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness
of the whole fabrick. *South.*

In vain the search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To CHINK, *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the
found.] To shake so as to make a found.

He *chink* his purse, and takes his feat of state;
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To CHINK, *v. n.* To found by striking each
other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks*
as well, as 'quire South's. *Arbuth. Hist. J. Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHINKY.

CHINKY, *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
Dryden's Virgil.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn

An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap

Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice

Sure ruin.
Philips's Poems.

CHINTS, *n. f.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Brussels lace.

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
Pope.

CHIOFFINE, *n. f.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A

high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I

saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.
Shakspeare.

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked al-

ways in *chioppines*.
Cowley.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of

places, imply a market; from the Sax. *cýppan*

ceapan, to buy.
Gibson.

To **CHIP**, *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.]

To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting

away a little at a time.

His mangled Myrmidons

Noseless, handleless, hackt and *chips* come to him,

Crying on Hector.
Shakspeare's Troil. and Cress.

To return to our statue in the block of marble,

we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*

sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into a

human figure.
Addison's Spectator.

The critick strikes out all that is not just;

And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust.
King.

Industry

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.
Thomson.

CHIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instru-

ment.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and

over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* for-

biddeth.
Bacon.

That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural power.
Taylor.

The straw was laid below;

Of *chips* and ferewood was the second row.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wreck-

ed, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar,

and *chips* of stone.
Woodward.

CHIPPING, *n. f.* [from *To chip*.] A fragment

cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a

fort of soft stone.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could

they be preserved, are of more value than the whole

mass of ordinary authors.
Felton on the Classics.

CHIRAGICAL, *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having

the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the

hand.

Chiragical persons do suffer in the finger as well

as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CHIROGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and

γράφω, to write.]

He that exercises or professes the art or business

of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirogra-*

pher's to be engrossed.
Bacon's Office of Alienation.

CHIROGRAPHIST, *n. f.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER**.]

This word is used in the following passage, I

think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by

examining the hand: the true word is *chirographist*,

or *chiromanter*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features;

let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above

all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.
Arbutnot and Pope.

CHIROGRAPHY, *n. f.* [See **CHIROGRAPHER**.]

The art of writing.

CHIROMANTER, *n. f.* [See **CHIROMANCY**.]

One that foretells future events by inspecting the

hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare,

To *chiromanter's* cheaper art repair,

Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more

fair.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CHIROMANCY, *n. f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *μαντεία*,

a prophet.]

The art of foretelling the events of life, by in-

specting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine

of *chiromancy* that spots in the top of the nails, do

signify things past; in the middle, things present;

and at the bottom, events to come.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **CHIRP**, *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from

cheer up. The Dutch have *circken*.] To make a

cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without

finging.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,

'Till hard by them both he and she did stay.
Sidney.

Came he right now to find a raven's note;

And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren

Can chase away the first conceived foud?
Shakspeare

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes.
Gay's Past.

The careful hen

Calls all her *chirping* family around.
Thomson's Spring.

To **CHIRP**, *v. a.* [This seems apparently cor-

rupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,

To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle.
Johnson.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.
Pope.

CHIRP, *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of

birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper, flocks by us did bleat,

And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet.
Spectator.

CHIRPER, *n. f.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps;

one that is cheerful

To **CHIRRE**, *v. n.* [ceoruan, Sax.] See **CHURME**.

To coo as a pigeon.
Junius.

CHIRURGEON, *n. f.* [*χῆρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ail-

ments, not by internal medicines, but outward

applications. It is now generally pronounced, and

by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only be-

cause he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless

mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgion*.
South's Sermons.

CHIRURGERY, *n. f.* [from *chirurgeon*.] The

art of curing by external applications. This is

called *Surgery*.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in

those days much esteemed.
Sidney.

Nature could do nothing in her case without the

help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh,

and making way to pull out the rotten bones.
Wifeman.

CHIRURGICAL, } *adj.* See **CHIRURGEON**.

CHIRURGICK, }

1. Having qualities useful in outward applica-

tions to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax,

it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold.
Mortimer.

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, confisting in operations

of the hand. This sense, though the first, accord-

ing to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the

making instruments, and exercising particular ex-

periments.
Wilkins.

CHISEL, *n. f.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.]

An instrument with which wood or stone is pared

away.

What fine *chisel*

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,

For I will kiss her.
Shakspeare.

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as

if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a

penell had drawn and stroaked them in oil.

Watson's Architecture.

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,

When the rude *chisel* does the man begin.
Dryden.

To **CHISEL**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut

with a chisel.

CHIT, *n. f.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from

kind, German, child; perhaps from *cbico*, little,

Span.]

1. A child: a baby. Generally used of young

persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,

'Twill turn all politicks to jest.
Anonymous.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew

the *chit* or sprit at the root-end.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. A freckle. [from *chick-pease*.] In this sense

it is seldom used.

To **CHIT**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout:

to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it

had been thrown forth.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CHITCHAT, *n. f.* [corrupted by reduplication

from *chat*.]

Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only

used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call

ourselves the *chitchat* club.
Spectator.

CHITTLINGS, *n. f.* without singular. [from

schysterling, Dut, *Minshaw*; from *kutteln*, Germ.

Skinner.] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHITTY, *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a

baby.

CHIVALROUS, *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating

to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly;

warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now

out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise.
Fairy Q.

CHIVALRY, *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knight-

hood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *equus* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some

degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, neverthe-

less, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers

and no soldiers.
Bacon's Essays.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour;

dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain

The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*.
Shakspeare.

I may speak it to my shame,

I have a truant been to *chivalry*.
Shakspeare.

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,

That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,

And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,

He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though

less famous, because they were but private *chival-*

ries.
Sidney.

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light

Did all the *chivalry* of England move

To do brave acts.
Shakspeare.

6. In law.

Seignium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a

tenure of land by knights service. There is no

land but is holden mediately or immediately of the

crown, by some service or other; and therefore

are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs,

called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit

of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large

possessions for this or that rent and service, so they

parcelled out their lands so received, for rents and

services as they thought good; and those services

are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and *socage*.

The one is martial and military; the other clown-

ish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of

service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform

some noble or military office unto his lord, and is

of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may

hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of

a com-

a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called *fergeantry*, and is again divided into grand or petit, i. e. great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called *feutagium*. *Cowell*.

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHIVÈS. *n. f.* [*ciave*, Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the *stamina*. *Ray on the Crea.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner*.

CHLOROSIS. *n. f.* [from *χλωρός*, green.] The green-sickness.

TO CHOAOK. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE. *n. f.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller*.

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*. *Chambers*.

3. The liquor, made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotick liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow, And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope*.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chocolate and house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler*.

CHODE. [the old preterite, from *cbide*.] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Genesis*.

CHOICE. *n. f.* [*choix*, Fr.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse, The choice is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryden*.

Soft elocution doth thy style renown, Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice, To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden*.

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other, *Hooker*.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own choice, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estrange*.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice. Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke*.

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved in preference to others.

Your choice is not so rich in birth as beauty:

That you might well enjoy her. *Shakspeare*.

Take to thee, from among the cherubim, Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Now Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior*.

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker*.

Thou art a mighty prince: in the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis*.

Their riders, the flow'r and choice Of many provinces from bound to bound. *Milton*.

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits, Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare*.

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes choice, Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham*.

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the choicest of wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian*.

Thus in a sea of folly tofs'd, My choicest hours of life are lost. *Swift*.

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons. He that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living*.

CHOICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead choiceless creature, than the first motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond*.

CHOICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men, Collected choicely from each county some. *Shakspeare*.

2. Valuably; excellently. It is certain it is choicely good. *Walter's Angler*.

CHOICENESS. *n. f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculars, seedlings or plants, as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar*.

CHOIR. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Lat.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the choir Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller*.

2. The singers in divine worship.

The choir, With all the choicest musick of the kingdom, Together sung Te Deum. *Shakspeare*.

3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen To a prepar'd place in the choir, fell off At distance from her. *Shakspeare*.

TO CHOEK. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the cheek or mouth. According to *Minshew*, from *cn*; from whence, probably, the Spanish, *abogar*.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue, I'll choke myself. *Shakspeare*.

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did choke Contending troops. *Waller*.

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court, Whose porticos were choked with the resort. *Chapman*.

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy*.

While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay,

And crowds of mourners choke their sov'reign's way. *Tuckell*.

3. To hinder by obstruction, or confinement. As two spent swimmers, that do cling together, And choke their art. *Shakspeare*.

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see, Tho' mists and clouds do choke her window-light. *Davies*.

It seemeth the fire is so choked, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Natural History*.

You must make the mould high enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will choke the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The fire, which choked in ashes lay, A load too heavy for his soul to move, Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryden*.

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakspeare*.

Confess thee freely of thy sin: For to deny each article with oath, Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception That I do groan withal. *Shakspeare*.

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke*.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return; But oats and darnel choke the rising corn. *Dryden*.

CHOKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any asperion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *chokepears*. *Clarissa*.

A CHO'KER. *n. f.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.

2. One that puts another to silence.

3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHOKE-WEED. *n. f.* [*crucifera*.] A plant.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*χολή*, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHOLER. *n. f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολή*.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton on Education*.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger; And better 'twere that both of us did fast, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakspeare*.

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. *Shakspeare*.

He, methinks, is no greater scholar, Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Prior*.

CHOLERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden*.

2. Angry; irascible: of persons. Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbutnot*.

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions. There came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney*.

Becaus threatneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleric* speech. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

CHOLERICKNESS.

CHOLERICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *choleric*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To **CHOOSE.** *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen, or chose. [*choisir*. Fr. *cepan*, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *choose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam. ii. 28*

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakespeare.*

If he should offer to *choise*, and *choise* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job.*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and *choise* out my words to reason with him? *Job.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To **CHOOSE.** *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knave abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab. *Shakespeare.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *choose* but prosper. *Bacon.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way,
For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

CHOUSER. *n. f.* [from *choise*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she;
Come closely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooser* be,

For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*.

Hammond's Pract. Catechism.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton.*

To **CHOP.** *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?
—*Chop* off his head, man. *Shakespeare.*

Within these three days his head is to be *chop* off. *Shakespeare.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly; with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping* up your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopp'd* up. *L'Estrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are *chopp'd* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chop* hands had milked. *Shakespeare.*

To **CHOP.** *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected

ed motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with upon.

To **CHOP.** *v. a.* [*cepan*, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses,
To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigns *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The wary with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to turn one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declar'd his sentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange.*

CHOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See **CHIP**.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton. Old Crows condemn all persons to be fops, That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cook.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

CHOPIN. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure.

CHOPPING. *participle adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to signify *lusty*, from *cap*, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. f.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The strait smooth elms are good for axletrees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHOPPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare.*

CHOPS. *n. f.* Without a singular. [corrupted probably from **CHAPS**, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
'Till he unfeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a smith's vice.

CHORAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton.*

Choral symphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* seraphs sung the second day. *Ambrose.*

CHORD. *n. f.* [*chorde*, Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *c* is retained.]

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and *chords*, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and purf'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To **CHORD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot music raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the *chord*ed shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE. *n. f.* [from *chorde*, Lat.] A contraction of the frenum.

CHORION. *n. f.* [*χωρίον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER. *n. f.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals; usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whistles, with hollow throats,
The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

The new-born phoenix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the ærial *choristers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [from *χωρη*, a region, and *γραφω*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographica*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its objects than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS. *n. f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise so just let every voice be join'd.
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shakespeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. [the preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, from *To choose*.]

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be *chose* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*
CHOSEN. [the participle passive, from *To choose*.]

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shakspeare.*

CHOUGH. *n. f.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird
which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a
jackdaw, but bigger. *Hammer.*

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance
with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*.
Bacon's Natural History.

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws; and such republic birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. f.* [commonly pronounced and writ-
ten *choul*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side
of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a
bag or fachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is
much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it
from the French *gossier*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to
wheel; and from the Teutonic *kosen*, to prate.
It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, with-
out etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.
Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryd.*
From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*
2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by
fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And fows of fucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*
A CHOUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. This word
is derived by *Henslow* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a mes-
senger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is lit-
tle better than a fool.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.
A foolish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*
2. A trick or sham.

TO CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like
a froward child. *Philips.*

CHRISM. *n. f.* [*χρῖσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent;
or unction; it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.
One act never to be repeated, is not the thing
that Christ's eternal priesthood denoted, especially
by his unction or *chrism*, refers to.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.
CHRISOM. *n. f.* [See CHRISM.] A child that
dies within a month after its birth. So called from
the *chrisom-cloth*, a cloth anointed with holy un-
guent; which the children anciently wore till they
were chrism'd.

When the convulsions were but few, the num-
ber of *chrisoms* and infants were greater.

Grant's Bills of Mortality.
TO CHRIS'TEN. *v. a.* [*chrisman*, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by
water.

2. To name; to denominate.
Where such evils as these reign, *chrissen* the
thing what you will, it can be no better than a
mock millenium. *Burnet.*

CHRIS'TENDOM. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The
collective body of christianity; the regions of
which the inhabitants profess the christian re-
ligion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Christendom*
most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better soldier, none
That *Christendom* gives out. *Shakspeare.*

His computation is universally received over all
Christendom. *Holder on Time.*

CHRIS'TENING. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The ce-
remony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned
at Westminster, about two years after the mar-
riage; like an old *chrissening*, that had staid long
for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes, why the account of
chrissenings hath been neglected more than that
of burials. *Grant.*

The day of the *chrissening* being come, the house
was filled with gossips. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHRISTIAN. *n. f.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A pro-
fessor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the
holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion
in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN. *adj.* Professing the religion of
Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. f.* The name given at
the font, distinct from the Gentilitious name, or
surname.

CHRISTIANISM. *n. f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.
2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. *n. f.* [*christientè*, Fr.] The re-
ligion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married,
both infidels, if either party be converted into
christianity, this should not make separation.

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice
of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *chris-
tianity*. *Hooker.*

TO CHRIS'TIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To
make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is
now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRIS'TIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a
christian; as becomes one who professes the holy
religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS. *n. f.* [from *Christ* and *mas*.]
The day on which the nativity of our blessed Sa-
viour is celebrated, by the particular service of
the church.

A CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. f.* [from *christmas* and
box.] A box in which little presents are collected
at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they
bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.

Guy's Trivia.
CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. f.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. f.* [So called, as *Skinner*
fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to
a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five
leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower cup,
which is divided into several segments, rises the
pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bon-
net, having a shell almost globular, which is di-
vided into three cells, in each of which is con-
tained a roundish seed. This is by many persons
supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's
crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

CHROMATICK. *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting,
which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring.

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient
music, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in
such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner.

Arbutnot and Pope.
CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [from *χρῶμα*, time.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropfies,
astmas, and the like.

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long du-
ration: as, quartane agues, scurvy, wherein we
defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert
the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chro-
nical* distemper.

CHRONICLE. *n. f.* [*chronique*, Fr. from *χρῶμα*,
time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of
time.

No more yet of this;
For tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast.

2. A history. *Shakspeare.*

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chro-
nicles*, which are most fabulous and forged.

Spenser on Ireland.
If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*.

Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be

The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakspeare.*
I gave up to historians the generals and heroes
which crowd their annals, together with those
which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*.

Dryden.
TO CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle*
times than to search into reformation of abuses in
that realm. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakspeare.*

Love is your master; for he matters you;
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wife.

Shakspeare.
I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two
days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in
woeful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRONICLER. *n. f.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events
in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the me-
mory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish
chroniclers. *Spenser.*

This custom was held by the Druids and bards
of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the
Irish *chroniclers*, called rimers.

Raleigh's History of the World.
CHRONOGRAM. *n. f.* [*χρῶμα*, time, and *γράφω*,
to write.] An inscription including the date of any
action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria lausque Deo, *facLorVM* in *facV* la funto.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not
only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough
to reach above a thousand years further, until the
year 2867. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMATIC. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.]
Belonging to a chronogram. See the last
example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *chronogram*.]
A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where as you
praise a man in England for being an excellent
philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to
be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

CHRONOLOGER. *n. f.* [*χρῶμα*, time, and *λόγος*,
doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science
of computing past time, or of ranging past events
according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most
great epochs. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Re-
lating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of
some times and things past, without confining my-
self to the exactness of years.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.]
In a chronological manner; according to the laws
or rules of chronology; according to the exact se-
ries of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. f.* [See CHRONOLOGER.]
One that studies or explains time; one that ranges
past events according to the order of time; a chro-
nologer.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of
the Rabin that the world should last but six thou-
sand years, has been long disproved.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
All that learned noise and dust of the *chronolo-
gist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*χρῶμα*, time, and *λόγος*,
Vol. I. N^o. 8. N a doc-

doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages.

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian.

CHRONOMETER. *n. f.* [*χρῶν*, and *μετρον*.] An instrument for the exact measurement of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds.

CHRY'SALIS. *n. f.* [from *χρῶς*, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphs of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. f.* [*χρῶς*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*.
I'd not have fold her for.

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle moist, or *chrysolite*.

CHRY'SOPRASUS. *n. f.* [*χρῶς*, gold, and *πράσινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryso-prasus*.

CHUB. *n. f.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat.

CHUBBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a *chub*.

To **CHUCK.** *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To **CHUCK.** *v. a.*
1. To call as a hen calls her young.
Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall.

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations.

CHUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them.

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise.—What promise, *chuck*?

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. f.* [*chuck* and *farting*.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farting*, *shuffle-cap*, and all-fours.

To **CHUCKLE.** *v. n.* [*schackeln*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well.

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She *chuck'd* when a bawd was carted.

To **CHUCKLE.** *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]
1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I

am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together.

2. To cackle; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you.

CHUFFET. *n. f.* [probably from *To chuff*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for *chuffs*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk.

CHUFF. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *chuff*, Welch, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here.

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last.

CHUFFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surly; stomachfully.

John answered *chuffily*.

CHUFFINESS. *n. f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; furliness.

CHUFFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; furly; fat.

CHUM. *n. f.* [*chem*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another.

CHURCH. *n. f.* [ance, Sax. *kyrca*.]
1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholic church.

The *church*, being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of prebys; and in some places it is the pope and a general council.

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the name or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*.

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house.

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight Against the *churches*.

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To **CHURCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-AL. *n. f.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the most part is used in publick prayer.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged.

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place.

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious.

CHURCHMAN. *n. f.* [*church* and *man*.]
1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself.

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*.

Patience in want, and poverty of mind, These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,

And living taught, and dying left behind.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. f.* [See *WARDEN*.] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish.

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Our *church-wardens* Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings.

CHURCHYARD. *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure.

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will.

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd; Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*.

CHURL. *n. f.* [*ceopl*, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he faith is the life of a peasant or *churl*.

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw All the pow'r this charm doth owe.

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars.

2. A rude, furly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood.

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end! O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop To help me after!

CHURLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.]
1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,
Those at her father's *churlish* feet the tender'd.

Shakespeare.

The interruption of their *churlish* drums
Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand
To parly, or to fight.

Shakespeare.

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's
consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd
never marry his daughter to a brute.

L'Estrange.

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts,
Preferr'd to sleeping on her breasts.

Waller.

2. Selfish; avaritious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.

1 Samuel.

This sullen *churlish* thief

Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef.

King.

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; un-
manageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the
metal will be hard and *churlish*.

Bacon's Natural History.

The Cornish were become, like metal, often
fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner
break than bow.

Bacon's Henry VII.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churl-*
ish blue clay.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknot

This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war? *Shakesp.*
Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome,
as they found they should consume themselves in
an endless war.

Bacon.

Spreads a path clear as the day,

Where no *churlish* rub lays nay.

Craheav.

CHURLISHLY. adv. [from *churlish*.] Rudely;
brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *chur-*
lishly put over the son for a reward of the service
of his fire.

Howel.

CHURLISHNESS. n. f. [from *churlish*; cyp-
rene, Sax.] Brutality; ruggedness of man-
ner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courte-
ous woman

Ecclef. xlii. 14.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest
man suffers in this world.

L'Estrange.

CHURME. n. f. [more properly *chirm*, from
the Saxon cypme, a clamour or noise; as to *chirre*
is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme*
of a thousand taunts and reproaches.

Bacon.

ACHURN. n. f. [properly *chern* from kern,
Dutch, cepene, Sax.] The vessel in which the
butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagula-
ted and separated from the serous parts of the
milk.

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.

Gay's Pastorals.

To *CHURN*. v. a. [kernen, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent
motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but

Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,

Cried Oh.

Shakespeare.

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground.

Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth, the foaming venom rose.

Addison.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our
aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices,
and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning*
them together.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.

Proverbs.

You may try the force of imagination, upon
staying the coming of butter after the *churning*.

Bacon's Natural History.

CHURRWORM. n. f. [from cypnan, Sax.] An
insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fan-
cricket.

Skinner. Philips.

To *CHUSE*. See To *CHOOSE*.

CHYLACEOUS. adj. [from *chyle*.] Belonging to
chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fer-

mented the *chylaceous* mafs, it has the state of
drink, not ripened by fermentation.

Floyer on the Humours.

CHYLE. n. f. [*χυλός*.] The white juice for-
med in the stomach by digestion of the aliment,
and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd mafs to milky *chyle* converts.

Blackmore.

The *chyle* cannot pass through the smallest ves-
sels.

Arbutnot.

CHYLIFICATION. n. f. [from *chyle*.] The act
or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chyl-*
ification, stops perspiration.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CHYLIFACTIVE. adj. [from *chylus* and *facio*, to
make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOETICK. adj. [*χυλός*, and *ποιέω*.] Hav-
ing the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoietick* organs,
more or less chyle may be extracted from the
same food.

Arbutnot.

CHYLOUS. adj. [from *chyle*.] Consisting of
chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already
prepared.

Arbutnot.

CHYMICAL. } adj. [*chymicus*, Lat.]

CHYMICK. }
1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.

Dryden.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according
to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical
preparations.

Watts.

2. Relating to chymistry.

Method already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold.

Dryden.

With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs.

Pope.

CHYMIC. n. f. A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancients observing in that material a kind
of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into
nobler use: an art now utterly lost, or perchance
kept up by a few *chymists*.

Wotton.

CHYMICALLY. adv. [from *chymical*.] In a
chymical manner.

CHYMIST. n. f. [See *CHYMISTRY*.] A pro-
fessor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest.

Pope's Essay on Man.

CHYMISTRY. n. f. [derived by some from
χυμός, juice, or *χρῶμα*, to melt; by others from
an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to
the supposed etymology, it is written with y
or c.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in
vessels, or capable of being contained therein,
are so changed, by means of certain instruments,
and principally fire, that their several powers and
virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to
philosophy, or medicine.

Boerhaave.

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force:
no chymist can make milk or blood of grass.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CIBARIUS. adj. [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.]
Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. n. f. [*ciboul*, Fr.] A small sort of
onion used in salads. This word is common in
the Scotch dialect; but the l is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate
onions.

Mart.

CICATRICE. } n. f. [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

CICATRIX. }
1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem
of war, here on his finister cheek.

Shakespeare.

2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shake-*
peare less properly.

Lean but upon a rush

The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moment keeps.

Shakespeare.

CICATRISANT. n. f. [from *cicatrice*.] An ap-
plication that induces a *cicatrice*.

CICATRISIVE. adj. [from *cicatrice*.] Having
the qualities proper to induce a *cicatrice*.

CICATRIZATION. n. f. [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is
looked upon to be for the most part incurable,
because of the motion and coughing of the lungs,
tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglu-
tination and *cicatrization* of the vein.

Harvey.

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of
matter, is called digestion; the second, or the
filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last or
skinning over, *cicatrization*.

Sherr's Surgery.

To *CICATRIZE*. v. a. [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ul-
cers, as heal and skin them over.

Quincy.

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it
with a smooth *cicatrix*.

Wijeman on Tumors.

CICELY. n. f. [*myrrhis*.] A sort of herb.

CICHOACEOUS. adj. [from *cichorium*, Lat.]
Having the qualities of succory.

Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid
diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous*
plants.

Floyer.

CICHLID-PEASE. n. f. [*cicor*.] A plant.

To *CICURATE*. v. a. [*cicare*, Lat.] To tame;
to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and
tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their
natures; yet are so refracted, *cicuated*, and sub-
dued, as not to make good their destructive ma-
lignities.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CICURATION. n. f. [from *cicurate*.] The act
of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestic and manfute
birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration*
or institution; but in the wild.

Ray on the Creation.

CIDER. n. f. [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *sidra*,
Lat. *cidra*, *שכר*.]

1. All kinds of strong liquors, except wine.
This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquors made of the juice of fruits pressed.
We had also drink, wholesome and good wine
of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of
that country; a wonderful pleasing and refresh-
ing drink.

Bacon.

3. The juice of apples expressed and ferment-
ed. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this

Wide universe Silurian *cider* born,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine.

Philips.

CIDERIST. n. f. [from *cider*.] A maker of *cider*.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best
fruit, and ordered them after the best manner
they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved
pale, sharp, and ill tasted.

Mortimer.

CIDERKIN. n. f. [from *cider*.]

A low word used for the liquor made of the
musk or grois matter of apples, after the *cider* is
pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled
water added to it; the whole infusing for above
forty eight hours.

Philips's World of Words.

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and sup-
plies the place of small beer.

Mortimer.

CIELING. n. f. See *CEILING*.

CIERGE. n. f. [Fr.] A candle carried in pro-
cessions.

CILIARY. adj. [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the
eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments,
observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunics of
the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the con-
traction, to alter the figure of the eye.

Ray on the Creation.

CILICIOUS. adj. [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth,
Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of
some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cili-*
cious or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity
of his life.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CIMARR. See *SIMAR*.

CIMELIARCH. n. f. [from *καμυλάρχης*.] The
chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of
value belonging to a church; a church-warden.

D'A.

CYMETER. *n. f.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *cimeter*, Turkish. *Blount's Portuguese Dictionary.*] A sort of sword used by the Turks; short; heavy; and recurved, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *fimitar*, and *scymeter*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,
That slew the foppy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solymán. *Shaksp.*
Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymeters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dry.*
CINCTURE. *n. f.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]
1. Something worn round the body.
Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest. *Shaksp.*
Columbus found th' American, so girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild.

He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast.

2. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture*
of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top
and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating
the shaft at one end from the base, at the other
from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation
of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen
and preserve the primitive wood-columns. *Cham.*

CINDER. *n. f.* [*cindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Lat.]
1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being
reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to cinders burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds! *Shaksp.*
There is in smiths cinders, by some adhesion of
iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical opera-
tion. *Brown.*

So snow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly.

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon the cinder drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*
CINDER-WENCH. *n. f.* [*cinder* and *woman*.] A
CINDER-WOMAN. *f.* woman whose trade is to
take in heaps of ashes for cinders.
'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out's the cinder-woman's trade.

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths,
and yet went abroad like a cinder-wench.

In the black form of cinder-wench she came,
When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame.

CINERATION. *n. f.* [from *cineres*, Lat.]
The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A
term of chymistry.

CINERITIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having
the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineri-
tious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all
parts of the body. *Cheyne.*

CINERULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full
of ashes. *Dici.*

CINGLE. *n. f.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth
for a horse. *Difi.*

CINNABAR. *n. f.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is
native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is cal-
led vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is
drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and
partly of a sulphureous matter.

The particles of mercury uniting with the par-
ticles of sulphur, compose cinnabar. *Newton's Opt.*
CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sul-
phur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *n. f.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fra-
grant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.
Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to
substance and colour. The fruit resembles an
acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste

of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields
an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes
as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which
is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the
ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast.

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling the bark,
first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or
white wine. *Dryden's Fables.*

CINQUE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A Five. It is used in
games alone; but it is often compounded with
other words. *Chambers.*

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind
of five leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind
of grave dance.

Woing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch
jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first suit
hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantas-
tical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a
measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes
repentance, and, with his bad legs falls into the
cinque-pace faster and faster, 'till he sinks into his
grave. *Shaksp.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]
Those havens that lie towards France, and
therefore have been thought by our kings to be
such as ought most vigilantly to be observed
against invasion. In which respect, the places
where they are, have a special governor or keeper,
called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque
ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a
particular jurisdiction, their warden having the
authority of an admiral among them, and sending
out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are
Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea,
Rumney, and Hithe; some of which, as the
number exceeds five, must either be added to the
first institution by some later grant, or accounted
as appendants to some of the rest. *Corwel.*

They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*. *Shaksp.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole, *cinque spotted*, like the crimson drops
I th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shaksp.*

CION. *n. f.* [*cion*, or *scion*, French.]
1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions,
our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I
take this that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*.

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in
his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his
own royal stem. *Howel.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the stock; and the stock
is but passive, and giveth aliment, but no motion
to the graft. *Bacon.*

CIPHER. *n. f.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*,
low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some
number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for
nothing itself, increases the value of the other
figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shaksp.*

If the people be somewhat in the election, you
cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation
or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for
real sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually
on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the
throne,

Arms and the man in golden *ciphers* shone. *Pope.*

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
Deep on the new-thorn vagrant's heaving side,
To stamp the master's *cipher*, ready stand. *Thomson.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be
written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing
the form of creatures. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or
the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleased to command me to stay at Lon-
don, to send and receive all his letters; and I was
furnished with several *ciphers*, in order to it.

To **CIPHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prac-
tise arithmetic.

You have been bred to business; you can *cipher*:
I wonder you never used your pen and ink.

To **CIPHER.** *v. a.* To write in occult charac-
ters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes: his
notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

To **CIRCINATE.** *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make
a circle; to compass round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINATION. *n. f.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An or-
bicular motion; a turning round; a measuring
with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CIRCLE. *n. f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun,
having all its parts equidistant from a common
centre.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*,
in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one
another in our minds, is not perceived to move;
but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that
matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in
motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I understand not here a perfect geo-
metrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whose length
is equal to its breadth; and which as to sense
may seem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a deeper still
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To clothe the face of things. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth.

4. Compass; inclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shaksp.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal per-
son.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king.

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beau-
ties that are disposed among the boxes. *Addison.*

Ever since that time, Lifander visits in every
circle. *Taylor.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetu-
ally repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which
have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit
and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one
another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but
in succulent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which
the foregoing proposition is proved by the follow-
ing, and the following proposition inferred from
the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and
again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy
body descends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teach-
eth nothing. *Glanville's Sceptic.*

The fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the
premisses in a syllogism is questioned and opposed,
and we intend to prove it by the conclusion.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

10. *Circles*

70. CIRCLES of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*
To CIRCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets circle other suns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To inclose, to furround.

What stern ungente hands

Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose circling shadows kings have sought to sleep
in? *Shakespeare.*

While these fond arms, thus circling you, may
prove
More heavy chains than those of hopelefs love. *Prior.*

Unseen, he glided through the joyous crowd,
With darkness circled, and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

3. To CIRCLE in. To confine; to keep together.
We term those things dry which have a confidence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circle them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CIRCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quivering laugh, and rural jests refunds. *Philips.*

Now the circling years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCLED. *adj.* [from circle.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb. *Shaksp.*
CIRCLET. *n. f.* [from circle.] A circle; an orb; properly a little circle.

Then take repast, 'till Hesperus display'd
His golden circlet in the western shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCLING. *participial adj.* [from To circle.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the circling canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CIRCUIT. *n. f.* [from circuit, Fr. circuitus, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.
There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.
He led me up.
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain
A circuit wide inclos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.
He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of circuit. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in circuit. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.
And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakespeare.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.
The circuits, in former times, went both round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.
7. Long deduction of reason.
Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' letices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT of Action. [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. *Cowel.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick circulating. *Philips.*

CIRCULATE. *v. n. f.* [from circuit.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow circulate the fun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCULATION. *n. f.* [circutio, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate circulations of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CIRCULAR. *adj.* [circularis, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. The frame thereof seem'd partly circular, And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*

He first inclos'd for lifts a level ground;
The form was circular. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, compos'd of huge moles running round it, in a kind of circular figure. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.
From whence th' innumerable race of things,
By circular successive order springs. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.
Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself, used of a paregism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too circular, to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. CIRCULAR Letter. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. CIRCULAR Lines. Such strait lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants on the plain scale and sector.

7. CIRCULAR Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. *n. f.* [from circular.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity. *Brown.*

CIRCULARLY. *adv.* [from circular.]

1. In form of a circle.
The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre, or of the several elements cast circularly about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.
Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow, Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*

Every body moved circularly about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. n.* [from circulus.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, must circulate. *Denham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe circulates without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.
As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among

the party, and circulate through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was circulated at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULATION. *n. f.* [from circulate.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the circulation of the blood, unknown 'till the last age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always returns to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou feest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries. *King Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature permits this continual circulation of human things. *Swift on Modern Education.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle faith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual circulation before-mentioned. *Hooker.*

CIRCULATORY. *n. f.* [from circulate.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY. *adj.* [from circulate.] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR Letters.

CIRCUMAMBENCY. *adj. n. f.* [from circumambient.] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth, or the circumambency which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMAMBIENT. *adj.* [circum and ambio, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing.

The circumambient coldness towards the sides of the vessel like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMAMBULATE. *v. n.* [from circum and ambulo, Lat.] To walk round about. *Diſ.*

To CIRCUMCISE. *v. a.* [circumcideo, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to circumcise the child. *Luke.*
One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the circumcised. *Swift's Examiner.*

CIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* [from circumcise.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDUCE. *v. a.* [circumduco, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and circumducted by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDUCTION. *n. f.* [from circumduco.]

1. Nullification; cancellation.
The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a circumduction requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.
By long circumduction perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. f.* [circumferentia, Lat.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.
Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just circumference, O world! *Milton.*
Because the hero is the centre of the main action. *all*

all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved roundly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

So was his will

Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The hubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seem'd red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast: the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To *CIRCUMFERENCE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *n. f.* [from *circumfero*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holler.*

CIRCUMFLUENCE, *n. f.* [from *circumfluent*.]
An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMPLUENT, *adj.* [from *circumfluit*, Lat.]
Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,

Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A duteous people, and industrious ile. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS, *adj.* [from *circumfluit*, Lat.]
Environing with waters.

He the world

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Laertes' son girt with *circumfluous* tides.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, *adj.* [from *circumforans*, Lat.]
Wandering from house to house. As a *circumforaneous* sifter; one that plays at doors.

To *CIRCUMFUSE*, *v. a.* [from *circumfundit*, Lat.]
To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused*, is enough for the perception, *Bacon's Natural History.*

His army *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*

Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*

This nymph the God Cephissus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*, *Addison's Ovid.*

CIRCUMFUSILE, [from *circumfundit*, Lat.] That which may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCUMFUSION, *n. f.* [from *circumfundit*.]
The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To *CIRCUMGYRATE*, *v. a.* [from *circum and gyros*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the clouds of the body be congeries or various sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRATION, *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate*.]
The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Glebe.*

CIRCUMJACENT, *adj.* [from *circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMJITION, *n. f.* [from *circumjacio*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *n. f.* [from *circumloquitur*, Latin.] The act of binding round.

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *n. f.* [from *circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocution*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billinggate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMURED, *adj.* [from *circum and murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with bricks. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, *adj.* [from *circumnavigare*.]
That which may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terra-queous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To *CIRCUMNAVIGATE*, *v. a.* [from *circum and navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, *n. f.* [from *circumnavigatio*.]
The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, *n. f.* One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, *n. f.* [from *circumplio*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, *adj.* [from *circum and polar*.]
Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the Northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSITION, *n. f.* [from *circum and positio*.]
The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

CIRCUMRASTION, *n. f.* [from *circum and ratio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTATION, *n. f.* [from *circum and rota*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. *Circumvolution*; *circumgyration*.

2. The state of being whirled round.

To *CIRCUMSCRIBE*, *v. a.* [from *circum and scribo*, Latin.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscrib'd* with his sword,
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he was the head. *Shakespeare.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme. *Dryd.*

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, *n. f.* [from *circumscribo*, Lat.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unboused free condition,
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, *adj.* [from *circumscribo*.]
Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPECT, *adj.* [from *circumspectum*, Lat.]

Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with confid'rate eyes;
High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shakespeare.*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and flow,
but at the same time discountenanced and discontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION, *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.]
Watchfulness on every side; cautious; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with *circumspection*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, *adj.* [from *circumspicio*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wife,
All fly flow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, *adv.* [from *circumspectivus*.]
Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, *adv.* [from *circumspect*.]
With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and *circumspectly*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, *n. f.* [from *circumspect*.]
Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Watson.*

CIRCUMSTANCE, *n. f.* [from *circumstantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place and persons. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,
By *circumstance* but to acquit myself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the foul thro' all things
fees: *Sense, circumstance; she doth the substance view.* *Davies.*

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clayton.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Condi-

CIR

g. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumstances*.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Ben'ey.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations.

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rarities or use, not nature, value brings,
And such as they are *circumstanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*
CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstanti*, Lat.] Surrounding; enviroing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Latin.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in. *Shakespeare.*

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantial*, before one that differs from it in the essentials; *Addis. Freeholder.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.
Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,

By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.
He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own. *Prior's Dedication.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *circumstantial*.] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. Accordingly to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville's Scaphs.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superiour, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallus*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvallus*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watt.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricados, reared up by sea and land. *Hovel.*

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. f.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he reſteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*. *Dryden.*

CIRCUMVENTION. *n. f.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtilty of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom. *South.*

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If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state, that could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome had *circumvention*. *Shakespeare.*

To CIRCUMVECT. *v. a.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this bale the earth did fl' firmly found, And mad' it the deep to *circumvect* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLATION. *n. f.* [from *circumvol*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLV. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Latin.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical. *Glanville's Scaphs.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wilkins.*

CIRCUS. *n. f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open space

CIRQUE. *f.* or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *circus* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stilling fleet.*

See the *circus* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods; Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST. *n. f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case; a tegument; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

CISTED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN. *n. f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind,
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scald' in kes. *Shakespeare.*

But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

CIT. *n. f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense. A pert low townsmen; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things,

The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and so forth. *Pope.*

CITADEL. *n. f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murders of liberty. *Sidney.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryden.*

CITAL. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakespeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. *n. f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confuse them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemic to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CITATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them; but appear'd not. *Shakespeare.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakespeare.*

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hooker.*

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden.*

CITER. *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform as of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITESS. *n. f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden*.

Cits and *citeesses* raise a joyfull strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CITHERN. *n. f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

CIT

CITUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with Rockrose.

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CITHERN. *n. f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with fongs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *Mac.*

CITIZEN. *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh's History.*

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakespeare.*]
Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakespeare.*

CITRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, [*papilio major*, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grev.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker confidence, the saltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CITRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CITRON-TREE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Latin.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy, fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. *Miller.*

May the sun

With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. f.* *Aqua vitæ*, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-water* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CITRUL. *n. f.* The flame with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. *n. f.* [*cite*, French, *ciuitas*, Latin.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many, this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowell.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? —
— True, the people are the *city*. *Shakespeare.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye. *Shakespeare.*

CITY. *adj.*
1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakespeare.*

He, I accuse,

The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

'Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakespeare.*

CIVET. *n. f.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *cat*.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a

kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CIVICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CIVIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker.*

Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Spratt.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Roscom.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war, God, of his mercy defend us,
as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural; as a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well-bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shakespeare.*

He was *civil* and well-natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden's Despreux.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung? *Prior.*

11. Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.

Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.]

No woman had it but a *civil* doctor. *Shakespeare.*

CIVILIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called *civilians*; because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISATION. *n. f.* [from *civil*.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harri.*

CIVILITY. *n. f.* [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Danham's Poems.*

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress;
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st to empty? *Shakespeare.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness, command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

To *CIVILIZE.* *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus *civilize*
Mankind, and gave the world their deities. *Danham.*

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris, or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbutnot.*

CIVILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers*! — the disturbers, say; —
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! *Phillips's Britain.*

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker.*

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Arbiff.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyrn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *icis*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmopol.*

CLACK. *n. f.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noise.]

7. Any thing that makes a lasting and important noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting clack,
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my clack will lie. *Prior.*
2. The CLACK of a Mill. A bell that rings
when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the clack how juttily it will found. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. *v. a.* As to clack wool, is to cut off
the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less,
and to yield the less custom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is
now referred to *clad*, seems originally to have
belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleiden*,
Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

He hath clad himself with a new garment, *1 Kings.*

Beyond

The flow'ry dale of Sibma, clad with vine. *Milton.*

Their prayers clad

With incense, where the golden altar fum'd

By their great intercessor. *Milton.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is clad

In flesh and blood. *Walker.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;

For her the ground is clad in cheerful green. *Dryd.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently clad. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [clamer, French.] To de-
mand of right; to require authoritatively; not to
beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedi-
ence, no body can claim that obedience but he that
can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom
any one claims, came by his authority, before we
can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to claim,

If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,

May then make all the claim that Arthur did. *Shakespeare.*

Forforn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy claim. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse
the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no
immediate claim upon him, rather than to another,
who hath already revived several claims upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the
hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign
over them all, or else every father of a family had
been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to
royalty as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession
of another, or at the least out of his own: as claim
by charter, claim by descent. *Cowel.*

4. The phrases are commonly to make claim, or
to lay claim.

The king of Prussia lays in his claim for Neuf-
Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any
man, primogeniture can lay no claim to it, unless
God ordained. *Locke.*

CLAIMABLE. *adj.* [from claim.] That which
may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT. *n. f.* [from claim.] He that de-
mands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER. *n. f.* [from claim.] He that makes

a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly
with-held from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. f.* See CLARE OBSCURE.

To CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from
climb; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with diffi-
culty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shakespeare.*

The men there do not without some difficulty
clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with
them. *Ray.*

They were forced to clamber over so many rocks,
and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices,
that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *clann*
from *clæman*, Sax. to glew together.] To clog
with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and
there they cloyed and clammed themselves, 'till
there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The sprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the
birds clammed and taken. *L'Estrange.*

CLAMMINESS. *n. f.* [from clammy.] Viscosity;
viscidness; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the clamminess of the
glew. *Moxon.*

CLAMMY. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; gluti-
nous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies clammy and cleaving, have an appetite, at
once, to follow another body, and to hold to
themselves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve mo-
tion: the former is of such a clammy consistence,
it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweats, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

Joyful thou'lt see

The clammy surface all o'erstrown with tribes

Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous clammy vapour that arises
from the stem of grapes, when they lie mashed to-
gether in the vat, which puts out a light when
dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, clammy sweats,
paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are
signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CLAMOROUS. *adj.* [from clamour.] Vociferous;
noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urg-
ing these ceremonies, none are so clamorous as
Papists, and they whom Papists suborn. *Hooker.*

He kiss'd her lips

With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting

All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

At my birth

The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds

Were strangely clam'rous in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*

With the clam'rous report of war,

Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakespeare.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,

In one more various animal combin'd,

And fram'd the clam'rous race of busy human

kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, in-
fract the ignorant, and inflame the clamorous. *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *n. f.* [clamor, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamations; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,

Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,

I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their cla-
mours for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid

Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;

And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,

With idle clamours of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of in-
animate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous clamours cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vocife-
rate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakespeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tri-
bunitious manner; for that is to clamour counfels,
not to inform them. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. In Shakespeare it seems to mean actively, to
stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*

CLAMP. *n. f.* [clamp, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an ad-
dition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a clamp of brick of sixteen thousand,
they allow seven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Husb.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain
to the end of another piece of board cros the
grain, the first board is clamped. Thus the ends of
tables are commonly clamped to preserve them
from warping. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CLAN. *n. f.* [probably of Scottish original;
klaan, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag

Of each his faction, in their several clans,

Swarm populous, unnumbered. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and
Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal
descents and clans as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of con-
tempt.

Partridge and the rest of his clan may hoot me
for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

CLANGULAR. *adj.* [clancularius, Latin.] Clan-
destine; secret; private; concealed; obscure;
hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and
not by any secret reserved affection give them clau-
sular aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDESTINE. *adj.* [clandestinus, Lat.] Se-
cret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults
beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDESTINELY. *adv.* [from clandestine.] Se-
cretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers clandestinely
spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the
original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. f.* [clangor, Lat.] A sharp, shrill
noise.

With such a horrid clang

As on mount Sinai rang,

While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out

brake. *Milton.*

An island, salt and bare,

The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews clang. *Milton.*

What clangs were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war! *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets clang, and solemn found
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [clangor, Lat.] To clatter; to
make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets

clang? *Shakespeare.*

The Libyans clad in armour, lead

The dance; and clanging swords and shields they

beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a
noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous

Their mystick dance, and clang'd their founding

arms;

Industrious with the warlike din to quell

Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

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CLANGOUR. *n. f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,
Like to a dismal clangour heard from far!
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakespeare.*
With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's clangour pierce the sky. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.
We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and clangous throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. f.* [from *clung*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious clank of marrow-bone and clever. *Spectator.*

TO CLAP. *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clap to their gates. *Shakespeare.*

Men shall clap their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, clapping his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden.*

He crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory sings,
And round him the pleas'd audience clap their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and clap to the door,
To avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreathes the royal virgin drest
His bending horns, and kindly claps his breast. *Addison.*

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door,
Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope.*
2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Caveau.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: clap on more sails; pursue. *Shakespeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and clap close about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we clap him, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Razor-makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

The man clapt his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,
He clapp'd his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave some space empty for the air,
then clip your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he clapped spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them. *Locke.*

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a system of features as ever was clapped together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison's Spectator.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And clap your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches. *Shakespeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling foldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging, or in a drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have clapped him into bedlam, and have begged his life. *Spectator.*

Have you observ'd a fitting hare,
Lift'ning and fearful of the storm?

Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear? *Prior.*
We will take our remedy at law, and clap an action upon you for old debts.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient had been clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wifeman.*

Let men and manners every dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are clapt? *King.*

6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To clap this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakespeare.*

Was ever match clapt up so suddenly? *Shakespeare.*

A peace may be clapt up with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howell's Voc. Forest.*

7. To CLAP up. To imprison with little formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince clapt him up as his inveigler. *Sandys.*

TO CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then clapt behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me clapt. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song—
—Shall we clap into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em clap. *Shakespeare.*

CLAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a clap as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the fourth-sea should pay half their debts at one clap. *Swift's Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible claps of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The clap is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected claps or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune. Obsolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapin*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a clap to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER. *n. f.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a clapper as found as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and the much resembled an overturned bell without a clapper. *Addison.*

3. The CLAPPER of a Mill. A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

TO CLAPPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold.

They are clapperclawing one another, I'll look on. *Shakespeare.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing, And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX. *n. f.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the clare-obscure,
With various light your eyes allure;

A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;

Yet, from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your fight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLARET. *n. f.* [*charet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into claret. *Boyle.*

The claret smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomson.*

CLARICORD. *n. f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Lat.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, and wort; to know the means of accelerating clarification, we must know the causes of clarification. *Bacon.*

TO CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries clarify their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would clarify; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason; it met the dictates of a clarified understanding half way. *South.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to clarify his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*

TO CLARIFY. *v. n.* To clear up, to grow bright.

Whoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the discoursing with another; he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLARION. *n. f.* [*clarin*, Spanish, from *clarus*, loud, Latin.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after, to his palace, he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with clarions sweet;

And all the way the joyous people sings. *Spenser.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike found
Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud carion labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITY. *n. f.* [*clarté*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant clarity invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CLARTY.

CLARY. *n. f.* [*herminum*, Lat.] An herb. Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness: as in *clary* and burr.

Bacon's Natural History.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dut. to make a noise.] 1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound Of arms, we heard. *Denham.* Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices, between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyn.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose. Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms, And with a fullen sound and feeble cry, Half funk, and half pronounc'd the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.* 2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings, Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

A CLASP. *n. f.* [*chespe*, Dutch,]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent, And here the crabs in letter *clasp* are bent. *Addison.*

He took me aside, opening the *clasp* of the parchment cover. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter, Transported with no worse nor better guard, But with a knave of hire, a gondalier, To the gross *clasp* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures: which being but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasp'd*. *Hooker.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side, One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct The *clashing* ivy where to climb. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm With favour never *clasp'd*, but bred a dog. *Shakespeare.*

Thy suppliant

I beg and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He stoop'd below

The flying spear, and thunn'd the promis'd blow; Then creeping, *clasp'd* the heroes knees, and pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now he *clasp'd* her to his panting breast; Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices, Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints, In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shakespeare.*

CLASPER. *n. f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrils or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLASPENIFE. *n. f.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. f.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison.*

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CLASSICAL. *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around, And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CLASSICK. *n. f.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.* **CLASSIS**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Order; fort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLATTER. *v. n.* [clatzunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet, from afar, Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields, While their fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Kneller's History.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;

His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body found. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks re-found,

Helmets and broken lances spread the ground. *Graville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter Loft for lack of telling;

Now, fiker, I see thou do'st but *clatter*; Herm may come of melling. *Spenser.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Pity.*

To CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it found and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee, And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron, That thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to settle, You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.* A low word.

A CLATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note Seems bruited. *Shakespeare.*

Grow to be short, Throw by your *clatter*, And handle the matter. *Ben Jonson.*

O Rourk's jolly boys Ne'er dreamt of the matter, 'Till rous'd by the noise, And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter, In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLAVATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CLAUDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing, confining. *DiC.*

To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *DiC.*

CLAUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *claudicare*.] The act or habit of halting. *DiC.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *clavare*.] See **CLEAVE**.

CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chamber's.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbutnot.*

CLAVER. *n. f.* [*clapen pynt*, Sax.] This is now universally written *claver*, though not so properly. See **CLOVER**.

CLAVICLE. *n. f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *chevicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheels down her neck, towards the *chevicle*. *Wife's Surgey.*

CLAUSE. *n. f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop. *Hooker.*

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLAUSTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyster, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries. *O 2*

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ries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

CL'ASURE. *n. f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

A CLAW. *n. f.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embroe her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenser.*

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras.*
He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

TO CLAW. *v. a.* [*clapan*, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name. *Souib.*

3. To tear or scratch in general.

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*
They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaft. *Hudibras.*

4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakespeare.*

5. To flatter: an obsolete sense. See **CLAW-BACK.**

6. **TO CLAW OFF,** or *away.* To scold; to rail at. You thank the place where you found money; but the jade fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you should lose it. *L'Estrange.*

CL'AWBACK. *n. f.* [*from claw and back.*] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler. The pope's *clawbacks*. *Farwell.*

CL'AWED. *adj.* [*from claw.*] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CLAY. *n. f.* [*clai*, Welch; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch; not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. *Hill on Fossils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden.*

Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the brick may be more durable.

The fun, which softens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where manure is scarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [*In poetry.*] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*,
Over our spirits so much sway? *Donne.*

TO CLAY. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay and cold.*] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hollow'd ground. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. f.* [*clay and pit.*] A pit where *clay* is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay pit*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CLAYES. *n. f.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattle made with stakes interwove with osiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLAYEY. *adj.* [*from clay.*] Consisting of, abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Denham.*

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CLAYISH. *adj.* [*from clay.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddy, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLAYMARL. *n. f.* [*clay and marl.*] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, Welch; *clæne*, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the out-side of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *Matthew.*

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Psalms.*

Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Psalms.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yet thy waist is strait and *clean*,
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus.*

5. Dextrous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; completely. The sense is now little used.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being feated, and domestick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakespeare.*

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer *clean* contrary. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer, but they say Broome went before, and kindly swept the way. *Henley.*

TO CLEAN. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vigorous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLEANLILY. *adv.* [*from cleanly.*] In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *n. f.* [*from cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLEANLY. *adj.* [*from clean.*]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out

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of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That which makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glanville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

CLEANLY. *adv.* [*from clean.*] Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman should. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

CLEANNESS. *n. f.* [*from clean.*]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

He minded only the cleanness of his satyr, and the *cleanness* of his expressions. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

TO CLEANSE. *v. a.* [*clænryan*, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps digestion and excites appetite. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those things which Moses commanded. *Mark, i. 44.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found. *Addison on Italy.*

A CLEANSER. *n. f.* [*clænsepe*, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Arbutnot.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klar*, Dutch; *clarus*, Latin.]

1. Bright; transpicious; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*

2. Perspicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd *clearer* sight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A polish'd mirror shone not half so *clear*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which refunds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milt.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.
I will darken the earth in a clear day. *Amos.*
And the clear sun on his wide watery glass,
Gaz'd hot. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
6. Perspicuous; not obfure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a fyllogism. *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.
Remain'd to our almighty foe

Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.
The hemisphere of earth in clear'st ken,

Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are clear and manifest. *Hooker.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long.

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.
Mother of science, now I feel thy power

Within me clear, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways,

Of highest agents, deem'd however wise. *Milton.*
10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so clear in his great office.

Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours

Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee. *Shakespeare.*

Repentance to altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and clear.

Tho' the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly clear of it. *Locke.*

Statefman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear. *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a clear judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear. *Gay.*

13. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear gains, as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it.

I often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

14. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.

If he be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a clear way to the gods. *Shakespeare.*

A post boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way clear for him. *Addison.*

A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.

15. Out of debt.

16. Untangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves too slow of fail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship. *Shakespeare.*

It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings.

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly; plainly; articulately.

I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice. *Addison.*

Hark! the numbers soft and clear,
Gently steel upon the ear,
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless; with from.
I am clear from the blood of this woman. *Susan.*

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is clear from any in his own writings. *Dryden.*

19. Sometimes with of.
The air is clearer of grofs and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

21. Plainly; not obscurely.
Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

22. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.
He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it clear off. *L'Estrange.*

23. CLEAR. n. f. A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and clear'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North. *Dryden.*

A favourable dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To clear up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and clear the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with from before the thing.

Somerfet was much cleared by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Haywood.*

To clear the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and diffimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To clear herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will clear me from partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*

How! wouldst thou clear rebellion? *Addison.*

Before you pray, clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. To cleanse: with of, or from.
My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*

5. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins.*

This one mighty fum has clear'd the debt. *Dry.*

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison's Spect.*

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the clearing of that expence.

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To clear the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbutnot.*

7. To clarify; as, to clear liquours.

8. To gain without deduction.
He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.
Our common prints would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. To CLEAR a ship, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To CLEAR. v. n.

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.
So foul a sky clears not without a storm. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with up.

The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up. *Addison.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay 'till the weather clears up, for you are afraid there will be rain.

3. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distresses, or entanglements.

He that clears at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that clears by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLEARANCE. n. f. [from clear.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER. n. f. [from clear.] Brightner; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison.*

CLEARLY. adv. [from clear.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more clearly shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first clearly proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees clearer and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it clearly. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal clearly and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should clearly relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLEARNESS. n. f. [from clear.]

1. Translucency.

2. Plainness; evidentness.

3. Acuteness; discernment.

4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.

5. Without deduction or cost.

6. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

7. Without deduction or cost.

8. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

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CLE

1. Transparency; brightness.
It may be, percolation doth not only cause clear-
ness and splendour, but sweetness of flavour.

Bacon's Natural History.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magni-
tude, and refines to a greater clearness, only as the
breath within is more powerful, and the heat more
intense.

Bacon.

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the clear-
ness, lays a night of sorrow upon me.

Sidney.

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know
how to convey his thoughts to another with clear-
ness and perspicuity.

Addison's Spectator.

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they
used it, the former opinion spread abroad of their
good faith and clearness of dealing, made them al-
most invisible.

Bacon.

5. Freedom from imputation.

I require a clearness. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
CLEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* [clear and sight.] Perspi-
cuous; discerning; judicious.

Clear-sighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.

Denham.

To CLEARSTARCH, *v. a.* [from clear and starch.]
To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-
house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can
clearstarch his bands.

Addison.

To CLEAVE, *v. n. pret. I cleave.* [cleopan, Sax.
klēvan, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquours by adhesion, is ef-
fected when some cleaving body is mixed with the
liquours, whereby the grosser part sticks to that
cleaving body.

Bacon's Natural History.

Water, in small quantity, cleaveth to any thing
that is solid.

Bacon's Natural History.

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the
clouds cleave fast together.

Job.

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.

Dryden.

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their
mould,

Shakespeare.

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the Christians, accord-
ing to the pattern of the Jews, and made them
cleave the better.

Hooker.

The men of Judah cleave unto their king.

Samuel.

If you shall cleave to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you.

Shakespeare.

The people would revolt, if they saw any of
the French nation to cleave unto.

Knox's History of the Turks.

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or beget-
ting faith, his grace doth cleave to the one, and for-
sake the other.

Hooker.

To CLEAVE, *v. a. pret. I cleave, I cleave, I*
cleft; part. pass. cleaven, or cleft. [cleopan, Sax.
klēvan, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part
forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing cleave th' Assyrian flood.

Milton.

The fountains of it are said to have been cloven,
or burst open.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he cleft the night.

Dryden.

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she cleaves the skies.

Dryden.

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him
down,

And cleft the circle of his golden crown.

Dryden.

Or had the sun
Wrest'd to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had cleft the hill, the valley dry'd.

Blackmore.

CLE

Where whole brigades one champion's arms
o'erthrow,

And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*
Not half so sweet the trembling doves can fly.

When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. *Pope.*
2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleav-
eth the cleft into two claws.

Deut.

To CLEAVE, *v. n.*

1. To part afunder.

Wars twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should folder up the rift.

Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.

The ground cleave afunder that was under them.

Numbers.

He cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To suffer division.

It cleaves with a glossy polite substance, not
plane, but with some little unevenness.

Newton's Opt.

A CLEAVER, *n. f.* [from cleave.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into
joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bul-
lies about me day and night, with huzzas and
hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butchers
cleavers.

Abbot.

Though arm'd with all thy cleavers, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives.

Hudibras.

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES, *n. f.* The two parts of the foot of
beasts which are cloven-footed.

Skinner. It is a
country word, and probably corrupted from claws.

CLEF, *n. f.* [from cleft, key, Fr.] In music,
a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song,
which shews the tone or key in which the piece is
to begin.

Chambers.

CLEFT, *part. pass.* [from cleave.] Divided; part-
ed afunder.

Fat, with incense strew'd,
On the cleft wood.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

I never did on cleft Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream.

Dryden.

CLEFT, *n. f.* [from cleave.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a
crack; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the clefts and
cracks of rocks.

Addison's Guardian.

The extremity of this cape has a long cleft in it,
which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa,
who made this the great port for the Roman fleet.

Addison on Italy.

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous,
does not move far; but lodges in the clefts, craggs,
and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them.

Woodward.

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and
are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which
frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain,
and a noisome stench.

Farrer's Dict.

His horse it is the herald's west;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a cleft.

Ben Jonson.

To CLEFTGRAFT, *v. a.* [cleft and graft.] To
engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and insert-
ing a branch.

Fibers may be cleft-grafted on the common nut.

Mortimer.

CLEMENCY, *n. f.* [clemence, Fr. clementia, Lat.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to
spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy,
compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever
else it may be called, so far as is consistent with
wisdom.

Addison.

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the clemency of upward air,
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder fear.

Dryden.

CLEMENT, *adj.* [clement, Latin.] Mild; gen-
tle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement.

Shakespeare.

CLE

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE, *v. a.* [clypian, Saxon.] To call.
Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had fow'd themselves to
death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love.

Shakespeare.

CLERGY, *n. f.* [clergē, Fr. clerus, Lat. *clerus*,
Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordi-
nation for the service of God.

We hold that God's clergy are a state which hath
been, and will be as long as there is a church upon
earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself;
a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be
subject, as touching things that appertain to their
soul's health.

Hooker.

The convocation give a greater sum,
Than ever, at one time, the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal.

Shakespeare.

CLERGYMAN, *n. f.* [clergy and man.] A man in
holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of
holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the clergymen,
The sums I have collected shall express.

Shakespeare.

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable cle-
rgyman to make the most ignorant man comprehend
his duty.

Swift.

CLERICAL, *adj.* [clericus, Lat.] Relating to the
clergy; as, a clerical man; a man in orders.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges
they use to line the table-men.

Bacon's Natural History.

Unless we may more properly read clericalists.

A CLERK, *n. f.* [clericus, Sax. clericus, Lat.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled clerks that served in the
church of Christ, whether they were bishops,
priests, or deacons.

Aylmer.

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they
would; but, for his part, he never saw more un-
featy fellows than great clerks were.

Sidney.

The greatest clerks being not always the honest-
est, any more than the wisest men.

South.

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his clerk,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine.

Shakespeare.

My friend was in doubt whether he should not
exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not
having his clerk with him, who is a necessary coun-
sellor, he let the thought drop.

Addison.

4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer
of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-fire was a clerk.

Shakespeare.

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of
fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not
but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it.

Abbot.

5. The layman who reads the responses to the
congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, *n. f.* [from clerk.]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the clerkship of his parish, when it be-
came vacant.

Swift's Miscellanies.

CLEVE, } In composition, at the beginning or
CLIF. } end of the proper name of a place,
CLIVE. } denotes it to be situated on the side
of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland, Clifton, Slouchif.*

CLEVER, *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; skilful.

It was the cleverer mockery of the two

L'Estrange.

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the
news. The man has a clever pen, it must be own-
ed.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think twould sound more clever,
To me, and to my heirs for ever.

Pope.

3. Well shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her
louty.

Swift.

lowly Peg, tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbutnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a fettered meaning.

CLEVERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent, And sometimes catch them with a snap, As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLEVERNESS. *n. f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. f.* [clýpe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.] 1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Effusions untwisting his deceitful *claw*; He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

While guided by some *claw* of heav'nly thread, The pgrplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roscommon.*

They see small *claws* draw vastest weights along, Not in their bulk but in their order strong. *Dryd.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a *claw* of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *claw* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light? No *claw* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze, To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *claw*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick.*

3. *CLEW* of the sail of a Ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To *CLEW*. *v. a.* [from *claw*, a sea-term.]

To *Clew* the Sails, is to raise them, in order to be furl'd, which is done by a rope fastened to the *claw* of a sail, called the *claw-garnet*. *Harris.*

To *CLICK*. *v. n.* [cliken, Dut. *cliqueter*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death watch *click'd*, the hour she dy'd; And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay.*

CLICKER. *n. f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the fervant of a saleman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET. *n. f.* [from *click*.] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLIENT. *n. f.* [clíens, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon's Essays.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*, And fearful to disturb you. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *cliented* petivoguers, do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CLIENTELE. *n. f.* [clíentela, Lat.] The condition or office of a *client*. A word scarcely used.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him; And, under the pretext of *clientele*, Will be admitted. *Ben Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a *client*.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always defended: the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *n. f.* [clíous, Lat. *clif*, clíop, Saxom.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came, And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Where-ever 'tis to found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. The name of a character in music. Properly *CLEF*.

CLIFT. *n. f.* The same with *CLIFF*. Now disused.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree, High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenser.*

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Elder times, fitting their conceits upon *climacter*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CLIMACTERICK. } *adj.* [from *climacter*.] Con-

CLIMACTERICAL. } taining a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable changes in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climactericks*.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Between th' extremes, two happier climates hold The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

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Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden's Jew. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd, Still rising in a *climax*, till the last, Surpassing all, is not to be surpass'd. *Granville.*

To *CLIMB*. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climb'd*; part *clomb* or *climb'd*. It is pronounced like *clim*. [*clim*-man, Sax. *klíman*, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakespeare.*

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill? — You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakespeare.*

Jonathan *climb'd* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

As a thief Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles, So *climb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

Thou, fun! of this great world both eye and soul, Acknowledge him thy greater; found his praise In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*, And when high noon hath gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime, By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roscommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cause Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws, *Climb* up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height? *Blackmore.*

To *CLIMB*. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. Is't not enough to break into my garden, *Climbing* my walls, in spite of me the owner? *Shakespeare.*

Thy arms pursue Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly; *Climb* the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.] 1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a rifer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates, Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Carver's Survey.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shakespeare.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers* must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb. The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To *CLIMBER*. *v. n.* [from *climber*.] To mount with effort; to climb. In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke, Beware how ye *clim* for breaking your neck. *Tusser.*

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth. He can spread thy name o'er land and seas, Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Of beauty sing, her shining progress view, From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue. *Graville.*

We shall meet In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury.*

To *CLINCH*. *v. a.* [clíniga, Sax. to knock, *Janus*. *Clings*, in Festu, to encompass, *Mishew*.] 1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it. Simois rowls the hodies and the shields Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear. *Dryd.*

2. To contract or double the fingers. Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinch'd*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail to the other side. 4. To confirm; to fix: as, to *clinch* an argument. *CLINCH*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

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To *CLIMB*. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climb'd*; part *clomb* or *climb'd*. It is pronounced like *clim*. [*clim*-man, Sax. *klíman*, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakespeare.*

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill? — You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakespeare.*

Jonathan *climb'd* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

As a thief Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles, So *climb* the first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

Thou, fun! of this great world both eye and soul, Acknowledge him thy greater; found his praise In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*, And when high noon hath gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime, By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roscommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cause Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws, *Climb* up, and gain th' aspiring mountain's height? *Blackmore.*

To *CLIMB*. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. Is't not enough to break into my garden, *Climbing* my walls, in spite of me the owner? *Shakespeare.*

Thy arms pursue Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly; *Climb* the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *n. f.* [from *climb*.] 1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a rifer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates, Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs. *Carver's Survey.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shakespeare.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports. Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers* must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb. The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To *CLIMBER*. *v. n.* [from *climber*.] To mount with effort; to climb. In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke, Beware how ye *clim* for breaking your neck. *Tusser.*

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth. He can spread thy name o'er land and seas, Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Of beauty sing, her shining progress view, From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue. *Graville.*

We shall meet In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury.*

To *CLINCH*. *v. a.* [clíniga, Sax. to knock, *Janus*. *Clings*, in Festu, to encompass, *Mishew*.] 1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it. Simois rowls the hodies and the shields Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear. *Dryd.*

2. To contract or double the fingers. Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinch'd*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail to the other side. 4. To confirm; to fix: as, to *clinch* an argument. *CLINCH*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

CLI

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the other side, and doubled, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a different meaning, and doubled in sense, is likewise a clinch.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a clinch, luciferous; searching after the nature of light.

Pure clinches the suburban muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes.

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER. *n. f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound.

CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*kynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art.
The fontanel in his neck was defcried by the the clinging of his hair to the plaister.

When they united, and together clung,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.

See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, close clinging to her waist.

That they may the closer cling,
Take your blue ribbon for a string.

2. To adhere as followers, or friends.

Most popular conful he is grown, methinks:
How the rout cling to him! Ben Jonson's *Catiline*.

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [*Leclungen* *æneop*, a withered tree.]

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine cling thee.

CLINGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhefive.

CLINICAL. *adj.* [*κλινικα*, to lie down.] Those CLINICK. } that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery.

A clinical lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A clinical convert, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *clink*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the clinking of pewter.

CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The fever'd bars,
Submissive, clink against your brazen portals.

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on clinking patterns tread.

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the clink and fall of swords.

2. It seems in Spenser to have some unusual sense, I believe the knocker of a door.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's clink,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink.

CLINGUANT. *adj.* [Fr.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All clinguant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English.

CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Sax.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his clipping arms.

Here I clip
The anvil of my sword, and do content
Hotly, and nobly, with thy love.

O nation, that thou couldst remove!
That Neptune's arms, who clipper thee about.

Enter the city, clip your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowy, slow, and flagging wings,

Clip dead mens graves.

The male retteth on the back of the female, clipping and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body.

2. To cut with sheers. [*Klipper*, Danish; *kloppen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to clip the bird's wings, that already is flown away.

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame.

He clips hope's wings, whose airy blifs
Much higher than fruition is.

But love had clipp'd his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheists may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to clip them.

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, clipping papers, or darning his stockings.

3. Sometimes with off.

We should then have as much feeling upon the clipping off a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of clipping.

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor clip, but so.

Mrs. Mayore's clipp'd the king's English.

Even in London, they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, clip in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil?

CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry mis'd,

Streight flies at check, and clips it down the wind.

CLIPPER. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a clipper.

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman clipper.

CLIPPING. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the clippings of our beards, and parings of our nails.

CLIVER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written *clavon*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine.

A CLOAK. *n. f.* [lach, Saxon.]

CLO

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it,
Under a cloak that is of my length.

Their clothes were cloath of silver, mix'd with gold.

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster.

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his cloak I wrapt me round.

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness.

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till she did fall;

Thenceforth the fought for helps to cloak her crimes withal.

CLOAKBAG. *n. f.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why do'st thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed clockbag of guts?

I have already fit
(Tis in my cloakbag) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them.

CLOCK. *n. f.* [*clerc*, Welsh, from *clack*, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *clocks*, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock or hour-glass than with it.

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a clock hanging by.

I told the clocks, and watch'd the waiting light.

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it*? Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.

What is't o'clock?

Upon the stroke of four.

Macicaus fet forward about ten o'clock, in the night.

About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port.

3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him.

4. An insect; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER. *n. f.* [*clock* and *maker*.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers; and equations been made and used by them.

CLOCKWORK. *n. f.* [*clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan
The goings of this clockwork, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells this being, what's o'clock.

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and clock-work.

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork.

CLOD. *n. f.* [*club*, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod.

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And clods; th' ungrateful senate and the people.

CLINK. *n. f.* [*clink*, Sax.]

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CLINK. *n. f.* [*clink*, Sax.]

CLO

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds
with rakes,
The crumbling clods. *Dryden.*
2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the clod,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up
fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed
in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them
home to their stoves, the warmth restoreth them
to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump; a mass of metal.
One at the forge
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton.*
5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the
body of man, compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the
gods,

In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly clods,
In dreadful darkness lend desired light. *Spenser.*

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a
knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie.
Glanville.

In moral reflections there must be heat as well
as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of clay,
which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.
The vulgar! a scarce animated clod,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*
To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather
into concretions; to coagulate: for this we some-
times use clod.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clotted gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with
clods.

CLODDY. *adj.* [from clod.]
1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy;
miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakespeare.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow
about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they
can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLODPATE. *n. f.* [clod and pate.] A stupid
fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLODPATED. *adj.* [from clodpate.] Stupid;
dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius
in the world, when they bred me a mechanick.
Arbutnot.

CLODPOLL. *n. f.* [from clod and poll.] A thick-
skull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will
find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shakespeare.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to
come from *leg*; by *Casaubon* derived from *clod*, a
dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon
fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder mo-
tion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by
fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood
or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog
the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.
Shakespeare.

Let a man wean himself from these worldly
impediments, that here clog his soul's flight.
Digby on the Soul.

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and
snow. *Dryden.*

Fleshly lusts do debase men's minds, and clog
their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and
unactive. *Tillotson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his sight restrain,
While clogg'd he beats his filken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensleep'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shakespeare.*

His Majesty's ships were over-pestered and
clogged with great ordnance, whereof there is su-
perfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The clogging burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakespeare.*

You'll rue the time
That clog me with this answer. *Shakespeare.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning
breath;

It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are clogged with imposi-
tions. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper, for
its meaning always includes hindrance.

Clocks and Jacks, though the screws and teeth
of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if
they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you
clog them with never so much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, per-
haps, only corruptedly used for clod or clot.
Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds
clog not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some ex-
trinsick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the
saw will begin to clog. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung
upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang clogs on them. *Shakespeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

As a dog committed clog,
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,

And quits his clog; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruc-
tion; an impediment.

Weariness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the
will. *Hooker.*

They're our clogs, not their own: if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Down.*

Their prince made no other step than rejecting
the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his own pow-
er and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and
obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women,
to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the
middle sort throughout all that kingdom, makes use
of wooden clogs. *Harvey on Consumption.*

CLOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from cloggy.] The state
of being clogged.

CLOGGY. *adj.* [from clog.] That which has the
power of clogging up.

By additaments of some such nature, some gross-
fer and cloggy parts are retained; or else much
subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

CLOISTER. *n. f.* [clás, Welsh; claustrum,
Sax. closter, Germ. kloster, Dut. claufter, Ital. clois-
tre, Fr. claustrum, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nun-
nery.

Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep
These virgin spirits, until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leisure and retiredness

of the cloister, to perform those acts of devotion. *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
shut up in a religious house; to confine; to im-
mure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shakes.*

They have by commandment, though in form
of courtesy, cloistered us within these walls for
three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the queen
dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man
need complain if she deformed are cloistered up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

CLOISTERED. *adj.* [from cloister.] Solitary;
retired; religiously reclusive.

Upon this ground many cloistered men of great
learning and devotion, prefer contemplation be-
fore action. *Watson's Cloister.*

CLOISTERED. *participial adj.* [from cloister.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloister'd flight, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakes. Macbeth.*

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two
cloistered open courts, one serving for the women's
side, and the other for the men. *Watson's Architecture.*

CLOISTRESS. *n. f.* [from cloister.] A nun; a
lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a cloistress she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakespeare.*

CLOKE. *n. f.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB. [pret. of To climb.]

Ask to what end they clomb that tedious height. *Spenser.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *clcam*, clau-
man, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.]

To clofe or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and cloom
up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [clofa, Armorick; klysi,
Dutch; clos, Fr. clausus, Latin.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and clos'd mine eyes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When the sad wife has clos'd her husband's eyes;
Lies the pale corpse, not yet entirely dead. *Prior.*

I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *Phil.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies close. *Dryden.*

I close this with my earnest desires that you will
seriously consider your estate. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;

After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope's Horace.*

3. To inclose; to confine; to reposit.

According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakespeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate
fissures.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up. *Shakespeare.*

There being no winter yet to close up and unite
its parts, and restore the earth to its former com-
pactness. *Burnet.*

As soon as any public rupture happens, it is im-
mediately closed up by moderation and good offices. *Addison on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately clos-
ed up, as though you wrote them with your finger
on the surface of a river. *Watts on the Mind.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

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They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. *Numb. xvi. 33.*

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions; as upon their *closing* and opening. *Bacon.*

2. To *CLOSE* upon. To agree upon; to join in. The jealousy of such a design in us, would induce France and Holland to *close* upon some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. To *CLOSE* with. } To come to an agreement
To *CLOSE* in with } with; to comply with;
to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to *close* with us. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

It would become me better, than to *close*.
In terms of friendship with thine enemies. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would *close* with the evidence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd, And high and low with happy Harry *close'd*. *Dryd.*
Pride is so unfociable a vice, that there is no *closing* with it. *Collier on Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *close* with the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *closed* with certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and applications to *close* in with the people, now the stronger party. *Swift.*

4. To *CLOSE* with. To grapple with in wrestling. *ling.*

CLOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing shut, without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in *close*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*, That mine own use invites me to cut down, And shortly must I fell it. *Shakespeare.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon a great cheat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and the following sense, it is pronounced as *close*.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite, Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.
In the *close* of night

Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close* they had made,

Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause; cessation; rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly *close*. *Milton.*

At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries, and the balm. *Milton.*

Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast; so as to leave no part open; as, a *close* box; a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Compact; solid; dense; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet's Theory.*

The golden globe being put into a press, which was driven by the extreme force of screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that were they *closer* they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire

Fresnoy's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand

Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonson.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and must bring things *close* to the test of true or false. *Burnet's Theory.*

Plant the spring crocus's *close* to a wall. *Mortimer.*

Where'er my name I find;
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now sit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shakespeare.*

9. Narrow; as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked fwords in *closer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery. *Close*, in the name of jesting! lie you there. *Shakesp.*

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace. *Spenser.*

Some spagyrist, that keep their best things *close*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*. *Shakespeare.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; sly.

That *close* aspect of his,
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shakespeare.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryden.*

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept himself *close* because of Saul. *Chronicles.*

18. Secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It has the same meanings with *close*, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* th' approach of morn. *Milton.*

Behind her death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse. *Milton.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself; but more frequently in composition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In *close* order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, which chamber ambushes
Close-banded dust attack me. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut *close*; without vent.

Then in some *close pent* room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. *Dryd.*

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted. *Boyle.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels. *Shakesp.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *closely*, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; slyly.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely*
into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLOSENESS. *n. f.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *close* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-stifed by the *close* of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *close* of texture? *Bentley.*

The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the *close* of the bark, cause prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *close*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakesp.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his *close*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *close*, like a business of love than state. *Watson.*

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *close* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *close* did a little perish his understanding. *Collier of Friendship.*

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Thus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *close* and covetousness. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependence.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *close* and coherence with one another, than

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To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLOUBERRY. *n. f.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *cha-memorus*.] The name of a plant, called also knotberry. *Miller.*

CLOUDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcap* towers the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which inherits, shall dissolve. *Shakespeare.*

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *νεφελήγας*, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons echo'd from the affrighted shore;
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryden.*

CLOUDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser.*

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

CLOUDINESS. *n. f.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm and *cloudiness*, *Shakespeare.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle.*

CLOUDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks through Galileo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Cheyne.*

CLOUDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be? *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.
So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are cheer'd. *Spenser.*

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakespeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting lustre.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. *n. f.* [the preterite of *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *cleve* his plumed crest in tway. *Fairy Queen.*

CLOVE. *n. f.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *cleave*, the preterite of *cleave*.]

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred pow'r. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquets: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true fort. *Miller.*

CLOVEN. *part. pret.* [from *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *clown* army. *Shakespeare.*

Now, heap'd high,
The *clown* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *clown* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*clown* and *foot*, or *clown*-HOOFED. } *boof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bifurcous.

There are the bifurcous or *clown-footed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *clown-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *clown-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLOVER. } *n. f.* [more properly *clawer*, CLOVER-GRASS. } *clapen*, Sax.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Shakespeare.*

Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryden.*

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover* grass. *Gay.*

2. To live in *clover*, is to live luxuriously; *clover* being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laurent, was the night in *clover* spent? *Ogle.*

CLOVERED. *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with *clover*.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thomson.*

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition a hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. f.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT. *n. f.* [*clut*, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*.
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spenser.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakespeare.*

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,
When-e'er he please to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently; the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow: he shot a fine shoot: he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score. *Shakespeare.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Ascham.*

CLOUTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *clouterly*.] Clumsy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* fort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLOWN. *n. f.* [imagined by Skinner and Junius to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *clown*; then, Dutch, a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.
He came with all his *clowns*, horst upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man.
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *Spectator.*

A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLOWNERY. *n. f.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit hath both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLOWNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns.
Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.
What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court? *Shakespeare.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly.
With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimic travesties the stage. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLOWNISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.
Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the à-la-mode people call *clownishness*. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.] To nail up; to stop up.

1. To satiate; to faze; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities, which

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which we must in any case pare away, lest we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker.*

Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite, By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakespeare.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes cloy his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little store her well taught mind does please, Nor pinch'd with want, nor cloy'd with wanton ease. *Recommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and cloy it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, cloy'd with custard and with praise, Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage another sense: perhaps to strike the beak together. His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak, As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole. CLOYLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakespeare.*

CLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite: No motion of the liver, but the palate, That suffers surfeit, cloyment, and revolt. *Shakespeare.*

CLUB. *n. f.* [*cluppa*, Welch; *kluppel*, Dutch.] 1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combred club to quit Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a club. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty club another came. *Dryden.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards. The clubs black tyrant first her victim dy'd, Spite of his haughty mein and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From *cleopan*, to divide, *Skinner*.] The shot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple fold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their club, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious clubs to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal, Dedication.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. He's bound to vouch them for his own, Tho' got b' implicit generation, And general club of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

TO CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

'Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream Of fancy, madly met, and club'd into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to club and contribute to the feed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections? *Ray.*

Let fugar, wine, and cream together club, To make that gentle viand syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat, Club'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

TO CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife, Will club their tatters now to take your life. *Pope.*

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they club their particular informations into a common idea? *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBBED. *adj.* [*club* and *bead*.] Having a thick head.

Small clubbed antennæ. *Dehnm.*

CLUBBING. *n. f.* [*club* and *law*.] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of club-law, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CLUBROOM. *n. f.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assemble.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the clubroom. *Addison.*

TO CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cluckan*, Welsh; *cluckat*, Armoric; *cluccan*, Saxon; *klucken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood, Has cluck'd thee to the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen clucks and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Crea.*

CLUMP. *n. f.* [formed from *lump*.] 1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs: anciently a *plump*.

CLUMPS. *n. f.* A numbscull. *Skinner.*

CLUMSILY. *adv.* [from *clumfy*.] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very clumsily and ridiculously. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is clumsily and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLUMSINESS. *n. f.* [from *clumfy*.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of his life is chiefly owing to *clumfiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools or skill to use them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLUMSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by Bailey from *lumpisch*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumfy*, *clumfyly*.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumfy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumfy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed, Haft shamefully desy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumfy* outside of a porter, How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. *preterite* and *participle of cling*.

CLUNG. *adj.* [*clungu*, Sax.] Wasted with leanings; shrung up with cold.

TO CLUNG. *v. n.* [*clingan*, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *TO CLING*.

CLUSTER. *n. f.* [*cluyter*, Sax. *klister*, Dutch.] 1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd; Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows, And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. *Dunham.*

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led, The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together. As bees

Pour forth their populous youth about the hive In *clusters*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There with their clasping feet together clung, And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryden.*

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts And coward nobles gave way to your *clusters*, Who did host him out of th' city. *Shakespeare.*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

TO CLUSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Milton.*

Great father Bacchus to my song repair; For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Or from the forest, falls the *cluster'd* snow, Myriads of gems. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER GRAPE. *n. f.* [from *cluster* and *grape*.] The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

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CLUSTER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilus attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix?

Then give humility a *coach* and fix. *Pope.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swift.*

To *COACH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets, *Coach'd*, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast, And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *n. f.* [*coach* and *box*.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

COACH-HIRE. *n. f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise, For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no small article. *Spektor.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*coach* and *house*.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*. *Swift.*

COACH-MAKER. *n. f.* [*coach* and *maker*.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut, Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub, Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shakespeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new feth bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you. *Swift.*

COACH-MAN. *n. f.* [*coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leanest things alive, So very hard thou lo'ft to drive; I heard thy anxious *coachman* say, It cost thee more for whips than hay. *Prior.*

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To *COACT*. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*, Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakespeare.*

COACTION. *n. f.* [*coactus*, *Lat.*] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and despotical. *South.*

COACTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination, With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakespeare.*

COADJUMENT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvmentum*, *Latin*.] Mutual assistance. *Di.*

COADJUTANT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvato*, *Lat.*] Helping; cooperating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJUTOR. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvator*, *Lat.*]

1. A fellow helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Disp.*

A gownman of a different make, Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor, Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the cannon law.] One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese

ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him. *Ayliffe.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, *Lat.*] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldness of the earth some concurrence, and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COADUNITIO. *n. f.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, *Lat.*] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunion* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *COAGMENT*. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, *Lat.*] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or coaggregation into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jonson.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To *COAGULATE*. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, *Lat.*] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire, And thus *coerz'd* with *coagulate* gore. *Shakespeare.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the rennet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbutnot.*

To *COAGULATE*. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or conglations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulate* little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of *coagulating*; the state of being *coagulated*.

2. The body formed by *coagulation*.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot.*

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which has the power of causing concretion, or *coagulation*.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes *coagulation*.

Coagulators of the humours are, those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbutnot.*

COAL. *n. f.* [col, *Sax.* *kol*, *Germ.* *kole*, *Dutch*, *kol*, *Danish*.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

Coal is a black, sulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fuel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. *Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforced, falls by her own consent; As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent. *Denham.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteration major; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no furer, no, Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice, Or hailstones in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakespeare.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul, And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dry.*

To *COAL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost, in buying the wood for this service, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning *Etna*, from his boiling stew, Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke, And ragged ribs of mountains molten new, Enwrap in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smog. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous effluencies, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone; His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dry.*

COAL-BOX. *n. f.* [*coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. f.* [*aselus niger*.] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal mines*. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *n. f.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See *COAL*.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *n. f.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Fulton.*

COALERY. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine *stalactites* were found hanging from a black

black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coal-
ery. *Woodward.*

To COALE/SCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Latin.]
1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approxi-
mation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the
transparency of the air, being divided into parts
too small to cause any reflection in their superfi-
cies; but when they begin to *coaleſce*, and consti-
tute globules, those globules become of a conven-
ient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.
COALE/SCENCE. *n. f.* [*from coaleſce*.] The act
of coaleſcing; concretion; union.

COALITION. *n. f.* [*from coaleſco*, *coalitum*, Lat.]
Union in one mass or body; conjunction of sepa-
rate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consisten-
cies, and every part thereof a coalition of distin-
guishable varieties. *Glanville.*

In the first coalition of a people, their prospect
is not great: they provide laws for their present
exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms
should convene and unite into great masses: without
such a coalition the chaos must have
reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

COALV. *adj.* [*from coal*.] Containing coal.
Or *coaly* Time, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTATION. *n. f.* [*from con* and *apto*, Lat.]
The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial,
the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging
to the engines are performed by virtue of the size,
shape, bigness, and coaptation of the several parts.
Boyle.

The same method makes both prose and verse
beautiful, which consists in the judicious coaptation
and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

To COARCT. } *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]
To COARCTATE. }

1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow
compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a
trunk, and coarctated therein, forced the stones of
the window like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain.
If a man coarct's himself to the extremity of an
act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that
he has thus coarcted or straightened himself so far.
Ayliffe.

COARCTATION. *n. f.* [*from coarcto*.]
1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no coarctation,
or blow not hollow, give an interior sound.

2. Contraction of any space.
Straighten the artery never so much, provided
the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue
to beat below, or beyond the coarctation. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty.
Election is opposed not only to coaction, but
also to coarctation, or determination to one. *Bramhall.*

COARSE. *adj.*
1. Not refined; not separated from impurities
or baser parts.

I feel
Of what coarse metal ye are molded. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the
threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.
'Tis not the coarser tie of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.
Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming
to copy, in my coarse English, his beautiful expres-
sions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or edu-
cation.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are re-
mote from advice, and to coarse practitioners,
which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbutnot.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.
Ill comfort, and a coarse perfume,
Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Orway.*

From this coarse mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryd.*

COARSELY. *adv.* [*from coarse*.]
1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.
John came neither eating nor drinking, but
fared coarsely and poorly, according to the apparel
he wore. *Brown.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.
The good cannot be too much honoured, nor
the bad too coarsely used. *Dryden.*

4. Inelegantly.
Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's
poetry, coarsely translated; but which yet retains
some beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

COARSENESS. *n. f.* [*from coarse*.]
1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is
made; then consider what the reason is of the
coarseness or dearness. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.
Friends (pardon the coarseness of the illustration)
as dogs in couples, should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.
A base wild olive he remains;
The shrub the coarseness of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.
Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders,
the coarseness of their food and raiment, and their
little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

COAST. *n. f.* [*coſte*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the
sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less
waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland coast. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side,
like the French *coſte*. It was likewise so used by
Bacon.

The south-east is found to be better for ripen-
ing of trees than the south-west: though the
south-west be the hottest coast. *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of
the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards
the coast, of unusual refraction; otherwise the
rays would not be refracted towards that coast
rather than any other coast, both at their inci-
dence and at their emergence, so as to emerge
by a contrary situation of the coast. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The COAST is clear. A proverbial expres-
sion. The danger is over; the enemies have
marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the coast was clear,
Zelmane dismissed Mufidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the coast was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To sail close
by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And coast along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The ancients coasted only in their navigation, sel-
dom taking the open sea. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.
Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not know-
ing the compass, was fain to coast the shore. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The greatest entertainment we found in coasting
it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards,
meadows, and cornfields which lie on the borders
of it. *Addison on Italy.*

COASTER. *n. f.* [*from coast*.] He that sails ti-
morously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but coasters, not discoverers are. *Dryden.*

COAT. *n. f.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]
1. The upper garment.
He was armed with a coat of mail, and the
weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of
brass. *I Samuel.*

The coat of many colours they brought to their

father, and said, this have we found: know now
whether it be thy son's coat or no. *Genesis.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy;
the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not
easily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the
office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more
excusable, because many of his coat, in those times,
are not only martial directors, but commanders, *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

Men of his coat should be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of
any animal.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts: or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in
his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat
Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.
The eye is defended with four coats or skins. *Peasam.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts
terminating in the brain, their teguments termi-
nating in the coats of the eye. *Darham's Physico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called
rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are por-
trayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*

Cropp'd are the flower de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cover;
to invest; to overspread: as, to coat a retort; to
coat a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to hu-
mour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; she was muz-
zling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says
she. *L'Estrange.*

I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.*

COAXER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A wheedler;
a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of
low terms; corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kopf*, Germ.
the head or top.

COB. *n. f.*
1. A sort of sea-fowl; called also *sea-cob*. *Phillips.*

2. In some provinces, and probably in old lan-
guage, a spider; whence *cobweb*.

COBALT. *n. f.* A marcasite frequent in Sax-
ony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick;
contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed,
the flores are of a blue colour: these German mi-
neralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mi-
neral, very bright and shining, and much re-
sembling some of the antimonial ores. It is
found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and Eng-
land; but ours is a poor kind. From cobalt
are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white,
yellow, and red; as also *zaffre* and *smalt*. *Hill on Fossils.*

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]
1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally
of shoes.

If you be out, fir, I can mend you.—Why, fir, *cobble* you. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live
upon their trade, have raised themselves from
cobbling to fluxing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or un-
handily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy bafe poets back their *cobbled* rhimes.

Believe not that the whole universe is mere
bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any
purpose or design, but all ill-favourably *cobbled*
and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BELLER. *n. f.* [from *cobble*.]
1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler*
had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.

2. A clumsy workman in general.

Truly, fir, in respect of a fine workman, I am
but, as you would say, a *cobbler*.

3. In a kind of proverbial sence, any mean per-
son.

Think you the great prerogative 't enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* bafe,
Would the high family of Brutus grace?

CO'BIRONS. *n. f.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a
knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges,
cobirons and pots. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

CO'BISHOP. *n. f.* [*cob* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant
bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by
birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue,
made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of
the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BUT. *n. f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game;
the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. f.* [*cob*, head; and *swan*.] The
head or leading swan.

I'm not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were.

CO'BWER. *n. f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a
spider.

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the curfed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*
Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes
strewed, and *cobwebs* swept?

The spider in the house of a burgher, fell pre-
sently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and
down. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness
and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist,
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*
Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he
broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*
Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small
flies; but let wasps and hornets break through.

CO'COA. *n. f.* See CACAO.

COCCIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccus*, and *fero*,
Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have
berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. f.* [*cocinilla*, Span.] a wood-
louse.]

An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried:
from which a beautiful red colour is extracted.

Hill.

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.]
Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy
spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth
with the description of the unicorn's horn in
Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a
screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity
of the umbilici of shells, of the same fort with
the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure.

COCK. *n. f.* [cocc, Saxon; cog, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, re-
markable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or
none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and thew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless *cock*.

2. The male of any small birds.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen,
cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one
another in the formation of the pineal gland.

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction
of the wind by turning.

You cataraets and hurricanoes spout,
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the
cocks!

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning
the stop. The handle had probably a *cock* on the
top. Things that were contrived to turn seem an-
ciently to have had that form, whatever was the
reason.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with light, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a watchful *cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow.

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the
belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ners eyes who turns the *cock*.

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part or the lock of a gun that strikes
with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. The notch of
an arrow. *Skinner*. Perhaps from the action, like
that of a *cock* pecking; but it was, I think, so
called when it had not its present form.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras.*
A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for
seven charges and discharges. Under the breach of
the barrel is one box for the powder; a little be-
fore the lock another for the bullets; behind the
cock a charger, which carries the powder from the
box to a funnel at the further end of the lock.

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left
us.

My schoolmaster call'd me a *dunce* and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school.

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morn-
ing.

We were carousing till the second *cock*. *Shakesp.*
He begins at curfew, and goes till the first *cock*.

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and
fisherboats hovering on the coast.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,

Almost too small for sight. *Shakespeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

Shakespeare.

As soon as the dew is off the ground spread the
hag again, and turn it, that it may wither on the
other side: then handle it, and if you find it dry,
make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the
cock.]

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his
hat in his hands, moulding it into several different
cocks. *Addison.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop*. Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a frikker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set *cock* on the hoop?

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock* a hoop!

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock* a hoop. *Hudibras.*

To *Cock*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a *cock*
holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion
so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they
talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhi-
noceros. *Addison.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears.

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance
and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin, and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a
friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the *cock* of a gun ready for a dis-
charge.

Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked* near
the door of the house, which they kept open.

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay.

To *Cock*. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big,
or menacing; or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;

And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would
cry,

I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends
to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting *cocks*.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking* since he cannot bet.

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKADE. *n. f.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn
in the hat.

A COCKATRICE. *n. f.* [from *cock* and *atzen*,
Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to arise from
a *cock's* egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like
cockatrices. *Shakespeare.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king,
that was able to destroy those that did not espy him
first.

This *cockatrice* is soonest crush'd in the shell;
but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon.

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*! *Congreve.*

COCKBOAT. *n. f.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat
belonging to a ship.

That invincible armada, which having not fired
a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a *cockboat* of
ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of
the northern seas.

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be
like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be
like a man?

Stillingfleet.

Cock.

COCKBROTH. *n. f.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or cockbroths prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Consumption.*

COCKCROWING. *n. f.* [cock and crow.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To COCKER. *v. a.* [coqueliner, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cock-ering and tendernefs. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heirs;

Drest'd like any Lady May'refs,

Cocker'd by the servants round,

Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

COCKER. *n. f.* [from cock.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL. *n. f.* [from cock.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—

The old cock?—The cockerel. *Shakespeare.*

What wilt thou be, young cockerel, when thy spurs

Are grown to sharpnefs? *Dryden.*

COCKET. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.]

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*

The greatest profit did arise by the cocket of hides; for wool and woollens were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davis.*

COCKFIGHT. *n. f.* [cock and fight.] A battle or match of cocks.

In cockfights, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

At the seasons of football and cockfighting, these little republicks reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

COCKHORSE. *adj.* [cock and horse.] On horse-back; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,

Sits cockhorse on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

COCKLE. *n. f.* [coquille, French.]

1. A small testaceous fish.

It is a cockle, or a walnut-shell. *Shakespeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or cockle, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man. *Locke.*

Three common cockle shells out of gravels pits.

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.

They bearen the crag so stiff and so state,

As cockle on his dunghill crowing crank. *Woodward.*

3. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are sub-divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Horwell's Vocal Forest.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. *n. f.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

COCKLE. *n. f.* [coccol, Saxon; *solium, zizania.*] A weed that grows in corn. The same with corn-rose; a species of Popp.

In footthing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate, The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakespeare.*

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys The soil's disease, and into cockle strays. *Donne.*

To COCKLE. *v. a.* [from cockle.] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.

Show'rs soon drench the camblet's cockled grain. *Gay.*

COCKLED. *adj.* [from cockle.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,

Than are the tender horns of cockled snails. *Shak.*

COCKLOFT. *n. f.* [cock and loft.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost, unless it be rather corrupted from *coploft*, the cop or top of the house.

If the lowest floors already burn, Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My garrets, or rather my cocklofts indeed, are

very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

COCKMASTER. *n. f.* [cock and master.] One that breeds game cocks.

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

COCKMATCH. *n. f.* [cock and match.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a cockmatch. *Addison.*

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless cockmatches also. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

COCKNEY. *n. f.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *Pais de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties. *Paris est pour un riche un Pais de cocaigne. Boileau.* Of this word they are not able to fettle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very antient, being mentioned in an old Norman-Saxon poem:]

Far in see by west Spaying,
Is a lond yhoce coayng.

On which Dr. Hickee has this remark:

Nunc coquin, coquine. Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gula & ventri deditos, ignavum, ignavam, desidiosum, desidiosam, segnem significabant. Hinc urbanos utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam, & desidiosam avocatos pagani nostri olim cockaignes, quod nunc scribitur cockneys, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut segne genus hominum, qui desidie dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur, monasteria & monasticam vitam in descriptione terræ cockaignæ, parabolice perstringens.]

1. A native of London by way of contempt. So the cockney did to the eels, when she put them 't' th' pasty alive. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

For who is such a cockney in his heart, Proud of the plenty of the southern part, To scorn that union by which we may Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play? *Dorset.*

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, defpicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a cockney. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

COCKPIT. *n. f.* [cock and pit.]

1. The area where cocks fight. Can this cockpit hold The vasty field of France? *Shakespeare.*

And now have I gained the cockpit of the western world, and academy of arms for many years. *Horwell's Vocal Forest.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are sub-divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

COCK'S COMB. *n. f.* [cock and comb.] A plant.

COCK'S HEAD. *n. f.* A plant, named also *foin-foin*. *Miller.*

COCKSHUT. *n. f.* [from cock and shut.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,
Much about cockshut time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army. *Shakespeare.*

COCKSPUR. *n. f.* [cock and spur.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

COCKSURE. *adv.* [from cock and sure.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a castle, cocksure. *Shakespeare.*

I thought myself cocksure of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

COCKSWAIN. *n. f.* [cogswaine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

COCKWEED. *n. f.* [from cock and weed.] The name of a plant, called also Dittander, or Pepperwort.

COCOA. *n. f.* [cacotat, Span. and therefore more properly written cacao.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The cacao or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us 'till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness, when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Amid' those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. *Thomson.*

COCTILE. *adj.* [coctilis, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

COCTION. *n. f.* [coctio, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectation from the lungs, and that is taken off by a coction and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

COD. *n. f.* [asellus.] A sea fish.

CODFISH. *n. f.* [codde, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full cods last year rich pease did grow. *May.*

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and cod dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.

All codded grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

CODDERS. *n. f.* [from cod.] Gatherers of pease. *Diët.*

CODE. *n. f.* [codex, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian code the interest of trade very well provided for. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope's Sat.*

CODICIL. *n. f.* [codicillus, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying,
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By codicil, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

CODILLE. *n. f.* [codille, Fr. codillo, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She fees, and trembles at the approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and codille. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To CODLE. *v. a.* [coquo, coctulo, Lat. Skinner.] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CODLING. *n. f.* [from To codle.] An apple, generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennings and codlings. *Racon's Ffloya.*

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and codlings rev'ling with delight. *King's Cookery.*

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Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and codlings rev'ling with delight. *King's Cookery.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, fourth of a rolling hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *coaling*, ere it went his lip in,

Wou'd *strut* become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFICACY. *n. f.* [con and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *cofficiency* particular in medications.

COEFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [con and *efficiē*, Latin.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumental *cofficiency*, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville's Scaphis.*

COEFFICIENT. *n. f.* [con and *efficient*, Latin.] 1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as 4 *a*, *b* *x*, *c* *xx*; where 4 is the coefficient of 4 *a*; *b* of *b* *x*, and *c* of *c* *xx*. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The coefficient of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

COELIACK *Paffion*. [*coelicus*, the belly.] A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

COEMPTION. *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Essays.*

COEQUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophecy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown.

COEQUALITY. *n. f.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.

TO COERCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce*, this profligate fort. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

COERCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be restrained.

2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. *n. f.* [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check.

The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious. *Hale's Common Law.*

Government has coercion and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South.*

COERCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint.

All things on the surface spread, are bound

By their coercive figure to the ground! *Blackm.*

2. That which has the power of restraining by punishment.

For ministers to seek that themselves might have coercive power over the church, would have been hardly construed. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden.*

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [con and *essentia*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that substantial word which is the son; we bless and magnify that

coessential Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

COETANEOUS. *adj.* [con and *etās*, Latin.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue.*

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COETERNAL. *adj.* [con and *eternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam!

COETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

COETERNITY. *n. f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fund.*

COEVAL. *adj.* [*coevus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock, *Coeval*, and new-shorn, from the clear brook Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the same age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with man. *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coeval* with the former. *Bentley.*

Silence! *coeval* with eternity;

Thou wert; ere nature first began to be:

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion anterior than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COEVAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-nature. *Pope.*

COEVIOUS. *adj.* [*coevus*, Lat.] Of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other things *coevous* to it. *South.*

TO COEXIST. *v. n.* [con and *existo*, Latin.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, with which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke.*

COEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

Locke, who in the preceding lines has *coexisted* with, has here *coexistence* to.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence* with him. *Grew's Cofmol.*

COEXISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent* to the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent* with the act. *Bramb. Answer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is *coexistent* with the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary with it. *Bentley.*

TO COEXTEND. *v. a.* [con and *extendo*, Latin.]

To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Cofmol.*

COEXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

Though it be a spirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale.*

COFFEE. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cabeu* by the Turks, and *cabub* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick *Jasamine*.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in their native place of growth: but whether the *coffee* produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Miller.*

COFFEE denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pafqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, first set up the profession of coffeeeman, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatic; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,

Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

COFFEEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where *coffee* is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,

Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift.*

COFFEEEMAN. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a *coffeehouse*.

Consider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffee*man to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

COFFEEPOT. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which *coffee* is boiled.

COFFER. *n. f.* [*coffe*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,

With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats

To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

If you destroy your Governour that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*
To COFFER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might coffer up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COFFERER of the King's Household. *n. f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouse and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowel.*

COFFIN. *n. f.* [cogn, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the coffin that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet

On my black coffin let there be strown.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

One fate they have,

The ship their coffin, and the sea their grave.

Waller.

The joiner is fitting screws to your coffin. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

Of the paste a coffin will I rear,

And make two patties of your shameful heads. *Sh.*

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. The coffin bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To COFFIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Wouldst thou have laugh'd, had I come coffin'd home,

That weep'st to see me triumph? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Let me lie

In prison, and here be coffin'd, when I die. *Donne.*

COFFIN-MAKER. *n. f.* [cogn and maker.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, coffinmakers, and plumbers? *Tatler.*

To COG. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *cogueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to soothe by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home beloved.

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To Cog a die. To secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky dice.

Dryden's Pers. Sat.

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will cog. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice,
In diving in pockets, or cogging of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word.

Tillotson, Preface.

I have cogged in the word to serve my turn.

Stillingfleet.

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have by concerted applauses, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To Cog. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.

Now stealth he, now will he crave
And now will he cozen and cog. *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford; now shall I sin in my with.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

COG. *n. f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To Cog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *n. f.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and cogency. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *adj.* [cogens, Lat.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the cogent force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most cogent proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and cogently to our thoughts. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *n. f.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGELESTONE. *n. f.* [cogogoli, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [cogito, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

COGITA'TION. *n. f.* [cogitatio, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their cogitations darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in seeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple cogitation, or apprehension of the person. *Stillingfleet.*

This Descartes proves, that brutes have no cogitation, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray on the Creation.*

These powers of cogitation, and volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in cogitation deep.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

CO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of cogitation and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some cogitative substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the closer and more reserved countenance, being by nature more cogitative. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *n. f.* [cognatio, Latin.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near cognation to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere cognation with each other. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no cognation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNIS'CE. *n. f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

COGNISOUR. *n. f.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNITION. *n. f.* [cognitio, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have cognition
Of what I feel: I am all patience.

Shakel. Troil. and Crispin.

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his subjection, or in his presence, as in his cognition; but in their very essence, as in the soul of their casualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CO'GNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its cognitive or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South's Sermons.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *adj.* [cognosable, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

CO'GNIZANCE. *n. f.* [cognissance, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no cognizance of.

L'Estrange.

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no cognizance of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the cognizance of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These were the proper cognizances and coats-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [cognomen, Latin.] Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or namefake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *n. f.* [cognomen, Latin.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander of the same cognomination, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *n. f.* [cognosco, Lat.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [cognosco, Lat.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The same that is said for the redundancy of matters intelligible and cognoscible in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COHA'RIT. *v. n.* [cohabito, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to cohabit with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to cohabit with her as such. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

COHA'RITANT. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cohabit*.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after cohabitation, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Mon-

Monfieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years *cobabitation*.

Tatler.

COHE'IR. *n. f.* [*cobere*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all *cobairs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate.

Taylor's Holy Living.

COHE'IRESS. *n. f.* [from *cobair*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

To **COHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*cobere*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cobere* firmly together as one.

Woodward.

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cobere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

None want a place for all their centre found, Hung to the goddeis, and *cobere'd* around; Not clofer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.

Pope's Dunciad.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *cobere'd* with place, or place with withing.

Shakespeare.

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. *n. f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

COHE'RENCY. *n. f.* [*cobarentia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again.

Quincy.

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the *cobherence* of the particles of air themselves.

Locke.

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixeness and *cobere*, and the most rapid intestine motion.

Bentley.

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the *cobherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it.

Hooker, Preface.

Why between sermons and faith there should be ordinarily that *cobere*, which causes have with their usual effects?

Hooker.

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Cobere of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him.

Locke's Pref. to St. Paul's Epistles.

COHE'RENT. *adj.* [*cobere*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation. By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *cobere*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Where all must fall, or not *cobere* he;

And all that rises, rise in due degree.

Pope's Essay on Man.

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next and is *cobere* to it, and so on to what it aims at.

Locke.

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,

That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,

May prove *cobere*.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *cobere* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules.

Watts's Logick.

COHE'SION. *n. f.* [from *cobere*.]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cobesion*.

Newton's Optics.

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cobesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cobesion* can you find? What props support, what chains the fabrick bind?

Blackm.

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cobesion*, come to be united in their heads.

Locke.

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cobere*.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHE'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cobere*.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

To **COHE'BIT.** *v. a.* [*cobibere*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder.

Dist.

To **COHOBATE.** *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cobobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

COHOBATION. *n. f.* [from *cobobate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues.

Quincy.

Cobobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again.

Locke.

This oil, dulcified by *cobobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty.

Grew's Muscum.

COHORT. *n. f.* [*cobors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *coborts*, companies, and ensigns from hence as from any of their provinces.

Camden.

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriors.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd

Of watchful cherubim, with him the *cobort* bright

Here Churchill, not so prompt

To vaunt as fight, his hardy *coborts* join'd

With Eugene.

Philips's Blenheim.

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [*cobortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement.

Dist.

COIF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French, from *cofe*, for *cucufa*, low Latin.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple.

Addison's Spectator.

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen,

Good pinners edg'd with Colbertine.

COIFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a *coif*.

COIFFURE. *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Head-dress. I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex.

Addison.

COLONE. *n. f.* [An Irish term, as it seems.] Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigns* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse-meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure.

Davies on Ireland.

COIGNE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,

Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendant bed.

See you yond' *coigne* o' th' capitol, yond' corner

stone?

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To **COIL.** *v. a.* [*cuellir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be admitted to do the same thing again.

Boyle.

COIL. *n. f.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*

Would not infect his reason.

You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you.

In that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,

Must give us pause.

2. A rope wound into a ring.

CORN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin*, or *quene*.

COIN. *n. f.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression. He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed.

Sidney.

Your holy hat be stamped on the king's *coin*.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers.

Addison.

She now contracts her vast design,

And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*.

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*.

To **COIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king.

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is.

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter day, but must gather it by degrees.

Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken?

2. To make or invent.

Coin words 'till their decay, against those measles,

Which we disdain should tetter us.

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,

To make the knight overcome the giant.

Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable.

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coins*,

To soothe his sister, and delude her mind.

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy.

Co'INAGE. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coining* was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we solemnly practise in this country.

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coining* of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that trait.

Moor was forced to leave off *coining*, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coining* upon him.

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden's Jew. D.D.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very coinage of your brain; This bodiless creation ectasy Is very cunning in. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [coincido, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good rationation, often coincide with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

COINCIDENCE. *n. f.* [from coincide.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from coincide.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South.*

These words of our apostle are exactly coincident with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER. *n. f.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter, a stamper of coin.

My father was I know not where

When I was stamp'd: some coiner with his tools Made me a counterfeit. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the coiner. *Addison on Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the coiner than this of Wood. *Swift.*

2. A counterfeit of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek coiner of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To COJOIN. *v. n.* [conjungo, Latin.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st cojoin with something, and thou dost, And that beyond commission. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COISTRIL. *n. f.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *kestril*; a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a coistril, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. f.* [kote, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOT.

The time they wear out at kotts, kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COITION. *n. f.* [coitio, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their coition, produce spawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Ray on Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female. *Grew's Confut.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed coition, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concourse of each.

COKE. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, Skinner.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. *n. f.* [colo, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick woven olier colander, Through which the pressed wines are strained clear. *May.*

All the viscera of the body are but as so many colanders; to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear, Came issuing forth, as through a colander

The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLATION. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE. *n. f.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The act of straining; filtration.

2. The matter strained.

COLBERTINE. *n. f.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old frisoner gorget, with a yard of yellow Colbertine again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. f.* A term in chymistry.

Colcothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol.

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD. *adj.* [colb, Saxon; kalt, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The aggregated foil

Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry, As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish

Our limbs benumm'd, ere this diurnal star Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams Reflected, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain, With half their force, the full power of France; And let another half stand laughing by, All out of work, and cold for action. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot.

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull. *Hooker's Preface.*

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would Thus violently redress.—Sir, these cold ways, That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakespeare.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from cold.]

1. Without

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chiliness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part, A deadly cold ran shivering to her heart. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou? — A whorison cold, sir; a cough. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Let no ungentle cold destroy All taste we have of heav'nly joy. *Rescannon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and air evaporation, which would make the vapours within fruggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. *Burnet.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from cold.]

1. Without

New dated letters these, Their cold intent, tenour and substance thus; Here doth he with his person, and his power, The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

We should not, when the blood was cold, have threatened our prisoners with the sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a cold and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs T' inspire the coward, or to warm the cold, His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme, And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man must be of a very cold or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *Ben Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks Among you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved and colder towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty, And yet seem cold, the time you may to hood wink: *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but cold, Since the respects my mistress' love. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good At the hedge corner, in the coldst fault. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as cold As in a dead man's nose. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CO'LD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorific power.

Fair lined slippers for the cold. *Shakespeare.*

Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby the chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for cold we must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The sun Had first his precept so to move, so shine, As might affect the earth with cold and heat

Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call Decrepit winter, from the south to bring Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

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3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

1. Without heat.
 2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression. What England says, say briefly, gentle lord; We coldly pause for thee. *Shaksp. King John.*
 Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
 Nor would believe my lord had sent;
 So never offer'd once to stir,
 But coldly said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*
COLDNESS, *n. f.* [from *cold*.]
 1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter.

Boyle's Experiments.
 Such was the discord, which first did disperse
 Form, order, beauty through the universe;
 While driness moisture, coldness heat resists,
 All that we have, and what we are, subsists.

Denham.
 2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested: but they are also, for the most part, hotlier persecuted: for as much as coldness, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed.

Hooker's Dedication.
 If upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them.

Addison.
 It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends.

Arbutnot.
 3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise
 Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom,

Addison's Cato.
 Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chafe,
 Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*
 4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire. The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps,
 For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.

Pope's Windsor Forest.
COLE, *n. f.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLESEED, *n. f.* [from *cole* and *seed*.] Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *colse*d or barley, and then wheat.

Mortimer.
COLEWORT, *n. f.* [caplrynt, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them.

Wifman of an Erysipelat.
 She took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
 From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);

She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
 She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd 'd.

Dryden.
 How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
 And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow.

Gay.
COLICK, *n. f.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatul's and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical colick, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous colick, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some dis-

orders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone colick, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diuretics, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters.

Quincy.
Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments.

Arbutnot.
COLICK, *adj.* Affecting the bowels.
 Intestine stone, and ulcer, colick pangs. *Milton.*
TO COLLA'PSE, *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals collapse; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat.

Arbutnot on Diet.
COLLA'PSION, *n. f.* [from *collapse*.]
 1. The act of closing or collapsing.
 2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR, *n. f.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.
 That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my collar: nay, says the wolf, if there be a collar in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty.

L'Estrange.
 Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
 With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,

And collars of the same their neck furround.

Dryden's Fables.
 2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
 The traces of the smallest spider's web,
 The collars of the moonshine's wat'ry beams.

Shakspere.
 3. The part of the dress that furrounds the neck.

4. To slip the COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape him heard so much to talk
 Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
 He would have *slipped the collar* handfomely.

Hubbard's Tale.
 5. A COLLAR of Brown, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle: the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down,
 Bruised his face, and broke his right collarbone.

Wifeman's Surgery.
TO COL'LLAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. To COLLAR beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

TO COLLA'TE, *v. a.* [*confero*, *collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated.

Bacon's Natural History.
 They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions.

South.
 2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and collated.

Taylor's Communicant.
 4. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Amstdorf

to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration.

Atterbury.
 If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate thereunto.

Ayliffe.
COLLA'TERAL, *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
 Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shaksp.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
 Of high collateral glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
 His single imperfection; and beget
 Like of his like, his image multiply'd;
 In unity defective, which requires
 Collateral love, and dearest amity.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly filled *collaterally*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
 If by direct or by collateral hand
 They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
 To you in satisfaction.

Shakspere.
 6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no collateral strength from external considerations.

Atterbury.
COLLA'TERALLY, *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.

These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*.

Wilkins.
 2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit.

Dryden.
 3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION, *n. f.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of these benefits, but also for their preservation.

Ray on the Creation.
 2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office.

Grew's Cuscul.
 I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places.

Pope.
 3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time.

Cowel.
 Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing.

Hayward.
 4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLA'TIOUS, *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.

Dict.
COLLA'TOR, *n. f.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts. To read the titles they give an editor, or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters.

Addison.
 2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, 'till a month is expired from the day of presentation.

Ayliffe.
 To

COLLAUD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE. *n. f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy might it be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee. *Milton.*
The regents, upon demise of the crown, would
Keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

TO COLLEAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Collegued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TO COLLECT. *v. a.* [*colligo*, *collectum*, Lat.]
1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by
preserving what our labour and industry daily *col-*
lect. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number
as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever,
lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is,
we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to
his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite
space; because they can have no idea of infinite
matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very
ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. **TO COLLECT HIMSELF.** To recover from sur-
prise; to gain command over his thoughts; to
assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Affrighted thought,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no flumber. *Shakesf. Win. Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men care-
less and remiss; whereas they who receive a
wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Hoyar.*

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause
address'd,

Stood in himself *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right. *Milton.*

COLLECT. *n. f.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short
comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any
short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over
proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTANEUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gath-
ered up together; collected; notes compiled
from various books.

COLLECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered
in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to
everlasting is so *collectedly* and presentifickly re-
presented to God. *More.*

COLLECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which
may be gathered from the premises by just conse-
quence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not
collectible from the following words. *Vulg. Errours.*

COLLECTION. *n. f.* [from *collect*.]
1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.
No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairer *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures.
Addison.

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratio-
nation; discourse. This sense is now scarce
in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collection*, we
are then in the territory where free and arbitrary
determinations, the territory where human laws
take place. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lettices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a consequence deduced from
premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say,
that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of
death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to
all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with
circumstances, were taken as insinuating an oppo-
site denial before that circumstance be accom-
plished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth
draw;
Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law:

These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*
COLLECTIVIOUS. *adj.* [*collectivus*, Lat. Gath-
tered up.]

COLLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*,
French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accu-
mulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude.
Hooker.

The three forms of government differ only by
the civil administration being in the hands of one
or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or
in the people *collective* or representative, who may
be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *col-*
lective idea is, that a compound idea unites things
of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of
the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argu-
mentative.

Antiquity left many falsities, controulable not
only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary
observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word
which expresses a multitude, though itself be
singular; as a *company*; an *army*.

COLLECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a
general mass; in a body; not singly; not num-
bered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumu-
latively; taken together; in a state of combination
or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *col-*
lectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be
found in us, yet distributively all great actual of-
fences, as they offer themselves one by one, both
may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to
exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral
evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at
the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively*
into standing springs and rivers. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

COLLECTOR. *n. f.* [*collector*, Lat.]
1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things
together.

2. A compiler, one that gathers scattered pieces
into one book.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of
them into a body. *Hale's Com. Law of England.*

Volumes, without the *collector's* own reflections.
Addison.

The best English historian, when his title grows
antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious
relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish
materials for some

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying
duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled,
lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other
officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed
of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commis-
sioners. *Swift.*

COLLEGATARY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a
legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom
is left a legacy in common with one or more other
persons. *Chambers.*

COLLEGE. *n. f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]
1. A community; a number of persons living
by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or
religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shakesf. Hen. VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakespeare.*

This order or society is sometimes called Solo-
mon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six
days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.
Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the
college. *Kings.*

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture
read in publick.

COLLEGIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a
college; possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN. *n. f.* [from *college*.] An inhabit-
ant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLEGIATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]
1. Containing a college; instituted after the
manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how op-
posite certain of your positions are unto the state
of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities
consist. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at
a convenient distance from the cathedral church,
wherein a number of Presbyters were settled, and
lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLEGIATE. *n. f.* [from *college*.] A member
of a college; a man bred in a college; an uni-
versity man.

There are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who
have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like
them, for purging the passions. *Rymer.*

COLLET. *n. f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]
1. Anciently something that went about the
neck: sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.
3. A term used by turners.

TO COLLIDE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike
against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock to-
gether.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon
collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bod-
ies *collided*. *Brown.*

COLLIER. *n. f.* [from *coal*.]
1. A digger of coals; one that works in the
coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.
I knew a nobleman a great grafter, a great tim-
berman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ship that carries coals.
COLLIERY. *n. f.* [from *collier*.]
1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal-trade.
COLLIFLOWER. *n. f.* [*flor brassicae*; from *capit*,
Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower*.]
A species of cabbage.

COLLIGATION. *n. f.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A bind-
ing together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot,
whence that tortuosity or nodosity, in the navel,
occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COLLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The
act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Diæ.*

COLLINEATION. *n. f.* [*collino*, Lat.] The act
of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquare*.] Easily
dissolved; liable to be melted.
The tender consistence renders it the more *colli-*
quable and consumptive. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUAMENT. *n. f.* [from *colliquare*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquare*.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

TO COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great stew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent *colliquative* fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO COLLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt, to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquates* in water or warm oils. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COLLIQUATION. *n. f.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUATIVE. *adj.* [from *colliquare*.] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a texture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFACITION. *n. f.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature, and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

COLLISION. *n. f.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by *collision* of two bodies, grind.

The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings, Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs. *Denham.*

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

TO COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

COLLOCATION. *n. f.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits coalesce or diffused. *Bacon.*

COLLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.

TO COLLOQUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

COLLOP. *n. f.* [It is derived by *Minshew* from *col* and *op*, a rather broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers prick'd

About the fires. *Dryden's Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd; Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:

What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast? *King's Cook.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Estrange.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, sir page, Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain, Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh, And for thy sake I have shed many a tear. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

COLLOQUIAL. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] Whatever relates to common conversation.

COLLOQUY. *n. f.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly by his heavenly over-power'd, In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,

As with an object that excels the sense, Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

COLLOW. *n. f.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLLUCTANCY. *n. f.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION. *n. f.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Woodward.*

TO COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud: to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLUSION. *n. f.* [*collusio*, Latin.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowell.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Latin.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY. *n. f.* [from *col*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dress'd in some old hire-fute attire, out of fashion, coarse rayment, besmeared with foot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

TO COLLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night, That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth; And, ere a man hath power to say, behold, The jaws of darkness to devour it up. *Shakes.*

COLLYRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

COLOGN Earth. *n. f.* It is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill on Fossils.*

COLON. *n. f.* [*κόλον*, a member.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forgo to succour him.

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins

where the ileum ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound, I strain my guts, my colon wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the colon are of a four, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLONEL. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minshew* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patrius columnar*; *exercitus columnar*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chief's help must be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms, Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize, If deed of honour did thee ever please, Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

COLONELSHIP. *n. f.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that colonelship was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

TO COLONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and colonizing of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon.*

Druina hath advantage by acquiescence of islands, which she colonizeth and fortifieth daily. *Horvel's Vocal Forest.*

COLONNADE. *n. f.* [from *colonna*, Italian, a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dictionary.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose, And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you may *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

COLONY. *n. f.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English colonies in their rooms. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting colonies and building cities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see, Is Carthage; and a Trojan colony. *Dryden's Virgil.*

COLOPHONY. *n. f.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance

stance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. Boyle.

Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oils.

COLOQUINTIDA. *n. f.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. *καλκίνθη*.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the feed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. Chambers.

COLOURATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunics and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stoppt. Ray.

COLOURATION. *n. f.* [*coloro*, Latin.] 1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brass. Bacon.

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their prebeminence. Bacon's Natural History.

COLORIFICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. Newton's Opticks.

COLOSSÉ. *n. f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. Temple.

There huge *colossus* rose, with trophies crown'd, And runic characters were grav'd around. Pope.

COLOSSEAN. *adj.* [*colossæus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; dye.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. Watts.

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. Shakespeare.

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see, Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of fight. Davies.

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. Newton's Opt.

2. The freshness; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. Dry.

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head, And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. Dry.

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live, The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away. Pope.

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. Swift.

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. King Charles.

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,

I have access my own love to prefer. Shakespeare.

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn, under the *colour* of the sale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. Knolles's History of the Turks.

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. Shakespeare's As you like it.

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and standard of horse.

He at Venice gave His body to that pleasant country's earth,

And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,

Under whose *colours* he had fought so long. Shakespeare's Richard II.

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners,

I must advance the *colours* of my love,

And not retire. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. Knolles.

9. Colours is used singularly by Addison.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. Addison.

To *COLOUR*. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with some hue, or dye.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. Newton's Opticks.

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any sort his former folly. Raleigh's Essays.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. Addison, Freeholder.

4. To *COLOUR* a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. Phillips.

To *COLOUR*. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovation, having accepted of other laws and rules already. Spenser.

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him a san author of suspicious innovation. Hooker.

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. King Charles.

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some mineration of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parent so *colourable* expectations. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly.

The process, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. Bacon.

COLOURRED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*.] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well, and equally concocted. Bacon's Natural History.

COLOURING. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd, Is by ill *colouring*, but the more disgrac'd, So by false learning is good sense defac'd. Pope.

COLOURIST. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. Dryden's Discrepancy.

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. Newton's Opt.

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. Bentley.

COLT. *n. f.* [*colt*, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as foal for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. Bacon's Natural History.

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. Taylor's Holy Liv.

No sports, but what belong to war, they know; To break the stubborn *colts*, to bend the bow. Dryden's Æneid.

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

To *COLT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolic.

As soon as they were out of fight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentious than before. Spenser's State of Ireland.

To *COLT*. *v. a.* To be fool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? Shakespeare's Henry IV.

COLTS-FOOT. *n. f.* [*tuffilago*, from *colt* and *foot*.] It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. Miller.

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;

Your *colts-tooth* is not cast yet?—

—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. Shakespeare.

COLTER. *n. f.* [*cultor*, Sax. *cultor*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

COLUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

COLUMBARY. *n. f.* [*colubarium*, Lat.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *colubaries* or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COLUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. Miller.

Colombines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. Morison.

COLUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. Diet.

COLUMN. *n. f.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. Pausanias.

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. Pope.

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments. Bentley.

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row.

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of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is part of a page, when divided into equal parts by a line passing through it, from the top to the bottom, as in this book; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLUMNAR. } *adj.* [from *column*.] Formed
COLUMNARIAM. } in columns.

White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit.

Woodward on Fossils.

COLUMRES. *n. f.* [*coluri*, Latin; *rotungen*.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptic are called the cardinal points. Harris.

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
from pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. Milton.

COMA. *n. f.* [*καμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

COMART. *n. f.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article from *con* and *mart*, or *market*.

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

COMATE. *n. f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.
My *comates* and brothers in exile.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

COMATOSE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleezy to a disease.

Our best cafter is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. Greuv.

COMB in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation.

Gibson's Camden.

COMB, in Cornish, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. f.* [*camb*, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith the sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. Milton.
I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. Newton.

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. Bacon.

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a castle-wall. Dryden.
3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies hollow or deep.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabrick fall.

Dryden's Virgil.

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide, to clean, and adjust the hair with a *comb*.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool.

Shakespeare.

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden *comb*, or the like. Bacon.

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide.

Dryden's Æneid.

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. Swift.

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to *comb* wool.

COMB-BRUSH. *n. f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. f.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker*. Mortimer's Husbandry.

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight; generally in a duel, or hand-to-hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. Shakespeare.

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound. Milton.

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape.

Decay of Piety.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride.

Granville.

COMBAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. Sidney.

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. Shakespeare.

The *combat* now by courage must be try'd. Dryden.

COMBATANT. *n. f.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants* that hell
Grew darker at their frown. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd ther armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. Milton's Agonistes.

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. Dryden.

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. Dryden.

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. Locke.

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants* for those opinions. Locke.

COMBER. *n. f.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBIMATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of Shakespeare.

She lost a noble brother; with him the finew of her fortune, her marriage dowry: with both, her *combine* husband, this well-seeming Angelo.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

COMBINATION. *n. f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons, a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal

The articles o' th' *combination* drew.
As himself pleas'd. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy combinations. King Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first combination, have been and are for ever inseparable. Hooker.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new combinations. Boyle.

Ingratitude is always in combination with pride and hard heartedness. South.

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. Locke.

5. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or combinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724, 288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. Chambers.

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *biner* juncture, Lat.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or combin'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. Shakespeare.

Friendship is the cement which really combines mankind. Government of the Tongue.

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, so her's is set on mine,
And all combin'd, save what thou must combine
By holy marriage. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to analyse.

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I th' war do grow together: grant that, and tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they combine not there? Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestick and particular broils
Are not the question here. Shakespeare's King Lear.

You with your foes combine,
And seem your own destruction to design.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb? —
—A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen. Shakespeare.

COMBUST. *adj.* [from *comburo*, *combustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion. Harris.

COMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo*, *combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other combustible substance. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Sin is to the soul like fire to combustible matter, it assimilates before it destroys it. South.

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with combustible matter, flame out. Decay of Piety.

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay.

By nature form'd on things combustible to prey. Dryden.

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *combustible*.]

Aptness to take fire.

COM-

COMBUSTION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker.*

Prophecy, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' weoful time. *Shaksp. Macb.*
Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy their happy native seat!

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs?
The comet moves in an inconceivable fury and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison, Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n. pret. came, particip. come.* [com- man, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *komen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to go.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To come and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæsar will come forth to-day. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The colour of the king doth come and go,
Between his purpose and his confidence. *Shaksp. King John.*

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should come forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the fenate's fuccour came,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
This Christian woman!

Ah! there the mischief comes. *Rowe's Royal Con.*
2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes. *Shaksp. Mac.*
3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't came by?
Shaksp. Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat,
and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

As soon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance of the first fruits. *2 Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention,
or which they come to by fair reasoning. *Burnet's Theory.*

It is impossible to come near your lordship at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congreve.*

None may come in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles coming from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to come in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which came forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Sam. xvi. 11.*

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.—
—Is it come to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fumes, differ no more but as brother and sister; if it come to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense, and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to come to a just battle. *Knolles.*

When it come to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players come to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with to.

One said to Aristippus, 'tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner come to be poor than to be philosophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job.*

He being come to the estate, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and come to some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

He wonder'd how she came to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed,
comes to be so authentick, and so much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So came I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you come slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

How came the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rule for Devotion.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly come to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter comes when the parts begin to separate in the chura.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier, and prosper better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then butter does refuse to come,
And love proves cross and humourfome. *Hudibras.*

In the coming or sprouting of malt, as it must not come too little, so it must not come too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will come, when my maturer muse,
In Cæsar's wars, a nobler theme shall choose. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. To become present; no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo comes, and Neptune came along. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Come then, my friend, my genius come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope's Essay.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutches, will be here with him this night.—

—How comes that? *Shaksp. King Lear.*

14. To befall as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let come on me what will. *Job, xiii. 13.*

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How comes that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, camest thou not from thy journey? *2 Sam. xi. 10.*

17. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things came about. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will come about in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison's Spectator.*

I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How comes it about, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

18. To COME about. To change; to come round.

The wind came about, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are come about, and won to the true side. *Ben Jonson.*

19. To COME again. To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit came again, and he revived. *Judges, xv. 19.*

20. To COME after. To follow.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *Matthew, xvi. 24.*

21. To COME at. To teach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can come at conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can come at it. *Edely's Calendar.*

In order to come at a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison.*

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to come at. *Addison's Spectator.*

22. To COME by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to come by. *Hooker.*

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can come by. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan
I'll come by Naples. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to enforce a poor widow to so rough a course to come by her own. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest

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est to come by is the mors of a dead man unburied.
Bacon's Natural History.

And with that wicked lye,
A letter they came by,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*
He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him
to come by the book of Triganthus. *Stillingfleet.*
Amidst your train, this unfeen judge will wait,
Examine how you came by all your state.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

23. To COME in. To enter.
What, are you there? come in, and give some help.
Shakespeare.

The simple ideas, united in the same subject,
are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses. *Locke.*

24. To COME in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to come in, and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received?
Spenser on Ireland.

25. To COME in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth Squadron now come in, Which in the Straights last winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

26. To COME in. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes. *Rojammon.*

Silken garments did not come in 'till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

27. To COME in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must come in to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. To COME in. To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came in to the harbour his, than with you, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

29. To COME in. To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart
If fairings come thus plentifully in. *Shakespeare.*

30. To COME in for. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to come in for their share of such contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will come in for their share of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had i'the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the solid earth. *Tate's Juv.*

The rest came in for subsidies, whereof they funk considerable sums. *Swift.*

31. To COME in. To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, came in to them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

32. To COME in to. To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to come into every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

33. To COME near. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or come near in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking.

The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern seems to come near it. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

34. To COME of. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother came. *Dryden's Æmid.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that come of us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

35. To COME of. To proceed; as effects from their causes.

Will you please, sir, be gone,
I told you what would come of this. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The hiccough comes of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

This comes of judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever comes on't, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. To COME off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramid, but yet coming off and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

37. To COME off. To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet came off. *Milton.*

How thou wilt here come off, furmonnts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they come off safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

38. To COME off. To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely come we off,
When with a volley of our needfuls shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have come off with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We must expect sometimes to come off by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras.*

39. To COME off from. To leave; to forbear.

To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Classics.*

40. To COME on. To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to come on apace to their former state. *Bacon.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were come on. *Knolly's History.*

The sea came on, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

So travellers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night comes on. *Granville.*

41. To COME on. To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies came fast on, and joined battle. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. To COME on. To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

43. To COME over. To repeat an act.

44. To COME over. To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to come over to them. *Addison's Spectator.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to. *Addison's Spectator.*

45. To COME over. To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to come over in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. To COME out. To be made publick.

Before his book came out, I had undertaken the answer of several others, *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. To COME out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the fairs as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbutnot.*

48. To COME out with. To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will come out with them. *Boyle.*

49. To COME to. To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not come to? *Swift.*

50. To COME to. To amount to.

The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs came to as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

You faulcily pretend to know
More than your dividend comes to. *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which comes to the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that comes to. *Locke.*

51. To COME to himself. To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him 'till he comes to himself. *Temple.*

52. To COME to pass. To be effected; to fall out.

It cometh, we grant, many times to pass, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How comes it to pass, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

53. To COME up. To grow out of the ground.

Over-wet at sowing time, with us breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never cometh up. *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and come up again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them, whether they come up or no. *Temple.*

54. To COME up. To come into use, as a fashion comes up.

55. To COME up to. To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Natural History.*

56. To COME up to. To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not come up to th' truth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not come up to the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The vestes byssinæ, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age comes up to it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot come up to it. *Swift.*

57. To COME up with. To overtake.

58. To

8. To COME upon. To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, coming upon them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

59. To COME. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is to come. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In times to come,

My waves shall wash the walls of might Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years to come, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. COME is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of tendency hitherto is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of returning, or arriving, or becoming nearer; when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply departure; or removal to a greater distance. The latter comes. It is passing from its former state to that which is desired, it is advancing towards us. *COME* [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am come to thy words. *Daniel.*

COME. A participle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come let us make our father drink wine.

Genesis, xix. 32.

COME. A participle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come come, at all I laugh, he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she dy'd. *Gay.*

COME. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the come or sprout. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COMEDIAN. *n. f.* [from comedy.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; a stage player; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a comedian she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden's Rem.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacocks of Poetry.*

COMEDY. *n. f.* [comedia, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to tragedy.

Your honour's players

Are come to play a pleasant comedy.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

A long, exact, and serious comedy.

In every scene one moral let it teach.

And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. *n. f.* [from comely.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness.

A carelefs comeliness with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and comeliness, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and comeliness. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but if you will commend them for comeliness, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

COMELY. *adj.* [from become; or from cpe-man, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon.*

He that is comely when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a comely, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things; decent: according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely

Envenoms him that bears it? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

This is a happier and more comely time,

Than when these fellows ran about the streets,

Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Hand-

somely; gracefully.

To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance

comely, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

COMER. *n. f.* [from come.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;

But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,

Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,

And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair

As any comer I have look'd on yet,

For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up

too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not

support the weight; and therefore these are all

swift and hasty comers. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the last comer. *L'Estrange.*

Now leave those joys, unsuited to thy age,

To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto,

and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about

which he hath published a defiance to the world,

and offers to prove it against all comers. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should

give itself up to the common opinion, or render

itself to the first comer. *Locke.*

House and heart are open for a friend; the pas-

sage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites

the comer. *South.*

COMET. *n. f.* [cometa, Lat. a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appear-

ing suddenly, and again disappearing; and during

the time of its appearance, moving through its pro-

per orbit, like a planet. The orbits of comets are ellip-

ses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun;

and being very long and eccentric, they become

invisible, when in that part most remote from the

sun. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distin-

guished from other stars by a long train or tail of

light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a

popular division of comets into three kinds, bearded,

tailed, and haired comets; though the division rather

relates to the different circumstances of the same

comet, than to the phenomena of the several. Thus

when the comet is eastward of the sun, and moves

from it, the comet is said to be bearded, *barbatus*,

because the light marches before it. When the

light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to

be tailed, because the train follows it. When the

comet and the sun are diametrically opposite, the

earth being between them, the train is hid behind

the body of the comet, excepting a little that ap-

pears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence

called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a

comet is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or

nucleus of the comet. Ignited by the neighbour-

hood to the sun, and this vapour is furnished by

the atmosphere of the comet. The vapours of

comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water, and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids; and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtlest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was a thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. *Trevoux's Chambers's.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company, As if they saw some wondrous monument. Some comet, or unusual prodigy.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light

Of staring comets. *Grasshopper.*

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison's Guardian.*

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,

And comets march with lawless horrors bright. *Prior.*

COMETARY. } *adj.* [from comet.] Relating to a

COMETICK. } comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and

cometary regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COMFIT. *n. f.* [bellaria arida, Lat. konfit, Dutch.

It should seem that both are formed by hasty pro-

nunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any

kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and

dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,

He crams in nasty crevices,

And turns to comfits by his arts,

To make me relish for desserts. *Hudibras.*

To COMFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve

dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,

Men scarce can see it much less taste, } *Corvity.*

Thou comfittest in streets to make it last.

COMFITURE. *n. f.* [from comfit, or confecture.]

Sweetmeat.

From countrygrafs to comfitures of court,

Or city's quelque-chofes, let not report } *Donne.*

My mind transport.

To COMFORT. *v. a.* [comforto, low Latin. *Sci-*

via confortat nervos. Schol. Sal.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added

unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the

certainity of them, doth not a little comfort and

confirm the fame. *Hooker.*

Light excelleth in comforting the spirits of men:

light varied doth the same effect, with more ad-

velty. This is the cause why precious stones comfort. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of comfort-

ing and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under

the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him over all

the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *John, xlii. 11.*

COMFORT.

COMFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poyning made a wild chase upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears, In *comfort* of many mother's fears, Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *Ben Jonson.*

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good, To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair, When it is least expected.

Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

Your children were vexation to your youth, But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age.

Shaksp. Richard III.

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustained By him with many *comforts*, till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death A while at the arm's end. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:

He is much out of health. *Shaksp. Timon.*

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He hath no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden's Fables, Dedica.*

COMFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

COMFORTER. *n. f.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.*

The heav'ns have blest you with a goodly son, To be a *comforter* when he is gone.

Shaksp. Richard III.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Neb. iii. 7.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

COMFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art, Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*.

Fairy Queen.

News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible.

Shaksp. King John.

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,

Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns His children, all in view destroyed at once. *Milton.*

That unfociable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

COMFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*, Lat. *confrie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating comical adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased.

Addison on Italy.

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

COMICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

COMICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,

Deter'd by thy inimitable maid;

And when I venture at the *comick* stile,

Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil.

Waller.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse,

Thyestes scorns a low and *comick* stile;

Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice.

Roscommon.

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep.

Dryden.

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,

Such as besit the pleasure. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

COMING. *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam? wont with joy to meet My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sweet the *coming* on

Of grateful evening mild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw

Into your private chamber; we shall give you

The full cause of our *coming*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

COMING-IN. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming-in* for one man. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*? O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!

What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shaksp. Henry V.*

COMING. *participle adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

That very lapidary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Estrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryden.*

On morning wings, how active springs the mind, How easy every labour it pursues,

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope's Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,

Which may the like in *coming* ages breed.

Roscommon.

COMITIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

COMITY. *n. f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility; good-breeding.

DiC.

COMMA. *n. f.* [*comma*, Latin.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,]

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theoretical music, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

TO COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mander*, Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to obey.

Look, this feather,

Obeys with my wind when I do blow, And yielding to another when it blows,

Commanded always by the greater gust;

Such is the lightness of you common men.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue. *Dec. P.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now, With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,

To servile duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

The queen *commands*, and we'll obey, Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: contrary to prohibit.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have *Commanded* of me these most poisonous compounds. *Shaksp. Dec. P.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. *Ex. viii. 27.*

Whatever hypocrites austere talk Of purity and place and innocence,

Defaming as impure, what God declares Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all,

Our maker bids increase. Who bids abstain But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand, Chairmen no longer shall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,

Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale, To see the light. *Shaksp. Troilus and Gressida.*

His eye might there *command*, wherever stood City, of old or modern fame; the seat

Of mightiest empire. *Milton.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he *commands* move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

TO COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding or the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with over.

Take pity of your town and of your people, While yet my soldiers are in my *command*.

Shaksp. Henry V.

With lightning fill her awful hand, And make the clouds seem all at her *command*.

Waller.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch; God so *commanded*, and left that *command*

Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the

main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking, or surveying any place.

The

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command.

Dryden's *Æn.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shakespeare.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Isaiah* lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army, and styl'd them, My foldiers.

Bacon's *Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as foldiers than as *commanders*.

Hayward.

Sir Phelim O'neil appeared as their *commander* in chief.

Clarendon.

Supreme *commander* both of sea and land. *Waller.*

The heroic action of some great *commander*, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause. *Dryden.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance.

Wise man's *Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. f.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. f.* [from *commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker.*

Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*, Than guided by your own affections.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

By the easy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here, And therefore put I on the countenance

Of stern *commandment*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments*.

Exodus, xxxiv. 28.

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. f.* [from *commander*] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues.

Hooker.

Be you *commandress*, therefore, princess, queen Of all our forces, be thy word a law.

Fairfax.

COMMATERIA'L. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth.

Bacon.

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneous towards the body to be preserved.

Bacon.

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *commaterial*.] Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMELINE. *n. f.* [from *commelinus*, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

COMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMMEMORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preserve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord.

Fiddes.

COMMEMORATION. *n. f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice offered on the cross.

Taylor.

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God.

Stillingfleet.

Commemoration was was formerly made with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world.

Ayliff's Parergon.

COMMEMORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paschal lamb was *commemorative* of that first Paschal lamb.

Atterbury.

The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation, a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed.

Forbes.

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [from *commencer*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success, *Commencing* in a truth? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that issue that is to *commence* after this life.

Rogers.

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ignorance undergo, Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as to *commence* a suit.

Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*, Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

Shakespeare.

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [from *commend*, Latin.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief *bassa* had *commended* him to Solymán.

Knolles's History.

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man.

Decay of Piety.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul, Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes: Sleeping and waking, O defend me still.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *Luke.*

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she, That all our swains *commend* her?

Shakespeare.

Holy, fair, and wife is she. Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they scarce remembered, at least well understood not.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend, Would find out something to *commend*.

Corwley.

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles.

Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.

Each finding, like a friend, Something to blame, and something to *commend*.

Pope.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Antonio. Commends him to you.—Ere I ope his letter, I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal music, and of *commending* their own voices.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

6. To send.

These draw the chariot which *Lutinus* sends, And the rich present to the prince *commends*.

Dryden's Æneid.

COMME'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not now in use.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends*: Take special care my greetings be deliver'd.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Antiently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most *commendable*, Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair

T' extol what it hath done. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently *commendable* from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falsehood.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country.

Addison on Medals.

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

COMME'NDAM. [from *commend*, low Latin.]

Commendam, is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.

Corwley.

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick, and deanry of Westminster; for he had that in *commendam*.

Clarendon.

COMME'NDATARY. *n. f.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in *commendam*.

COMMENDATION. *n. f.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representations. This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom.

Bacon.

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His *fame* would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of *commendation*.

Sidney.

3. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendation* to you too.

Shakespeare.

Hark you, Margaret, No princely *commendations* to my king! — Such *commendations* as become a maid, A virgin, and his servant, say to him.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms: to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them.

Bacon's Essays.

We bestow the flourish of poetry on these *commendatory* conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords writ *commendatory* verses upon me.

Pope.

COMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same *commenders* and disprisers.

Watson.

COMMENSALITY. *n. f.* [from *commensalis*, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods,

foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous communality.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *communisurabilis*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves.

Brown.

COMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [con and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *communisurabilis*.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurability between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

TO COMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [con and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to commensurate the longitude of places.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COMMENSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body.

Govern. of the Tongue.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature of things?

Glanville's Sceptis.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration.

Tillotson.

Nothing commensurate to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther desire.

Rogers's Sermons.

Matter and gravity are always commensurate.

Bentley.

COMMENSURATELY. *adv.* [from *communisuratus*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, till they amount to an even day.

Holder on Time.

COMMENSURATION. *n. f.* [from *communisuratus*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a commensuration or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well.

Bacon's Natural History.

All steps lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion of one thing to another.

South.

TO COMMENT. *v. n.* [commentor, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with upon before the thing explained.

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good,

And comments on thee; for in ev'ry thing

Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,

And in another make me understand.

Herbert.

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment on him, and illustrate him.

Dryden's Jew. Ded.

They have contented themselves only to comment upon those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals.

Temple.

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and comment.

Pope.

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,

And comment then upon his sudden death.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

COMMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.

South's Sermons.

All the volumes of philosophy, With all their comments, never could invent So politick an instrument.

Prior.

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters.

Addison's Spectator.

Still with himself compar'd, his text peruse; And let your comment be the Mantuan muse.

Pope.

2. Remarks; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet, That every nice offence should bear its comment.

Shakespeare.

Forgive the comment that my passion made Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind.

Shakespeare's King John.

All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

COMMENTARY. *n. f.* [commentarius, Latin.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best commentary.

King Charles.

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private commentary which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain.

Bacon.

They shew still the ruins of Caesar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his commentaries.

Addison on Italy.

COMMENTATOR. *n. f.* [from *comment*.] Expounder; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me.

Dryden.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a lawyer who had lost his cause.

Addison on Italy.

Galen's commentator tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

No commentator can more sily pass O'er a learn'd unintelligible place.

Pope.

COMMENTER. *n. f.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Sily as any commentator goes by

Hard words or sense.

Donne.

COMMENTITIUS. *adj.* [commentitius, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that commentitious inanity.

Glanville's Sceptis.

COMMERCE. *n. f.* [commercium, Latin.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of public resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be had between God and us.

Hooker.

How could communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities, Peaceful commerce from dividable shores, But by degrees stand in authentick place?

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Instructed ships shall sail to quick commerce, By which remotest regions are ally'd;

Which makes one city of the universe, Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd.

Dryden.

These people had not any commerce with the other known parts of the world.

Tillotson.

In any country, that hath commerce with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin.

Locke.

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves

justice in the ordinary commerce and occurrences of life.

Addison.

TO COMMERCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded.

Raleigh.

When they might not converse or commerce with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner.

Sir J. Davies.

2. To hold-intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state, With even step and musing gait,

And looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt' soul sitting in thine eyes.

Milton.

COMMERCIAL. *adj.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick.

TO COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [con and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their commigration hence.

Woodward's Natural History.

COMMINATION. *n. f.* [comminatio, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and commination, but with difficulty and impossibilities.

Decay of Pict.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMUNATORY. *adj.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [commisco, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,

Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,

That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop the please.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Disolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred.

Bacon's Physical Rem.

COMMUNIBLE. *adj.* [from *communio*.] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverification.

The best diamonds are communible, and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pebble.

Bacon's Natural History.

TO COMMUNUTE. *v. a.* [commutuo, Latin.] To grind; to pulverise; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquor, though themselves be intire bodies, and not commuted, as sand and ashes.

Bacon's Natural History.

COMMUNUTION. *n. f.* [from *commutuo*.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverification.

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for comminution of the meat.

Ray on the Creation.

This fusing of the steel with the flint doth only make a comminution, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us.

Bentley.

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jeuneness or extreme comminution of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable.

Bacon.

COMMISERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiseratus*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the finfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the

the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons. *Bacon's Essays.*

This was the end of this noble and commiserable person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence.

Bacon's Henry VII.

To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miserere*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight

Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*

We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERATION. *n. f.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much commiseration and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say

A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.

—I do defy thy commiseration,

And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

God knows with how much commiseration, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping: and her lovely plight

Immoveable, till peace obtain'd from fault

Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought

Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, there are none from whom it may not deserve commiseration. *Spratt.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up commiseration, yet no where is there greater charity. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

COMMISARIAT. *n. f.* [from *commisarius*.] The office of a commissary.

A commissariatus is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

COMMISSARY. *n. f.* [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Corvel.*

The commissaries of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?

With Runic lays thus tag insipid prose?

And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,

Give us a commissary's list in verse? *Prior.*

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Corvel.*

Omission to do what is necessary,

Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakespeare.*

The subjects grief

Comes through commissions, which compel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;

Bore the commission of my place and person;

The which immediacy may well stand up,

And call itself your brother. *Shakespeare.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins

commission with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his commissions into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my commission by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay commission buys,

Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange commission, and a strange obedience to a commission, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such commission from above

I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire

Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command the storms invade;

The winds by his commission blow;

'Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great commission in his look;

But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration.

Sins of commission are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every commission of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether commission of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers; as, the broad seal was put into commission.

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To fend with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band

He first commissions to the Latian land,

In threatening embassy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To COMMISSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

To commission; to empower.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly commissioned by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMISSIONER. *n. f.* [from *commission*.] One included in a warrant of authority.

A commissioner is one who hath commission, as letters patent, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Corvel.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your commissioners have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These commissioners came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the commissioners of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary commissioners to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,

That shines a consul, this commissioner. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COMMISSURE. *n. f.* [*commissura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjoining the commissures with so many strokes of the chisel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse commissures

in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to commit

Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to commit to memory, might have ease. *2 Mac. ii. 25.*

Is my muse controul'd

By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!

At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,

And to the trusty earth commit the sound. *Dryden's Pers.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that committed the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakespeare.*

They two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So though my ankle she has quitted,

My heart continues still committed;

And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,

Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhumane murders committed there upon a multitude of the Protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brisk gamefome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy

For son and father to take different sides;

Then lands and tenements commit no treason. *Dryden.*

5. To put together for a contest: a latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a latinism.

Harry whose tuneful and well measured song,

First taught our English musick how to span

Words with just note and accent, not to scan

With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*

COMMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *commit*.]

1. Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or commitments, that any other person was discovered or appeached. *Bacon.*

They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my commitment what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *n. f.* [from *commit*.]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to or passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the House, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a committee. *Corvel.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a committee of the parliament with him, as there was another committee of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a committee of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, committee men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these committee men and soldiers were possess with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMITTEE. *n. f.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a deriver of the whole

Vol. L. N^o. 9. S s guilt

guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the *commiserator* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMITTABLE. *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committable* in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes. *Brown.*

To **COMMIT**. *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water *commixed*.

It is manifest by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that white is compounded of all the colours. *Ray on the Creation.*

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [from *commis.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients. *Newton's Opticks.*

Were thy *commission* Greek and Trojan, so That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all, And this is Trojan. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [from *commis.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a *commission* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMMITTURE. *n. f.* [from *commis.*] 1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud; Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown, Disinfect'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn. *Shakespeare.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee; And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt, Impairing Henry, strength'ning misprudent York. *Shakespeare.*

There is scarcely any rising; but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal history, or a council-table, than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMODOE. *n. f.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a night-trail. *Speator.*

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Addison's Freehold.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,

And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure; Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect, Barefaced devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Grayville.*

COMMODOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Latin.] 1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprise, When purple light shall next suffuse the skies, With me repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker.*

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The gods have done their part, By sending this *commodious* plague. *Dryden's Oed.*

Maro's muse, Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives, Instructive to the swains. *Philips.*

COMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.] 1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree, In a deep cave seated *commodiously*, His ancient and hereditary house There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. *Cowley.*

2. Without distress.

We need not fear To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd By him with many comforts, 'till we end In dust; our final rest, and native home. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker.*

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or convenience. *South's Sermons.*

COMMODOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMODY. *n. f.* [*commoditas*, Latin.] 1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

Commodity, the bias of the world, The world, which of itself is poised well, 'Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias, This sway of motion, this *commodity*, Makes it take head from all indifference, From all direction, purpose, course, intent. *Shakespeare's King John.*

After much debatement of the *commodities* or discommodities like to ensue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience, particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

She demanded leave, not to lose this long sought-for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea; Nor have I money, nor *commodity* To raise a present sum. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

COMMODORE. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *comandador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

COMMON. *n. f.* [*communis*, Latin.] 1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possession of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*, nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance, Upon their gracious mercy-seat to fit, Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance, To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Walt.*

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face, And as the air blows it to me again, Such is the lightness of you *common* men. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Flying bullets now, To execute his rage, appear too slow; They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away, For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men. *Ecclesiasticus, vi. 1.*

The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows are directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame, who herself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion. *Speator.*

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called *common*; as *aspersion*, *I despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parents*.

COMMON. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off, Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears, And graze in *commons*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

COMMON. *adj.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

In **COMMON.**

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicit consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in *common*, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them in *common*, without assigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that in *common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To Co'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall; but anciently moveable. *Gwin* observes, that 'till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and *Fortescue* represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king. *Corwel.*

COMMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common*.] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

COMMONAGE. *n. f.* [from *common*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COMMONALTY. *n. f.* [from *communauté*, Fr.] 1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive

To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke Shall govern England. *Shakespeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon.*

The emmet joined in her popular tribes

Of *commonalty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker.*

Co'MMONER. *n. f.* [from *commun*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not

The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they, Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His great men durst not pay their court to him, 'till he had satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal *commoners*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts, Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts: His head aches for a coronet; And who is blest'd, that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing *commoner* in his public calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring, Whose high respect, and rich validity, Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that, He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakespeare.*

Co'MMONITION. *n. f.* [from *communio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.

Co'MMONLY. *adv.* [from *commun*.] Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This hand of your's requires

Much castigation, exercise devout; For here's a strong and sweating devil here, That *commonly* rebels. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A great disease may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it *commonly* returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

Co'MMONNESS. *n. f.* [from *commun*.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolumus male administrari*: the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

To Co'MMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the historians. *Felton.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. f.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his case under the word *coquette*. *Tatler.*

Co'MMONS. *n. f.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little office

The hateful *commons* will perform for us; Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*? *Shakespeare.*

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display, The rest before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden's Fables.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around, And, on the right and left, the palace bound; The *commons* where they can: the nobler fort, With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord.

How now for mitigation of this bill Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove-colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

Meanwhile the quench'd her fury at the flood, And with a lenten fallad cool'd her blood: Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant; Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryd.*

The doctor now obeys the summons, Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

Co'MMONWEAL. *n. f.* [from *commun* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonweal* of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,

So kind a father of the *commonweal*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonweal*. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice, Against that *commonweal* which they have founded. *Jonson.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of orders and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

Co'MMORANCE. *n. f.* [from *commorant*.] Dwelling.

Co'MMORANCY. *s. ling*; habitation; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witnesses, is plainly and evidently set forth. *Hale.*

An Archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

Co'MMORANT. *adj.* [from *commorant*, Latin.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'MMO'TION. *n. f.* [from *commotio*, Lat.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common hearts; And when he'll please to make *commotion*, 'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke.*

The Iliad consists of battles and a continual *commotion*, the Odyssey in patience and wisdom. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*

Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He could not debate any thing without some *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Co'MMO'TIONER. *n. f.* [from *commotion*.] One that causes *commotions*; a disturber of the peace.

A word not in use.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. *Hayward.*

To Co'MMO'VE. *v. a.* [from *commovere*, Lat.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Strait the sands,

Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson's Summer.*

To Co'MMUNE. *v. n.* [from *communio*, Lat.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*, Unto the ground she cast her modest eye; And ever and anon, with rosy red, The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

I will *commune* with you of such things, That want no ears but your's. *Shakespeare.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they best may play Their growing work. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one: with *to*.
Sith eternal life is *communicable* unto all, it behooveth that the word of God be so likewise.

2. That which may be recounted; that of which another may share the knowledge: with *to*.
Nor let thine own inventions hope Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king, Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night, To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n.

3. That which may be imparted.
The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*.

COMMUNICANT. *n. f.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as *communicants*.
A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*.
To **COMMUNICATE.** *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.

Which of the Grecian chiefs comforts with thee?
But Diomedes desires my company,
And still *communicates* his praise with me.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.
I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches.

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.
Charles the hardy would *communicate* his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most.

He *communicated* those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated* with any other.

4. Now it has only *to*: Clarendon uses both *with* and *to*.
Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate* unto him that teacheth.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate* to any person the matter, before he had taken and *communicated* to them his own resolutions.

Those who speak in publick, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate* to their hearers.

To **COMMUNICATE.** *v. n.*
1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.
The primitive Christians *communicated* every day.

2. To have something in common with another; as, the *bees* *communicate*, there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately.

COMMUNICATION. *n. f.* [from *communicate*.]
1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge.

2. The common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.
The map shews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea.

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe.

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.
Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs.

4. Conference; conversation.
Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye fought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker.

COMMUNICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.
We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession.

We had paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*.
COMMUNICATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.
He is not only the most *communicative* of all beings, but he will also *communicate* himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting.

COMMUNION. *n. f.* [*communio*, Latin.]
1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.
Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not disclaimed to profess themselves our fellow-servants.

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others.
The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians.

Thou, so pleas'd,
Can'st raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion*, deify'd.
We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine nature.
2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.
They resolv'd, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered.
Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup.

3. A common or publick act.
Man began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.
Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones.
Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church.

COMMUNITY. *n. f.* [*communitas*, Latin.]
1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities;
But by degree, stand in authentick place?

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men.
This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*.
It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*.
The love of our country is impress'd on our mind, for the preservation of the *community*.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*.
2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom and *community*.
The undistinction of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things.
3. Frequency: commonness. Not in use.
He was but, as the cuckoo is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,
As, sick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze.

COMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.
COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. f.* [from *commute*.]
1. Change; alteration.
An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the foul then hated only that which now only it loves, i. e. sin.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.
The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.
According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities.

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.
The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption.

COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange; as *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To **COMMUTE.** *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]
1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.
This will *commute* our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.
Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other.

To **COMMUTE.** *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.
Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it.

COMMUTUAL. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal; used only in poetry.

3

Love our hears, and hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.

COMPACT. *n. f.* [*paetum*, Lat.] A contract;
an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled
appointment between two or more, to do or to
forbear something. It had anciently the accent
on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me.

In the beginnings of speech there was an im-
plicit *compact* founded upon common consent, that
such words, voices, or gestures should be signs
whereby they would express their thoughts.

To **COMPACT.** *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Lat.]
1. To join together with firmness; to unite
closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more.
Nor are the nerves of his *compact* strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unfinew'd length.

By what degrees this earth's *compact* sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to
bear.

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids are
more strict and *compact*, and consequently more
so as people are advanced in age.

Now the bright sun *compact* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre, like his own.

2. To make out of something.
If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres.

3. To league with.
Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy
oaths,
Though they would swear down each particular
fact,

Were testimonies. We see the world to *compact*, that each thing
preserveth other things, and also itself.

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.
Is not the density greater in free and open
spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than
within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems,
and other *compact* bodies?

Without attraction the dissevered particles of
the chaos could never convene into such great
compact masses as the planets.

2. Compacted; confisting.
The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*.

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs round condensés
Kindled thro' agitation to a flame.

3. Joined; held together.
In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *com-
pact* with wax together.

4. Brief, and well connected; as, a *compact* dis-
course.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive,
close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force
of our language.

COMPACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from compacted*.]
Firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactness*, being natural to density,
requires some excess of gravity in proportion to
the density, or some other outward violence, to
break it.

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extreme-
ly compacted and hard; which *compactness* and
hardness is a demonstration, that nothing could be
produced by them.

COMPACTLY. *adv.* [*from compact*.]

1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. f.* [*from compact*.] Firm-
ness; closeness; density.

Irradiancy or sparkling found in many gems,
is not discoverable in this, for it coming short of
their *compactness* and durity.

The best lime mortar will not have attained its
utmost *compactness*, till fourscore years after it has
been employed in building. This is one reason
why in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to
break the stone than the mortar.

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terres-
trial matter, cannot make its way to wells.

COMPACTURE. *n. f.* [*from compact*.] Structure;
manner in which any thing is joined together;
compagination. A good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and *compacture* strong,
Neither unevenly short, nor yet exceeding
long.

COMPAGES. *n. f.* [*Latin*] A system of many
parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular
compages of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass
through,

COMPAGINATION. *n. f.* [*compago*, Lat.] Union;
structure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the mag-
netical fabrick under it.

COMPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from company*.] The
quality of being a good companion; sociableness.
A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of
hearty *companionableness*.

COMPANABLE. *adj.* [*from company*.] Social;
having the qualities of a companion; sociable,
maintaining friendly intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious,
but *companionable* and respectful.

1. One with whom a man frequently converses,
or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation.
It differs from *friend*, as acquaintance from confi-
dence.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your *companions* make?

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will
not continue in the day of thy affliction.

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn.

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in la-
bour, and fellow soldier.

Bereav'd of happiness thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion*! What? you
poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linen mate:
away, you mouldy rogue away.

It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to
spread rumours to my defamation, where I can-
not be present.

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [*from companion*.] Fit
for good fellowship; social; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed
more among the good fellows.

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [*from companionable*.]
In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. f.* [*from companion*.]
1. Company; train.

Aleciades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*.

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars, to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,
That it shall hold *companionship* in peace

With honour as in war.

COMPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie*, French; either
from *con* and *pagus*, one of the same town; or
con and *panis*, one that eats of the same meals.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.
Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him.

Honest *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of
each other; an assembly of pleasure.
A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a
gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

3. Persons considered as assembled for conver-
sation; or as capable of conversation and mutual
entertainment.
Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest
of the good *company* of the town.

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom
of habitudes, and conversation with the best
company of both sexes, is necessary.

4. The state of a companion; the act of ac-
companied; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the *company* of him
that can speak such words, than by such words
to be persuaded to follow solitariness.

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee *company*.

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her
conversation, that he did not think he lived when
he was not in *company* with his beloved Balfora.

5. A number of persons united for the execu-
tion or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakespeare was an actor, when there were
seven *companies* of players in the town together.

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

7. A number of some particular rank or pro-
fession, united by some charter; a body corpo-
rate; a corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first who
incorporated the several trades of Rome into *com-
panies*, with their particular privileges.

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so
many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many
in his *company* as was expected.

9. To bear *COMPANY.* } To accompany; to af-
To keep *COMPANY.* } sociate with; to be a
companion to.

I do desire thee
To bear me *company*, and go with me.

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may
do well to keep *company* with the Arria's and Por-
tia's of old Rome.

Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him *company*,

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her
company?

10. To keep *COMPANY.* To frequent houses of
entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.
To *COMPANY.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To
accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to
be associated with.

I am
The soldier that did *company* these three.

Thus, through what path so'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love.

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators;

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.
For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*.

3. To be a companion. Obsolete.
For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*.

4. To be a companion. Obsolete.
For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
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11. To be a companion. Obsolete.
For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*.

COMPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the publick duties of religion.

Hooker.

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land.

Knell's History of the Turks.

There is no blessing of life comparable to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend.

Addison's Spectator.

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be comparably imagined, like that of the forefaid nation.

Watson's Architect.

COMPARATES. *n. f.* [from *compare.*] In logic, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE. *adj.* [comparativus, Latin.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be filed
The under hangman of his realm.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

There resteth the comparative that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of heresies.

Bacon.

The blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good.

Bacon.

This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top.

Bentley.

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the comparative faculty which notes it.

Glanville's Scaphis Scientifica.

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply.

Bacon.

In this world whatever is called good is comparatively with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.

Temple.

The vegetables being comparatively higher than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, sub-sided last.

Woodward.

But how few, comparatively, are the instances of this wise application!

Rogers.

TO COMPARE. *v. a.* [comparo, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.

I will hear Cassius, and compare their reasons.

Shakespeare.

They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise.

2 Cor. x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then compares these with the restless torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful spirit.

Tillotson.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to compare one, two, and three to six, cannot elude but know they are equal.

Locke.

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are compared together, and so the absent considered as future.

Locke.

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison

intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use *to* before the thing brought for illustration; as, he compared anger to a fire.

Solon compared the people *unto* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth

Will seem as pure as snow, being compared
With my confineless harms.

Shakespeare's Macbeth

To compare

Small things *with* greatest.

Milton's Paradise Reg.

He carv'd in ivory such a maid to fair,
As nature could not *with* his art compare.

Dryden.

If he compares this translation *with* the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.

Addison's Spectator.

4. *To compare* is, in *Spenser*, used after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and riches to compare.

Fairy Queen.

COMPARE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without compare.

Suckling

As their small galleys may not hold compare
With our tall ships.

Waller.

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen
Most glorious.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Simile; similitude: illustration by comparison.

True swains in love shall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their
rhimes,

Full of proteit, and oath, and big compare,

Want families.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

COMPARISON, *n. f.* [comparaison, French.]

1. The act of comparing;

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the comparison too far to make it good.

Grew's Museum.

Our author faves me the comparison with tragedy: for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet.

Dryden.

2. The state of being compared,

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison.

Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison.

Locke.

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in comparison of what now it is.

Tillotson.

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in comparison of what it once was.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand comparison had been something too fair and too good for any lady.

Shakespeare.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as strong, stronger, strongest.

TO COMPART, *v. a.* [compartir, Fr. from *com* and *partir*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work.

Watson's Architecture.

COMPARTIMENT, *n. f.* [compartiment, French.]

A division of picture, or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve compartments, each containing a complete picture.

Pope.

COMPARTITION, *n. f.* [from *compartir.*]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot, both for rooms of office and entertainment.

Watson.

2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*.

Watson's Architecture.

COMPARTMENT, *n. f.* [compartiment, French.] Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, and buildings.

Peacham on Drawing.

TO COMPASS, *v. a.* [compasser, Fr. *compasser*, Ital. *passibus metiri*, Latin.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose: it has sometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darksome way,

That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horror compassed around.

Fairy Queen.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Now all the blessings

Of a glad father compass thee about!

Shakespeare's Temp.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow:
The willows of the brook compass him about.

Job. xl. 22.

Observe the crowds that compass him around.

Dryden's Virgil.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus, wert thou compassed with circling fire.

Dryden.

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Choroineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,

Dryden's Æn.

Which thrice he sprinkl'd round.

3. To beleague; to besiege; to block.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee,
and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side.

Luke. xix. 43.

4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom compass'd.

Hooker's Preface.

His master being one of great regard,
In court to compass any suit not hard.

Hubbard's Tale.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to compass her I'll use my skill.

Shakespeare.

How can you hope to compass your designs,
And not dissemble them?

Denham's Sophy.

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could compass it without engaging his army before it.

Clarendon.

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he hath once compassed.

Brewer's.

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to compass it.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be compassed, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, parts and contemplation.

South.

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend.

Pope.

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end:

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the compass of my wits.

Shakespeare's Romeo.

That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*
Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass. *Addison's Spectator.*

This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space. No less than the compass of twelve books, is taken up in these. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*
The English are good confederates in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short compass of time. *Addison's Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, compass huge, and high
The structure. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Old Rome, from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that compass all the world contains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits. Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music.

You would found me from my lowest note to the top of my compass. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so,
As stiff twin compasses are two:
Thy foul, the fixt foot, makes no show
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden compasses, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and sard, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails, profit is the compass by which factious men steer their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the seaman's compass. *Korwe's June Shore.*

He that first discovered the use of the compass, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phrase to come in compass, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. f.*
The compass-saw should not have its teeth set,

as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round, and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Maxon.*

COMPASSION. *n. f.* [compassion, Fr. from *con* and *pator*, Lat.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had compassion of me in my bonds. *Heb. x. 34.*

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;
This pleads compassion and repents the fact. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison's Spectator.*

To COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.

O, heav'ns! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

COMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [from compassion.] Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate. *South's Sermons.*

To COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to compassionate themselves. *Raleigh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love? *Addison's Cato.*

COMPASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from compassionate.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY. *n. f.* [con and paternitas, Latin.]

Gossipred, or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and of a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [from compatible.] Consistency: the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskillful compliance with pronunciation, from *compatibile*, from *compato*, Latin, to suit, to agree. *Compatible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for: consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Consistent; agreeable. Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Brown.*

COMPATIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from compatible.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from compatible.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *pator*, Lat.] Suffering together. *Diſt.*

COMPATRIOT. *n. f.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Diſt.*

The governor knew he was so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his compatriots. *Drummond.*

COMPATER. *n. f.* [compar, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

Sefosttris,

That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd,
Base servitude, and his dethron'd compeers
Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*

To COMPEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.

—In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To COMPELL. *v. a.* [compello, Latin.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will compel me then to read the will?

The spinners, carders, fullers, compell'd by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakespeare.*

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, compell'd him. *1 Sam. xxvii. 23.*

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd by signs and judgments dire. *Milton.*

All these blessings could but enable, not compel, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief
Comes through commissions, which compel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, compellere gregem.

He to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs who fought the field;
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd. *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure, nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs compell'd. *Dryden.*

COMPELLABLE. *adj.* [from compel.] That may be forced.

COMPELLATION. *n. f.* [from compello, Latin.] The stile of address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use, is the compellation of father, which our Saviour first taught. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar compellation of the kings in France, is by fire, which is nothing else but father. *Temple.*

COMPELLER. *n. f.* [from compello.] He that forces another.

COMPEND. *n. f.* [compendium, Latin.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; brevitate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief compends. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

COMPENDARIOUS. *adj.* [compendarius, Latin.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIOSITY. *n. f.* [from compendiosus.] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Diſt.*

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from compendium.] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuit cut off.

They learned more compendious and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from compendiosus.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief compendiously drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is compendiously expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from compendiosus.] Short-

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Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Serm.*

COMPENDIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is proper then to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPENSABLE, *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which may be recompensed.

To **COMPENSATE**, *v. a.* [from *compensare*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper powers assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSATION, *n. f.* [from *compensate*.] Re-compence; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

COMPENSATIVE, *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which compensates; that which counterbails.

To **COMPENSE**, *v. a.* [from *compensare*, Lat.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To **COMPERENDINATE**, *v. a.* [from *comperendinare*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINATION, *n. f.* [from *comperendinare*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE, *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

COMPETENCY, *n. f.* [from *competent*.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT, *adj.* [from *competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss,

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though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY, *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert. *Watson.*

COMPETIBLE, *adj.* [from *competere*, Latin.]

From this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*. Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *compatible* with the grace of God, so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Those are properties not at all *compatible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity à parte ante is such as is only *compatible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir M. Hale.*

COMPETIBleness, *n. f.* [from *competibile*.]

Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION, *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with us.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with for.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR, *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with for before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon.*

Cicereus and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of prætor. *Tatler.*

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor* of the kingdom. *Knoll's History.*

3. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

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The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

COMPIATION, *n. f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authours.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the maps. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **COMPILE**, *v. a.* [from *compilo*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authours; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrs against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authours have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbushnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise: not in use.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compiled*

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPILEMENT, *n. f.* [from *compile*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to assay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Watson on Education.*

COMPIER, *n. f.* [from *compile*.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authours.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call *compilers*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLACENCE, *n. f.* [from *complacencia*, low Latin.]

COMPLACENCY, *n. f.* [from *complacencia*.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the goods things of this life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their government, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope.*

COMPLACENT, *adj.* [from *complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

To **COMPLAIN**, *v. n.* [from *complaignere*, French.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with on.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her duty,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will
complain in the bitterness of my soul *Job*, vii. 11.
Shall I, like thee, on Friday night complain?
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain.

Dryden's Fables.
Do not all men complain, even these as well as
others, of the great ignorance of mankind?

Burnet's Preface to Theory of the Earth.
Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of thirst. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.
Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man
for the punishment of his sins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform against.
Now, matter shallow, you'll complain of me to
the council? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
To COMPLAIN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and
perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd,
Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye complain.

Fairfax.
Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhyme complain
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain.

Dryden's Fables.
They might the grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize.

Dan. Civil War.
COMPLAINANT. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One
who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution
against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager
complainants of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLAINER. *n. f.* [from *complain*.] One who
complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and com-
plainers are the same who speak swelling words.

Government of the Tongue.
Phillips is a complainer; and on this occasion I
told lord Carteret, that complainers never succeed at
court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLAINTE. *n. f.* [from *complaine*, French.]
1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamen-
tation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good
laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to
them. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my complaint to man. *Job*, xxx. 4.
Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To sorrow abandon'd, but worst felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tossed,
Thus to disburthen fought with sad complaint.

Milton.
2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.
The poverty of the clergy in England hath been
the complaint of all who wish well to the church.

Swift.
3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood
'till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured.

Arbutnot on Aliments.
4. Remonstrance against; information against.
Full of vexation, come I with complaint
Against my child.

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.
In evil strait this day I stand

Before my judge, either to undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint; but strict necessity
Subdues me, and calamitous constraint. *Milton.*
Against the goddess these complaints be made.

Dryden's Æneid.
COMPLAINANCE. *n. f.* [from *complaisance*, French.]
Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. *Dryden.*
You must also be industrious to discover the
opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured,
that they will give you no quarter, and allow no-
thing to complaisance. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her favourite dove.
In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd:
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*
COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [from *complaisant*, French.]
Civil; desirous to please.

There are whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wife Peter *complaisant* enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough.

Pope.
COMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant*.]
Civily; with desire to please; ceremoniously.
In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate:
Treated, care'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

Pope.
COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant*.]
Civility; compliance.
To COMPLAISANT. *v. a.* [from *plaisant*, Lat.]
To COMPLAISANT. } To level; to reduce to a
flat and even surface.

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are
made short and *complaisant*, and firmly braced with
muscles. *Derbam.*

COMPLAINT. See COMPLETE.
COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *complementum*, Latin.]
1. Perfection; fulness; completion; comple-
ment.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of
our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of
some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which
fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in
the rest. *Hooker.*

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full complement of all their ill. *Hub. Tal.*
For a complement of these blessings, they were
enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most
harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety,
the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy.

Clarendon.
The sensible nature, in its complement and in-
tegrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. Complete set; complete provision; the full
quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care; }
His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages;
parts not necessary, but ornamental: whence ce-
remony was called complement, now corrupted to
compliment.

If the case permitteth not baptism to have the
decent complements of baptism, better it were to
enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait
for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which
we desire it, be lost. *Hooker.*

These, which have lastly sprung up, for com-
plements, rites, and ceremonies of church actions,
are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly
things, that very easiness doth make them hard to
be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker.*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious complements. *Spenser.*

Garish'd and deck'd in modest complement,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye.

Shakespeare.
4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quad-
rant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any
certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star
from the zenith.

6. COMPLEMENT of the Curtain, in fortification,
that part in the interior side of it which makes the
demigorge.

7. Arithmetical COMPLEMENT of a Logarithm,
is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

Chambers.
COMPLETE. *adj.* [from *completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.
With us the reading of scripture is a part of our
church liturgy, a special portion of the service
which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend
the time, when one doth wait for another coming,
'till the assembly of them that shall afterwards
worship him be complete. *Hooker.*

And ye are complete in him which is the field of
all principality and power. *Col.* ii. 10.
Then marvel not, thou great and complete man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax.

Shakespeare.
2. Complete, having no degrees, cannot properly
admit more and more.

If any disposition should appear towards so-
good a work, the assistance of the legislative pow-
er would be necessary to make it more complete.

Swift.
3. Finished; ended; concluded.
This course of vanity almost complete,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*
To COMPLETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To per-
fect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderfon was completed master of arts.

Walton.
Bred only and completed to the taste of lustful
appetence. *Milton.*

To town he comes, completes the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a
Pope. *Pope.*

COMPLETELY. *adv.* [from *complete*.] Fully;
perfectly.

Then tell us, how can you your bodies roll,
Through space of matter, so completely full?

Blackmore.
Whatever person could aspire to be completely
witty, smart, humorous and polite, must be able
to retain in his memory every single sentence con-
tained in this work. *Swift.*

COMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *complementum*,
French.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the best authors,
the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change,
and the complement of satire among the Romans.

Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.
COMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *complete*.] Perfec-
tion; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness
and inerrability, as to exclude myself. *K. Charles.*

These parts go to make up the complements of
any subject. *Watts's Logick.*

COMPLETION. *n. f.* [from *complete*.]
1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of
being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and consent
of all the divine predictions, receiving their com-
pletion in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill cha-
racter to bear a malevolence to the best men.

Pope.
COMPLEX. *adj.* [from *complexus*, Latin.] Compo-
und. COMPLEXED. } site; of many parts; not sim-
ple; including many particulars.

To express complexed significations, they took a
liberty to compound and piece together creatures
of allowable forms into mixtures inexistant.

Brown.
Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call
complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the uni-
verse; which though complicated of various sim-
ple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones,
yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary essential mode, called a property,
sometimes goes toward making up the essence of
a complex being. *Watts.*

With such perfection fram'd,
Is this complex stupendous scheme of things.

Thomson's Spring.
COMPLEX. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Compli-
cation; collection.

This parable of the wedding-supper compre-
hends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and
privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South's Sermons.*

COMPLEXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *complex*.] Com-
plication; involution of many particular parts in
one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound
state or nature.

From the complexedness of these moral ideas,
there follows another inconvenience, that the mind
cannot easily retain those precise combinations.

Locke.
COMPLEXION. *n. f.* [from *complexio*, Latin.]
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1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistical form of it. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky The state and inclination of the day.

Shakespeare's Richard II.
What see you in those papers that you lose
So much *complexion*? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* forever. *Shakespeare.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*
Nicer, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous.

Collier on Pride.
If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*.

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men should war.

Dryden's Fables.
For from all tempers he could service draw,
The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;
And, as the confidant of nature, saw
How the *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*
The methods of providence, men of this *complexion* must be unfit for the contemplation of.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler prelude, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no difference in the case,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

COMPLEXIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the *complexion* or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* effluences, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and demerating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

COMPLEXIONALLY. *adv.* [from *complexion*.] By *complexion*.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *n. f.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE. *n. f.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *comply*.]
1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for planetary consent it was not, to his destruction.

King Charles.
We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary *compliance* with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good.

Locke.
Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to your wishes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world solicits our *compliance* are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliance* will remove dissension, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *com-*

pliance; and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he forefaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIANT. *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many *complicated* circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involutions of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle's History of Firem.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.

Milton's Paradise Lost.
A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Locke.*

COMPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael.

Watts on the Mind.
COMPLICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*. *Hal's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *complicate*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another. All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watt's Logick.*

COMPLICE. *n. f.* [Fr. from *complot*, an associate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield, and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garriſon, after justice was done upon his *complices*. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *n. f.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready *compliance*.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

COMPLIMENT. *n. f.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An

act, or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *compliment*, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney.*

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:
Y' are servant to the duke Orfino, youth. *Shakes.*
One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like inchanting harmony:

A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shakesp.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to fit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Virtue, religion, heaven and eternal happiness,
are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery and the regardless air of common applauses. *Glanville.*

Monarchs should their inward foul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Watson.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is intirely *complimental* and officious. *Brome.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Brome.*

COMPLIMENT'ER. *n. f.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. f.* [*compline*, Fr. *completorium*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,
Their peny masses and their *complines* meet.

Hubb. Tale.
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To COMPLOTE. *v. n.* [*complot*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT. *n. f.* [Fr. from *complotum* for *complexum*, low Latin, *Ménage*.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell.

Hubbard's Tale.
I know their *complot* is to have my life.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
To COMPLOTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet,
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill.

Shakespeare's Richard II.
A few

A few lines after, we find them *conspiring* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. Pope.

COMPLOTTED. *n. f.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed.

Dryden and Lee's *Oedip.*

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies* with our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light.

They did servilely *comply* with the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations. Tillotson.

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest. Tillotson.

Remember I am she who fav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. Dryden.

He made his wish *comply* with his estate *comply*,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. Prior.

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from *componens*, Latin.] That which constitutes the compound body.

The bigness of the component parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.

Newton's *Opticks*.

To COMPORT. *v. n.* [from *comporter*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat.] To agree; to suit: followed by *with*. Some piety's not good there, some vain disport
On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport*. Donne
Such does not *comport* with the nature of time. Holder.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. L'Estrange.

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, so they may be doing. Locke.

To COMPORT. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented fort

That never can the present state *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will. Daniel.

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion and *comport*
Yourself at this rantipole rate.

Congreve's *Way of the World*.

COMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of department in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it.

Taylor's *Worthy Communicant*.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;

In times of tempest they command alone,
And he but sits precarious on the throne.

Dryden's *Fables*.

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory.

We cast the rules and cautions of this art into some *comfortable* method. Wotton's *Architecture*.

COMFORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comfortance* each to other bear,
And entertain themselves with court lies meet.

Fairy Queen.

COMFORTMENT. *n. f.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; practice.

The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule. Hale.

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. Addison's *Freeholder*.

To COMPOSE. *v. a.* [from *compos*, Fr. *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. Spratt.

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*.

Dryden's *Aeneid*.

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness. Ray.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyricks, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to music himself. Addison.

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen. Clarendon.

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame. Hooker.

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape

Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. Watts.

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *composed*. Clarendon.

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,
Could order, teach, and their high spirits *compose*. Waller.

Compose thy mind;

Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd. Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water, had power to still and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it. Woodward.

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go, freely search where-e'er you please. Prior.

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer.

DuPuy's *Rules for Devotion*.

We beseech thee to *compose* our thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness. Swift.

8. To adjust; to settle: as, to *compose* a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the composing stick.

10. [In music.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and *composed* in the manner of the inhabitants. Addison on Italy.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph fate,
Compos'd his posture, and his looks sedate. Pope.

COMPOSEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, Every body asked which is he? The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. Clarendon.

COMPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as smartness of parts. Norris.

COMPOSER. *n. f.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. Milton.

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry, and a good intention in the *composer*. Addison's *Freeholder*.

2. He that adapts the music to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned, the *composer* of it must look to that. Woodward.

For composition I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*.

Peacham on Music.

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composer*.

Dryden's *Albion and Albanus*, Preface.

COMPOSITE. *adj.* [from *compositus*, Latin.]

The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italian order. Harris.

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. Addison.

COMPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *compositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. Bacon's *New Atlantis*.

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. Temple.

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. Newton's *Opticks*.

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. Bacon's *Essays*.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition*, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. Addison.

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. Swift.

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. Watts.

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts, it is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. Dryden's *Du Fresnoy*.

6. Written works.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. L'Estrange.

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. Addison.

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*. Addison's *Guardian*.

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. Ben Jonson's *Discover*.

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievancies, injuries and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and *composition* between.

between men, judging it convenient and behoveful.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our composition may be written,
And seal'd between us.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they
with
For composition with th' unconquer'd fish.

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

10. Consistency; congruity.
There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit.

—Indeed they are disproportion'd *Shakes. Othello.*
11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident, on definitions, postulates and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements.

COMPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compound-
ed; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*
COMPOSITOR. *n. s.* [from *compose*.] He that
ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguish-
ed from the pressman, who makes the im-
pression upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. s.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.] A mix-
ture of various substances for enriching the ground;
manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
To make them ranker.

We also have great variety of composts and soils,
for the making of the earth fruitful.

Water young planted shrubs, amomum espe-
cially, which you can hardly refresh too often,
and it requires abundant compost.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compost forth to dung the ground.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails.

To COMPOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 'To ma-
ture; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to
compost the earth, water-mint turneth into field-
mint, and the colewort into rape.

As for earth, it composts itself; for I knew a
garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did
bear fruit excellently.

COMPOSTURE. *n. s.* [from *composit*.] Soil; ma-
nure. Not used.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stol'n
From gen'ral excrements.

COMPOSURE. *n. s.* [from *compose*.]
1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so found-
ed or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as
forms of publick composition.

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.
Hence languages arise, when, by institution
and agreement, such a composition of letters, such a
word, is intended to signify such a certain thing.

From the various compositions and combinations of
these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties
of the bodies formed out of them.

3. The form arising from the disposition of the
various parts.

In composition of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace,

4. Frame; make; temperament.
To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet
With flaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes
him:

As his composition must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish.

The duke of Buckingham sprung, without any
help, by a kind of congenial composition, to the
likeness of our late sovereign and master.

5. Adjustment.
God will rather look to the inward raptures of
the mind than to the outward form and composition
of the body.

6. Composition; framed discourse.
Discourses on such occasions are seldom the pro-
ductions of leisure, and should be read with those
favourable allowances that are made to hasty com-
positions.

In the compositions of men, remember you are a
man as well as they; and it is not their reason,
but your own, that is given to guide you.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.
To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere composition thus reply'd.

The calmest and sereneest hours of life, when
the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind
enjoys its most perfect composition.

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of dif-
ferences.
The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes
of an happy composition.

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and composition.

Things were not brought to an extremity: there
seems yet to be room left for a composition; here-
after there may be only for pity.

COMPUTATION. *n. s.* [from *computatio*, Lat.] The act
of drinking or tipping together.

Secrecy to words spoke under the rose, only
mean, in computation, from the ancient custom in
sympotick meetings, to wear chaplets of roses.

If thou wilt prolong
Dire computation, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant.

To COMPOUND. *v. a.* [from *compono*, Lat.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together in one
mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.
Whoever compounds any like it, shall be cut
off.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does
not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle
together such bodies as are already compounded of
elementary, or rather simple ones.

The ideas, being each but one single preception,
are easier got than the more complex ones; and
therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which
attends those compounded ones.

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.
We cannot have a single image that did not en-
ter through the sight; but we have the power of
altering and compounding those images into all the
varieties of picture.

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from
two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under
the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint
and compounded name, and are called *Piso-Tigris*.

5. To compose by being united.
Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?

To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends!

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from
the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well compounded.

If there be any discord or suits between any of
the family, they are compounded and appeased.

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.
Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts compound?

To COMPOUND. *v. n.*
1. To come to terms of agreement by abating
something of the first demand, It has for before
the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to compound for his bare
commitment to the Tower.

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the rest, with longer life.

2. To bargain in the lump.
Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: com-
pound with him by the year.

3. To come to terms, by granting something
on each side.
Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen after
Michaelmas for thirty pounds.

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If for thy ransom thou wilt now compound,
Before thy most assured overthrow?

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound and take the covenant.
But useless all, when he, despairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds compound.

Paracelsus and his admirers have compounded with
the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chy-
mical medicines into the present practice.

4. To determine. This is not in use.
We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have compounded on.

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.
The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to
the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for
most uses as gold.

Compound substances are made up of two or
more simple substances.

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more
words; not simple.
Those who are his greatest admirers seem pleased
with them as beauties; I speak of his compound epi-
thets.

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in botany,
is such as consists of many little flowers, con-
curring together to make up one whole one;
each of which has its style and stamina, and ad-
hering seed, and are all contained within one and
the same calyx: such are the sunflower and dan-
dellion.

COMPOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mass
formed by the union of many ingredients.
For present use or profit, this is the rule: con-
sider the price of the two simple bodies; consider
again the dignity of the one above the other in
use; then see if you can make a compound, that
will save more in price than it will lose in dignity
of the use.

As man is a compound and mixture of flesh as
well as spirit.

Love, why do we one passion call?
When 'tis a compound of them all;
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet.

COMPOUNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound*.] Capa-
ble of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *To compound*.]
1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms
of agreement.
Those softeners, sweeteners, compounders, and ex-
pedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strong-
ly.

2. A mingler: one who mixes bodies.

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pedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strong-
ly.

2. A mingler: one who mixes bodies.

To COM-

3

TO COMPREEND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom. xiii. 9.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which comprehends so many several parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To contain the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught, Than we are here to comprehend his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot comprehend it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensibilis*, Fr. *comprehensibilis*, Latin.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not comprehensible by us. *Locke.*

2. Possible to be comprised.

Let this part of knowledge should seem to any not comprehensible by axiom, we will set down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [*comprehensibiliter*, Fr.] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensively, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The comprehension of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and comprehension of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [*comprehensivus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensive nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart, His comprehensive head; all int'rests weigh'd, All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so comprehensive, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [*comprehensivè*, Fr.] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*comprehensivitas*, Lat.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

TO COMPRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest, And in his cave the yielding nymph compress'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

There was in the island of Ito a young girl compress'd by a genius, who delighted to associate with the mules. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by compresses and bandage dress'd it up. *Wise.*

COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from compressibilis*, Fr.]

The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*from compressibilis*, Fr.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass: yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being compressible. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COMPRESSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from compressibilis*, Fr.] Capability of being pressed close. *Dict.*

COMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whensoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the compression; and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not compression, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the compression of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Merry Michael the Cornish poet piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking compression for Normandy. *Camden's Rem.*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of compression by force, may doublets, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRESSURE. *n. f.* [*from compressio*, Latin.] The act or force of the body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a compressure, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

TO COMPRISE. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.]

To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips's World of Words.*

TO COMPRISE. *v. a.* [*comprimere*, Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith; Do not they, under discipline, comprise the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies; But friendship does two souls in one comprise. *Rosamond.*

COMPROBATION. *n. f.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives corroboration from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

COMPROMISE. *n. f.* [*compromissum*, Lat.]

1. Compromise is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not; But basely yielded, upon compromise, That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

TO COMPROMISE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate.

2. In Shakespeare it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were compromis'd, That all the yearlings, which were freak'd and pied, Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

COMPROMISSORIAL. *adj.* [*from compromissus*, Fr.]

Relating to a compromise.

COMPROMISSORIALITY. *n. f.* [*from compromissus*, Fr.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his compromissors ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

COMPT. *n. f.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in compt, To make their audit at your highness' pleasure, Still to return your own. *Shakespeare's To Compt.*

TO COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use To Count, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [*from comptus*, Fr.] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain no scorn; I am very comptible even to the least sinister usage. *Shakespeare's To Comptroll.*

TO COMPTROLL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for controll; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To controll; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTROLLER. *n. f.* [*from comptrollus*, Fr.] Director; supervisor; superiour intendent; governor.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one, To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford, This night to be comptrollers. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The comptrollers of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly; Nor he, the great comptroller of the sky. *Dryden's Æneis.*

COMPTROLLERSHIP. *n. f.* [*from comptroller*, Fr.] Superintendence.

The gayle for flannery-causes is annexed to the comptrollership. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPULSATIVELY. *adv.* [*from compulsativè*, Fr.] With force; by constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPULSATORY. *adj.* [*from compulsatorius*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other

But to recover from us by strong hand, And terms compulsatory, those forefald lands So by his father lost. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COMPUSSION. *n. f.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thoughts

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet

Compulsion thus transported. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Such sweet compulsion doth in musick lye,
To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*
2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what compulsion and laborious flight
We sunk thus low? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This faculty is free from compulsion, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and compulsion.

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Hale on Common Law.*

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by compulsive arms, soon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and compulsive method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *compulsive*.] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such a right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bac.*

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *compulsare*, French.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He ereth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly compulsory actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bramb. against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not compulsory. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *compunctio*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and compunction, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great compunction. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunctio*.] Causing remorse.

COMPU'RGATION. *n. f.* [from *compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPU'RGATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number; so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily computable by arithmetic. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPU'TATION. *n. f.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by just computation of the time,
Found that the issue was not his. *Shak. Rich. III.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation. We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

TO COMPUTE. *v. a.* [compute, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet's Theory of Earth.*

Where they did compute by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray;
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope.*

COMPU'TE. *n. f.* [computus, Latin.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just compute; and calling that one years which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COMPU'TER. *n. f.* [from *compute*.] Reckoners; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these computers, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

I have known some such ill computers, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

COMPU'TIST. *n. f.* [computiste, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wife man, and a strict computist. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: computists tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

COM'RADE. *n. f.* [comrade, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio frutor*.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses, thy comrades,
As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes.*

A footman, being newly married, desired his comrade to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Latin.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as the *pros* and *cons*.

TO CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know: as in *Glaucer*, *Old wymen connen moobil thinge*; that is, *Old women have much knowledge*.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill
Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and con'd them out of rings. *Shakespeare.*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to con them by to-morrow night. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly conning over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other

also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has con'd the first, and require it of him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have whilom con'd. *Prior.*

All this while John had con'd over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbutnot.*

3. To CON thanks; an old expression for to thank. It is the same with *sevoir grâ*.

I con him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [concamero, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one concamerated bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Museum.*

CONCAMERATION. *n. f.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible concamerations, and feigned rotations of solid orbs? *Glanville's Scopf.*

TO CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENATION. *n. f.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching to the elicit acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE. *adj.* [concaus, Lat.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex*.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their concave surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his concave shores? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CONCAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Hollow-ness. *Diet.*

CONCAVITY. *n. f.* [from *concave*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body. Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the concavity of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the concavities of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another concavo-convex plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A concavo-convex pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONCAVOUS. *adj.* [concaus, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCAVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concauous*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carries Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO CONCEAL. *v. a.* [concelo, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict concealing hearts. *F. Queen.*

Conceal

Conceal

Conceal

Conceal

Conceal

Conceal

Conceal

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to conceal what we impart.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent
and the most silent of men: he knew that a word
spoke never wrought so much good as a word
concealed. *Broome.*

There is but one way I know of conversing
safely with all men, that is, not by concealing what
we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that
deserves to be concealed. *Pope.*

CONCEALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable
of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or
hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presum-
ing to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied
the omniscience of God, whereunto there is no
thing concealable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCEALEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] The
state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCEALER. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.] He that con-
ceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery,
and the concealor of the crime was equally guilty.
Clarendon.

CONCEALMENT. *n. f.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakef. Twelfth Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange concealments. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Few own such sentiments, yet this concealment
derives rather from the fear of man than of any
Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the
good of mankind, and as solicitous for the conceal-
ment as the performance of illustrious actions.

Addison's Freeholder.

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most ef-
fectual concealment of a wicked design, supposes
mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is
directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree

Offers its kind concealment to a few;
Their food its insects, and its moss their nest.

Thomson.

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To yield;
to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgator animadversions we might strike
out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having
once a conceded list, we might with more safety
attempt their reasonings. *Brown.*

This must not be conceded without limitation.

Boyle.

The atheist, if you concede to him that fortune
may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and
invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT. *n. f.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*,
Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the
mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted
to so high conceits, as the learned of other nations
are content both to borrow their names and imitate
their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should
change or incline to remit any part of their duty,
without some object having force to avert their
conceit from God. *Huoker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this
morning:—

There's some conceit, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit.

Shakespeare.

In laughing there ever precedeth a conceit of
somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to
man. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me,
that they loved? and yet, I not looking for such
a matter, had not my conceit open to understand
them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws hu-
mane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is
notwithstanding more secret than that it can be
discerned by every man's present conceit, without
some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker.*

I shall be found of a quick conceit in judgment,
and shall be admired. *Wif. viii. 11.*

3. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt;
fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how conceit may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong conceit, like a new principle, carries all
easily with it, when yet above common sense.

Locke.

Malbranche has an odd conceit,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion in a neutral sense.
Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit?
There is more hope of a fool than of him.

Prov. xxvi. 12.

I shall not fail to approve the fair conceit,
The king hath of you. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acute-
ness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard;
there is no more conceit in him than is in a mallet.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak
took him in the head to go off with a conceit.

L'Estrange.

6. Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.
Some to conceit alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at every line.

Pope.

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative
pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great
conceit of himself, he has lost his religion; may he
find it again by harder study under humbler truth.

Bentley.

8. Out of CONCEIT with. Not longer fond of.
Not that I dare assume to myself to have put
him out out of conceit with it, by having convinced
him of the fantasticalness of it.

Tillotson, Preface.

What hath chiefly put me out of conceit with this
moving manner, is the frequent disappointment.

Swift.

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To con-
ceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

They looked for great matters at their hands, in
a cause which they conceived to be for the liberty of
the subject. *Bacon.*

He conceits himself to be struck at, when he is
not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange.*

The strong, by conceiting themselves weak, are
thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as
useless, as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

CONCEITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature
comely, active of body, pleasantly conceited, and
sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; af-
fected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers,
which some empty conceited heads are apt to run
into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want
of sense. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

If you think me too conceited,
Or to passion quickly heated.

Swift.

What you write of me, would make me more
conceited than what I scribble myself.

Pope.

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impo-
tently conceited of his own model and his own
materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the
Athenians were, how conceited of their own wit,
science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited*.] Fanci-
fully; whimsically.

Conceitedly drefs her, and be assign'd

By you fit place for every flower and jewel:
Make her for love fit fuel. *Danhe.*

CONCEITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceited*.] Pride;
opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but
such as claim under their own pretences, partiality
and conceitedness makes them give the pre-emi-
nence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCEITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid;
without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think't thou, I am so shallow, so conceitless,
To be seduced by thy flattery.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

CONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention,
whereby any conceivable weight may be moved by
any conceivable power with the same quickness,
without other instrument, the works of nature
would be too much subjected to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the
Northern climes, is as conceivable as this strange
union. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

It is not conceivable that it should be indeed that
very person, whose shape and voice it assumed.

Atterbury's Sermons.

CONCEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conceivable*.]
The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable*.] In a
conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*conceivis*, Fr. *concepire*,
Latin.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the
womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mo-
ther conceive me. *Psal. li. 5.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath conceived a purpose against
you. *Jeremiah.*

This man conceived the duke's death; but what
was the motive of that felonious conception is in
the clouds. *Watson.*

3. To comprehend; to understand. He con-
ceives the whole system.

This kiss, if it durst speak,

Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John,
you will hardly conceive him to have been bred
in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons

Hardly conceive of me: let it be nois'd
That, through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high
To have conceived of God, or that salute,
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest!

Milton.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their
own natures; conceive of things completely in all
their parts; conceive of things comprehensively in
all their properties and relations; conceive of things
extensively in all their kinds; conceive of things
orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should conceive when they came to
drink. *Genesi.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld,
possess'd:

Conceiving as the slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.

Addison.

CONCEIVER. *n. f.* [from *conceive*.] One that
understands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious alle-
gories be made by wiser conceivers, yet common
heads will fly unto superstitious applications.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONCERT. *n. f.* [*concertus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of
sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue

in numbers, for conducting to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the school-men as subservient mediums, carry a music and consent to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Maine.*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

To **CONCENTRATE**. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRATION. *n. f.* [*from concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies that receive a *concentration* of the light must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peasam on Drawing.*

To **CONCENTRE**. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. *Wotton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To **CONCENTRE**. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part left to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In these *concentring* all their precious beams Of sacred influence! *Milton.*

CONCENTRIC. *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having **CONCENTRICK**. *s.* *adj.* one common centre.

If, as in water flurr'd, more circles be Produc'd by one, love such additions take; Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;

For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donna.*
Any substance, pitched steady upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrick* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray on the Creation.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrick* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine Arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCEPTACLE. *n. f.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Natural History, Preface.*

CONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*from concipio, conceptum*, Latin.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellectual faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCEPTION. *n. f.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis iii. 16.*

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring
In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The state of being conceived.
Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.
As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South's Sermons.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.
Thou but remember't me of my own *conception*.
I have perceived a most faint neglect of late;
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous
curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of
unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.
And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.
He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too
dry; many times unequal, and almost always
forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of
epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only
below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary
to its nature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CONCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Ensear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CONCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **CONCERN**. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.
Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith: and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern*
Just Abraham, and his feed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other, *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespeare.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison on the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear,
Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's Æn.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever past actions, it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.
In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

5. To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman I thought not to have *concerned* myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCERN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison's Freck.*

A heathen emperor said, if the Gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle! *Addison's Cato.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed; where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCERNEDLY. *adv.* [*from concern*.] With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded

his cause, than they were before understood to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCERNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error than the true judgment concerning the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse concerning this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt concerning it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

CONCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *concern*.] 1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy concerns I defist
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own. *Milton's Agonistes.*

This shews how useful you have been,
To bring the king's concerns in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetch in haste,

Leaving our great concernment to the last. *Denham.*

When my concernment takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and concerns of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great concerns of a future state, would doubtless recur often.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting concerns. *Watts on the Mind.*

1. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near concernment, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour. *Denham's Sophy.*

He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill concernment to his haughty love. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great concernment of men is with men, one amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great concernment to mankind, *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or concernment in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their concernment. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and concernment accompany it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

TO CONCERN. *v. a.* [concerner, French, from *concernere*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some public exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark, how already in his working brain
He forms the well-concerted scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

CONCERT.

CONCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTATION. *n. f.* [concertatio, Ital.] Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [concertativus, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCESSION. *n. f.* [concessio, Latin.] 1. The act of granting or yielding.

The concession of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest concessions, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small concessions. *Swift.*

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIONALLY. *adv.* [from *concession*.] By way of concession; as yielding, not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and concessionally; not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCH. *n. f.* [concha, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:

Adds orient pearls, which from the conchs he drew,
And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

CONCILIAR. *adj.* [consilium, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and conciliar debates, without any ambitious regards. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

TO CONCILIATE. *v. a.* [concilio, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that conciliate affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONCILIATION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCILIATOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCINNITY. *n. f.* [from *concinatus*, Latin.] Decency; fitness.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [concinus, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCINATORY. *adj.* [concinatorius, concio, Lat.] Used at preachings or public assemblies.

Their comeliness unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their concinatory invectives. *Howel.*

CONCISE. *adj.* [concisus, cut, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The concise stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONCISELY. *adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very concisely, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

CONCISENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the Majesty of Virgil, has less of this conciseness. *Dryden.*

CONCISION. *n. f.* [concisum, Lat.] Cutting off; excision; destruction.

CONCITATION. *n. f.* [concitatio, Lat.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul, whereas the deceiving spirit, by concitation of humours, produces conceited phantasies. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION. *n. f.* [conclamatio, Latin.] An outcry or shout of many together. *Dict.*

CONCLAVE. *n. f.* [conclave, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy conclave for their loves;
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for. *Shakespeare.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two conclaves he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A close assembly.

Forthwith a conclave of the godhead meet,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

TO CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [concludo, Latin.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, concluded within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans, xi. 32.*

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to shut or close the dispute.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest:
And age, returning thence, concludes it best. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be concluded blest before he die. *Addison's Ovid.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be professor?
It is determined, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I will conclude this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how concluded by the godlike man. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the bare multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were concluded. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

TO CONCLUDE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratification: to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she concludes of that and this;

When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

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And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in lust, conclude in perjuries. *Dryden's Fables.*

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1. To shut.

The very person of Christ, therefore, for

We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout. *King.*
CONCLUDENCY. *n. f.* [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLUDENT. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCLUDINGLY. *adv.* [from *conclude*.] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLUSION. *n. f.* [from *conclude*.]
1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit

Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Dav.*

I only dead by rules of art,

Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor;
but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles. xii. 13.*

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments.

Her physician tells me
She has pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my *conclusion*. *Howel.*

6. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demurring upon me. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cle.*

CONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Bromhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be

equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *conclusive*.] Decisively with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily, or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CONCOAGULATE.** *v. n.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle's Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle's History of Fumefix.*

CONCOAGULATION. *n. f.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To **CONCOCT.** *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicine taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by the general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Chayne's Phil. Prin.*

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*; whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTION. *n. f.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The constant notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He, though he knew not which foist spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCOLOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE. *n. f.* [from *concomitor*, Lat.]

CONCOMITANCY. *n. f.* [from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subistence together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but

in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a casualty, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville's Scipio.*

CONCOMITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.]

Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative, or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension, or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wife Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. *n. f.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhoea, and hot distillations, have all a correlative quality. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons.*

Horror stalks around,
Wild, staring, and his sad *concomitant*,
Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as fatires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes, and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others. *Diaz.*

To **CONCOMITATE.** *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Latin.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONCORD. *n. f.* [*concordia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the universal peace. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial?
2 Cor. vi. 15.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milt.*

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung. *Milton.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign
Holds this vast globe in one furrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickell.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakspeare's Merch. of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions, *concord*s, and syntaxes, lost their labour? *Locke.*

CON-

CONCORDANCE. *n. f.* [*concordantia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a concordance.

Soub's Sermons, Dedication.

Some of you turn over a concordance, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn.

Swift.

An old concordance bound long since.

Swift.

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three concordances learned, let the master read unto them the epistles of Cicero.

Albani's Schoolmaster.

CONCORDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points concordant to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONCORDATE. *n. f.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that concordate, and as a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous?

Swift.

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same body.

Dict.

TO CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we see *concorporates* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

TO CONCORPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus*.] To unite into one body.

Thus we chastise the god of wine

With water that is feminine,

Until the cooler nymph abate

His wrath, and so *concorporate*.

Cleveland.

CONCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *concorporare*.]

Union in one mass; intimate mixture.

Dict.

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [*concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing?

Ben Jonson.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill.

Dryden's Fables.

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses.

Newton.

CONCREMATION. *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together.

Dict.

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concreo*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion: a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concreo*, Latin.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrecence* hath not been taught.

Raleigh's History of the World.

TO CONCRETE. *v. n.* [*concreo*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral and metallic matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it.

Woodward's Natural History.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file.

Newton.

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun.

Arbutnot.

TO CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.

Burnet.

2. [In logic.] Not abstract, applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it killeth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save the world.

Hooker.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wife, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always nouns adjective in a grammatical sense; for a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them.

Watts's Logic.

CONCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater.

Bentley's Sermons.

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty.

Norris.

CONCRETENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass.

Dict.

CONCRETION. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little.

Bacon's Natural History.

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CONCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONCRETURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. f.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubina-*

tas, Latin.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens; *concubinage* was permitted.

Broome.

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores.

Bacon.

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection.

Dryden.

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place

To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace.

Granville.

TO CONCUPLICATE. *v. n.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread, or trample under foot.

Dict.

CONCULCATION. *n. f.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet.

Dict.

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*concupiscentia*, Latin.]

Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even *secret concupiscentia* to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation.

Hooker.

In our faces evident the signs

Of foul *concupiscentia*; whence evil store,
Ev'n shame, the last of evils.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscentia* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice.

Bentley's Sermons.

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Latin.]

Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body

To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,

Release my brother.

Shak. Measure for Measure.

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscentia.

Dict.

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Latin.]

Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscentia* and irascible appetite.

South's Sermon.

TO CONCUR. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*.

Temple.

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same.

Swift's Last Will.

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then in disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason.

Hooker.

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels.

Clarendon.

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur* to general use.

Pope.

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.
To have an orthodox belief, and true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity.

South.

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have.

Tillotson.

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection.

Collier on the Spleen.

CON

CONCURRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *concur.*]
CONCURRENCE. }

1. Union; association; conjunction.
We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design or measures.

Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of nobles and people. *Swift on the Differt. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great concurrences of things. *Grayson.*

He views our behaviour in every concurrence of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrence of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event: concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For without the concurrent consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be concurrent with it to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his concurrent flame, that blew my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the concurrent echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCURRENT. *n. f.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Pity.*

CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *concussio, Lat.*]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilential air; which may be from the concussion of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The strong concussion on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The state of being shaken.

There wants not instances of such an universal concussion of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [from *concussus, Lat.*] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN. *v. a.* [from *condemno, Lat.*]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Is he found guilty?

— Yes truly, is he, and condemn'd upon't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Considered as a judge, it condemns where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to condemn. *Fiddis's Sermons.*

2. It has to before the punishment.
The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. *Matthew xx. 18.*

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame

His peeter'd senses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there? *Shak. Macbeth.*

The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the ruelle. *Dryden's Æn. Preface.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarcely be so just as to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who condemn it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chron.*

5. To shew guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living. *Wisd. iv. 16.*

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameworthy; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes, which strictly to observe were condemnably superstition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION. *n. f.* [from *condemnatio, Lat.*] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them. *Romans viii.*

CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or a censure.

He that passes the first condemnatory sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDEMNER. *n. f.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Some few are the only refusers and condemners of this catholic practice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate.*] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable, and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further, every assistance works something upon the mover to condense it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [from *condensare, Latin.*] To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *adj.* [from *condensatus, Latin.*] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or condensed, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. *Peacbam.*

CONDENSATION. *n. f.* [from *condensare.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty. Opposite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by condensation, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's History.*

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and condensation, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The supply of its moisture is by rains and snow, and dews and condensation of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley.*

To CONDENSE. *v. a.* [from *condensare, Latin.*] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. To inspissate; opposed to *rarefy*.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which condensed by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some condense

Their liquid store, and some in cells dispenfe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour, at the surface of the earth, and collect and condense it there. *Woodward.*

To CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there condense into little stones. *Boyle's Scrp. Obym.*

All vapours, when they begin to condense and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; maffy; weighty.

They colour, shape and size

Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare. *Milton.*

They might be separated without confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDENSER. *n. f.* [from *condense.*] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDENSITY. *n. f.* [from *condense.*] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CONDERS. *n. f.* [from *condire, Fr.*]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be likewise called *huers*, by likelihood of the French buyer, exclaimers, and baskers. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCEND. *v. a.* [from *condescendi, French*, from *condescendo, Latin.*]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to soothe by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and condescending air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,

In gracious clemency does condescend,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but condescended to it as accommodate to their present state. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will condescend to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

Nor shall my resolution

Disarm itself, nor condescend to parly
With foolish hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*

CONDESCENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *condescendere, Fr.*]

Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescendendo.*]

By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

We condescendingly made Luther's works unpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCENSION. *n. f.* [from *condescendo.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and condescension to others. *Tillotson.*

Courtesy

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attend a high station.

Atterbury's Sermons.

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature.

Addison.

CONDESCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend.*] Court-
eous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal
terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of
a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is al-
ways used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murder, I
never gave them *condign* punishment.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Consider who is your friend, he that would
have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he
that has saved him.

Arbutnot.

CONDIGNESS. *n. f.* [from *condign.*] Suitable-
ness; agreeableness to deserts.

Diſt.

CONDIGNLY. *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly;
according to merit.

Diſt.

CONDIMENT. *n. f.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Season-
ing; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a
pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condi-
ments*, and not for nourishment.

Bacon's Natural History.

Many things are swallowed by animals rather
for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any sub-
stantial nutriment.

Brown.

CONDISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A
schoolfellow.

TO CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle;
to preserve by salts or aromatics.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth,
in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like.

Greene's Museum.

The most innocent of them are but like *condited*
or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully correct-
ed, may be harmless, but can never do good.

Taylor's Rule of living Holy.

CONDITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condite.*] A com-
position of conserves, powders, and spices, in the
form of an electuary.

Diſt.

CONDITION. *n. f.* [*condition*, French; *conditio*,
Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denomi-
nated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.

Shakespeare. King John.

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the
element shews to him as to me: all his senses have
but human *conditions*.

Shakespeare.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Di-
vine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen
to others.

Bacon.

They will be able to conserve their properties
unchanged in passing through several mediums,
which is another *condition* of the rays of light.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; tem-
perament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mo-
ther, besides speech, manners, and inclinations,
which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mo-
thers.

Spenser on Ireland.

The best and foundest of his time hath been but
rash: now must we look, from his age, to re-
ceive not alone the imperfections of long engraft-
ed *condition*, but the unruly waywardness that in-
firm and cholerick years bring with them.

Shakespeare.

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest,
honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and
faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and
therefore those ancient kings, beautified with
these *conditions*, might be called thereafter Jupiter.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Socrates espoused Xanthippe only for her extreme
ill *conditions*, above all of that sex.

South.

5. State; external circumstances.

To us all,

That feel the bruises of the days before,
And suffer the *condition* of these times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours.

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Para-
dise and state of innocence.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the
condition it finds the sinner in, when God vouch-
safes it to them.

South's Sermons.

Did we perfectly know the state of our own
condition, and what was most proper for us, we
might have reason to conclude our prayers not
heard, if not answered.

Wake's Preparation.

This is a principle adapted to every passion and
faculty of our nature, to every state and *condition*
of our life.

Rogers.

Some desponding people take the kingdom to
be in no *condition* of encouraging so numerous a
breed of beggars.

Swift.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject as in king.

Pope's Essay on Man.

6. Rank.

I am in my *condition*,

A prince, Miranda. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The king himself met with many entertain-
ments, at the charge of particular men, which
had been rarely practised 'till then by the persons
of the best *condition*.

Clarendon.

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!

What *condition* can a treaty find

I th' part that is at mercy! *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none

To traitors: strike him down.

Ben Jonson's Cataline.

He could not defend it above ten days, and must
then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were
like to grant to his person, and to his religion.

Clarendon.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but
they believe it without the *condition* of repentance.

Taylor.

Those barbarous pirates willingly receive

Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with you' captive king.—

Secure me but my solitary cell;

'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

8. The writing in which the term of agreement
are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there

Your single bond; and in a merry sport,

If you repay me not on such a day,

In such a place, such sum or sums as are

Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit

Be nominated. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

TO CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that
Saturn should put to death all his male children.

Raleigh's History.

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot
Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a
good office, and another thing to do it gratis.

L'Estrange.

CONDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *condition.*]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made
with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment,
for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, with-
out obedience to the one, there is of the other no
assurance.

Hooker.

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms
they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are
conditional.

South.

This strict necessity they simple call;
Another fort there is *conditional*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some
condition or supposition.

CONDITIONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A
limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were

king Edward's son, he would never bear arms
against him. This case seems hard, both in re-
spect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other
words.

Bacon's Henry VII.

CONDITIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *conditional.*]
The quality of being conditional; limitation by
certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may
inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most
efficacious to necessitate and engage them.

Decay of Piety.

CONDITIONALLY. *adv.* [from *conditional.*]
With certain limitations; on particular terms; on
certain stipulations.

I here intail

The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To cease this civil war.

Shakespeare. Henry VI.

A false apprehension understands that positively,
which was but *conditionally* expressed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

We see large preferments rendered to him, but
conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices; con-
science shall here, according to its office, interpose
and protest.

South.

CONDITIONARY. *adj.* [from *condition.*] Stipu-
lated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *condi-
tionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as
a natural qualification for heaven.

Norris.

TO CONDITIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condition.*] To
qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported;
we cannot ascribe the same unto any science
therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its erup-
tion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONDITIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Esta-
blished on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and ab-
solute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*,
and belongs to none, who shall not perform the
condition?

Hammond.

CONDITIONED. *adj.* [from *condition.*] Having
qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,

The best *condition'd*. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

TO CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To la-
ment with those that are in misfortune; to ex-
press concern for the miseries of others. It has
with before the person for whose misfortune we
profess grief. It is opposed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, ra-
ther than *condole* with you.

Temple.

I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour
done to their king; and must *condole* with us poor
mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our
respects.

Addison.

TO CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,

As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,

Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe
delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage.

Dryden.

CONDOLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condole.*] Grief;
forrow; mourning.

To persevere,
In obstinate *condolement*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness; unmanly grief.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

CONDOLENCE. *n. f.* [*condolence*, Fr.] The ex-
pression of grief for the sorrows of another; the
civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or
misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by
way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbutnot.*

A CONDOLER. *n. f.* [from *condole.*] One that
compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION. *n. f.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A par-
doning; a forgiving.

Diſt.

TO CONDUCE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To pro-
mote an end; to contribute; to serve to some pur-
pose: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and
then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make
it shine.

Bacon.

The

The means and preparations that may conduce to the enterprise. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotson.*

They may conduce to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDUCE. *v. n.* To conduct; to accompany in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to conduce hither the prince's Henrietta-Maria. *Watson.*

CONDUCTIBLE. *adj.* [conducibilis, Lat.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward with.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and conductible, is air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conductibles thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most conductible unto it.

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves conductible to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

CONDUCTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from conductible.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Bentley.*

CONDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from conduce.] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting with.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

These proportions of the good things for this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most conducive to our present felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from conducive.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the conductiveness of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CONDUCT. *n. f.* [conduit, Fr. *con* and *ducere*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy. Young men in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in the conduct of our life appears So well-design'd, so luckily begun, But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's part. *Waller.*

3. Convey; escort; guard.

Tendring my person's safety, hath appointed This conduct to convey me to the Tower. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries. *Edwards.*

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Some three or four of you, Go, give him a courteous conduct to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convey is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and conduct of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To CONDUCT. *v. a.* [conduire, Fr.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way.

I shall strat conduct you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me, Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree, In this deep forest! *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility. Pray, receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence. *Shakespeare's Henry VII.*

Afcanius bids 'em be conducted in. *Dryden.*

3. To manage; as to conduct on affair.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCTIOUS. *adj.* [conducitius, Latin.]

Hired; employed for wages. The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely conductious and removable at pleasure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDUCTOR. *n. f.* [from conduci.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill, And zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryd.*

2. A chief; a general. Who is the conductor of his people?— As 'tis said, the bastard son of Glo'ster. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. A manager; a director. If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

CONDUCTRESS. *n. f.* [from conduci.] A woman that directs; directress.

CONDUIT. *n. f.* [conduit, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in conduit pipes, can rise no higher Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow, And all the conduits of my blood froze up. *Shakespeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the conduit, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wife nature likewise, they suppose, Has drawn two conduits down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

CONDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [conduplicatio, Latin.]

A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. f.* [cone, Fr. *con* and *conus*, Lat.]

A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONNY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [confabulo, Latin.]

To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. f.* [confabulatio, Lat.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. *adj.* [from confabulate.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARRATION. *n. f.* [confarratio, Lat. from *far*, corn.]

The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by confarration joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CON'FECTION. *v. a.* [confectus, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into confit.

CON'FECTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweeten'd with sugar of roses and caraway confect. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [confectio, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? ye fo, That our great king himself doth woo me oft For my confectious? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confectious, which they call fervets, which are like

candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, confectious and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what word shall yield confectio

To liken her? *Shakespeare.*

There will be a new confectio of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [from confectio.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself, Who had the world as my confectioary, The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men

At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakespeare.*

CONFECTIO. *n. f.* [from confectio.] One whose trade is to make confectious or sweetmeats.

Nature's confectioary, the bee, Whose suckets are moist alchimy, The still of his refining mold

Minting the garden into gold. *Cleveland.*

Confectioary make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *n. f.* [confederatio, Fr. *fedus*, Lat.]

A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What confederacy have you with the traitors. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and confederacy with them. *1 Mac. viii. 17.*

Virgil has a whole confederacy against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in confederacy with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [confederare, Fr.]

To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were confederated with Charles's enemy. *Knolly.*

With these the Piercies then confederate, And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and confederate. *South.*

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are confederate against thee. *Psalms lxxxiii. 5.*

All the swords In Italy, and her confederate arms, Could not have made this peace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race confederate into crimes, that prove Triumphant o'er the eluded rage of Jove! *Pope's Statius.*

In a confederate war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFEDERATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

We still have fresh recruits in store, If our confederates can afford us more. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CON-

CONFEDERATION. *n. f.* [*confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance. The three princes enter into some strict league and confederation amongst themselves.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Nor can those confederations or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance.

King Charles.

To **CONFER.** *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us confer of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.

Bacon.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves.

Acts, iv. 15.

He was thought to confer with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then conferred with nobody.

Clarendon.

The Christian prince in her tent confers, With fifty of your learn'd philosophers; Whom with such eloquence she does persuade, That they are captives to her reasons made.

Dryden's Tyr. Love.

To **CONFER.** *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, conferred with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest.

Raleigh.

If we confer these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion.

Boyle.

Pliny conferring his authours, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed.

Brown.

2. To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I confer

On troubled minds.

Waller.

The conferring this honour upon him would increase the credit he had.

Clarendon.

Coronation to a king, confers no royal authority upon him.

South.

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege conferred upon the Roman church.

Tillotson.

Thou conferrest the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much confer to the strength of the union.

Glanville.

CONFERENCE. *n. f.* [*conference*, French.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often conference with your servant.

Sidney.

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by conference; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting.

Hooker.

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd conference.

Shakespeare.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and

the mutual conference of all men's collections and observations may afford.

Hooker.

The conference of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

CONFERRER. *n. f.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that confers.

2. He that bestows.

To **CONFESS.** *v. a.* [*confessor*, Fr. *confiteor*, *confitemini*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort confess it.—If it be confessed, it is not redressed.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Human faults with human grief confess; 'Tis thou art chang'd.

Prior.

2. It has before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely of thy sin: For to deny each article with oath, Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.

Shakespeare's Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated father.

Addison's Spectator.

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny. Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven.

Matt. x. 32, 33.

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king

Have any way your good deserts forgot, Which he confesseth to be manifold,

He bids you name your griefs.

Shakespeare.

They may have a clear view of good, great and confessed good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it.

Locke.

8. To shew; to prove; to attest. Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold; The red'ning apple ripens here to gold.

Pope's Odyssey.

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must confess I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned.

Addison on Italy.

To **CONFESS.** *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal: as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is confessedly a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it.

South.

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are confessedly the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONFESSOR. *n. f.* [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one torture, and then asking his confession, which is hard usage.

Temple.

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a confession, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession?

1 Tim. vi. 13.

If there be one amongst the fair't of Greece, That loves his mistress more than in confession, And dare avow her beauty and her worth, In other arms than her's; to him this challenge.

Shakespeare.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSORIAL. *n. f.* [*confessoria*, Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessorial, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli.

Addison on Italy.

CONFESSORIAL. *n. f.* [*confessoria*, Fr.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions.

DiD.

CONFESSOR. *n. f.* [*confessor*, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger.

He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Was not this an excellent confessor at least, if not a martyr in this cause?

Stillingfleet.

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or confessor lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christianity.

Addison's Spectator.

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the confessor, and courage to the martyr.

Rogers.

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning: Bring him his confessor, let him be prepar'd; For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage.

Shakespeare.

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your confessor, who stands between God and you to pray for you.

Taylor.

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit, As passing prudent, and a parlous wit: To this sagacious confessor he went,

And told her.

Dryden's Wife of Bath.

3. He who confesses his crimes.

DiD.

CONFESS'G. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek, Since the perfidious authour stands confess'g? This villain has traduc'd me.

Rowe's Royal Convert.

CONFESS'G. *adv.* [from *confess'g*.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is confess'g predominant in our nature.

Decay of Piety.

CONFICIENT. *adj.* [*conficient*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective.

DiD.

CONFIDANT. *n. f.* [*confident*, French.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confidant.

Arbutnot and Pope.

To **CONFIDE.** *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will confide.

Congreve.

CONFIDENCE. *n. f.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust; and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity.

South.

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*.

Alas, my lord,

Your wisdom is consum'd in confidence: Do not go forth to-day.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

His

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his confidence by success.

Bacon's Henry VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a confidence in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him.

Clarendon.

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to modesty.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors.

Hooker, Dedication.

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God.

1 Jo. iii. 21.

Be merciful unto them which have not the confidence of good works.

2 Esd. viii. 36.

Just confidence, and native righteousness, And honour.

Milt. Par. Loft.

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness or security.

CONFIDENT. *adj.* [from *confide*.] 1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and confident of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

I am confident that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy.

Boyle.

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both confident, as unwonted to be overcome.

Sidney.

Douglas, and the Hot-spur both together, Are confident against the world in arms.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Be not confident in a plain way.

Eccles. xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow confident upon any present state of things.

South.

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,

No less of her honour confident,

Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me, As I am confident and kind to thee.

Shakespeare's Tit. And.

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *n. f.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his confident, he would have deceived me, he has said enough.

South.

You love me for no other end, But to become my confident and friend:

As such, I keep no secret from your sight.

Dryden's Aureng.

CONFIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *confident*.] 1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too confidently.

Atter.

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay Your vows; but look, and confidently pay.

Dryden.

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most confidently boast.

Ben Jonson.

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered confidently, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue.

Bacon.

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently; but wise men will conclude firmly.

South.

CONFIDENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance.

Dict.

CONFIGURATION. *n. f.* [configuration, French.] 1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their particles.

Glanville's Scops.

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different configuration and action of the solid parts.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the configuration of the particles whereof they consist.

Woodward.

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so configuring themselves into human shape, made lusty men.

Bentley's Sermons.

CONFINE. *n. f.* [confinis, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these confines slyly have I lurk'd, To watch the waning of mine enemies.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

You are old, Nature in you stands on the very verge Of her confine.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

The confines of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered.

Bacon.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night, And Phosphor on the confines of the night.

Dryden's Fables.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the confines of the world, where are no bodies.

Locke.

CONFINE. *adj.* [confinis, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFINE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half lost, I seek What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heav'n.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Full in the midst of this created space. Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place

Confining on all three.

Dryden.

To CONFINE. *v. a.* [confiner, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.] 1. To bound; to limit: as he confines his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.—

—Fy, you confine yourself most unreasonably; Come, you must go visit the good lady.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

I had been As broad and gen'ral as the casing air; But now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in.

Shakespeare.

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children permitted the freedom of both hands do oft times confine unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Make one man's fancies or failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors.

Boyle.

Where honour, or where conscience does not bind,

No other tie shall shackle me, Slave to myself I will not be;

Nor shall my future actions be confin'd By my own present mind.

Cowley.

If the gout continue, I confine myself wholly to the milk diet.

Temple.

He is to confine himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhyme.

Dryden.

CONFINELESS. *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd With my confineless harms.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CONFINEMENT. *n. f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,

Now joyful from their long confinement rose.

Dryden's Virgil.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under confinement, when the sight is pent up.

Addison.

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surpris'd at the confinement of some, as the liberty of others.

Addison.

CONFINER. *n. f.* [from *confine*.] 1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stir'd up the confiners.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Happy confiners you of other lands, That shift your soil.

Daniel's Civil War.

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and confiners in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face.

Watson.

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters.

Bacon.

CONFINITY. *n. f.* [confinitas, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity.

Dict.

To CONFIRM. *v. a.* [confirmo, Latin.] 1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was confirmed in you.

1 Cor. i. 6.

So was his will Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath Which shook heav'n's whole circumference confirm'd.

Milton.

Whilst all the stars, that round her burn, And all the planets in their turn, Confirm the tidings as they roll, And spread the truth from pole to pole.

Addison's Spectator.

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I confirm thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler.

1 Mac. xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a confirmed pox without it.

Wijman.

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man; The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd, But like a man he died.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than confirm'd.

Swift.

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve, Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe.

Milton.

They in their state though firm, stood more confirm'd.

Milton.

Believe and be confirm'd.

Milton.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus confirm'd, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is confirmed by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONFIRMATION. *n. f.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.—

—With brother's love I do it.—

—And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold this confirmation!

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath

Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment.

Shakespeare.

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in confirmation thereof, promised not to do any thing which besetted not valiant men. *Knolles's History.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent confirmation in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the confirmation of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by confirmation; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMATOR. *n. f.* [from *confirmo*, Lat.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive confirmator, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONFIRMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the confirmedness of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs confirmers of thy words?

Then speak again. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shakespeare.*

CONFISCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiscare*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [from *confiscare*, *confiscare*, i. e. in publicum addicere, from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Covell.*]

To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar whereof'er they swim,
By their own worth confiscated to him.

Dryden's Juvenal.

CONFISCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in *Shakespeare* is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

CONFISCATION. *n. f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures

and confiscations he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONFITENT. *n. f.* [from *confitens*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere confitent and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *n. f.* [French; from *confectura*, Lat.] A sweet-meat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein confitures and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a confiture house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFIX. *v. a.* [from *configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,

Let me in safety raise me from my knees;

Or else, for ever be confixed here,

A marble monument.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

CONFLAGRANT. *adj.* [from *conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise

From the conflagrant mafs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n's, new earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CONFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [from *conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the conflagration of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,
The running conflagration spreads below.

Addison's Ovid.

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and conflagrations, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLATION. *n. f.* [from *conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a confusion of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *n. f.* [from *conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [from *conflicto*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoused trunks

To the conflicting elements exposed,

Answer meer nature. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together.

Bacon's Natural History.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and conflict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.

Tillotson.

Lash'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine

Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.

Thomson.

A CONFLICT. *n. f.* [from *conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

Pour'd dephlegm'd spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a conflict or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless conflict with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt.

Spenser.

It is my father's face,

Whom in this conflict I unawares have kill'd.

Shakespeare.

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.

Shakespeare.

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present conflicts so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and conflict must he accomplish it? *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd

Th' unequal conflict then, as angels look

On dying saints.

Thomson's Summer.

CONFLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors.

Shakespeare.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very confluence of all those rivers which water'd Paradise.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Bagdet is beneath the confluence of Tigris and

Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

Some come to make merry, because of the confluence of all forts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourself.

Bacon to Villiers.

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will concentrate into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the confluence, perfection and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CONFLUENT. *adj.* [from *confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one, The congregated floods together run:

These confluent streams make some great river's head,

By stores still melting and descending fed.

Blackmore.

CONFLUX. *n. f.* [from *confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concurrence.

Knots by the conflux of meeting fep Insect the sound pine and divert his grain.

Shakespeare.

He quickly, by the general conflux and concourse of the whole people, streighten'd his quarters.

Clarendon.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see What conflux issuing forth, or entering in.

Milton.

CONFORM. *adj.* [from *conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions conform unto them.

Bacon's Natural History.

To CONFORM. *v. a.* [from *conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shade, or manner with something else: with *to*.

Then followed that most natural effect of conforming one's self to that which she did like.

Sidney.

The apostles did conform the Christians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews.

Hooker.

Demand of them wherefore they conform not themselves unto the order of the church? *Hooker.*

To CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with *to*.

Among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick fare.

Dryden's Juvenal.

CONFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform*.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ.

Hooker.

CON

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which here is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable to* the principles.

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but *to* is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her.

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent. Nature is very consonant and *conformable to* herself.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing.

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,

At all times to your will *conformable*.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty.

Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.

CONFORMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable*.] With conformity; agreeably; suitably; it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty.

I have treated of the sex *conformably to* this definition.

CONFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: *as, light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different conformation.*

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs.

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out.

2. The act of producing suitability, or conformity to anything: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding.

CONFORMIST. *n. f.* [from *conform*.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both *conformists*.

CONFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *conform*.]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspires to the greatest *conformity* with God.

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine!

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas.

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste.

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God.

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God.

CON

Conformity in building to other civil nations hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay.

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates.

CONFORTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.

TO CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [confondre, Fr. confundo, Latin.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound*.

3. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things to be *confound'd*.

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute.

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names.

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confound'd* what to say.

Now with furies furrowed,
Despairing, *confound'd*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows,

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite.

The gods *confound*, thee! dost thou hold there still?

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root.

CONFO'UNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound*.]

Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception.

Sir, I have heard another story,
He was a most *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much bely'd,
Extremely dull before he dy'd.

CONFO'UNDELY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; shamefully; a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squinting up and down, and chattering.

Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of words and meadows.

CONFO'UNDER. *n. f.* [from *confound*.] He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose, with the laws of it.

CONFRICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confriction* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself.

TO CONFRONT. *v. a.* [confronter, French.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

CON

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended.

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answered blows,

Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof
Confronted him with self comparisons,

Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm.

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands.

CONFRONTA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* [confusus, Latin.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest.

2. To mix, not separate.

At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning founds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear.

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure.

4. to hurry the mind.

Confus'd and sadly she at length replies.

CONFUS'EDLY. *adv.* [from *confused*.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confusedly* together.

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noise and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arch'd vaults re-echo.

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;

A hideous ruin!

I viewed through a prism, and saw them most *confusedly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another.

Heroes and heroines shout *confus'dly* rise;
And base and treble voices strike the skies.

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action.

CONFUS'EDNESS. *n. f.* [from *confused*.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Hitherto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention.

CONFUSION. *n. f.* [from *confuse*.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;

As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds
did hit,

By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought.

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of sedition and confusion, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,

Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indistinct combination.

The confusion of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him in to his confusion. *Shakespeare.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,

And fear in ev'ry heart,

When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spektator.*

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [from *confute*.] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or confutable accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFUTATION. *n. f.* [from *confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

A confutation of atheism from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* [from *confute*, Latin.] To convict of error or falshood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute;

Confute, change hands, and still confute. *Hudibras.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself confuted in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [from *congē*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *congē* profound
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell.

So courteous *congē* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. *Fairy Queen.*

TO CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *conged* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a *congē d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowell.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congē d'elire* to her friends. *Spektator.*

CONGE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Gambler.*

TO CONGEAL. *v. a.* [from *congelare*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*

In whose capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies to snow *congeal'd*.

Thomson's Winter.

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, see! see dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGEALMENT. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONGEALABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congealable*, not *congealable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congealable* again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION. *n. f.* [from *congeal*.]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids, by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid, by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without congelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGENER. *n. f.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a *congenereous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenereous* diseases. *Arbutnot on Air.*

CONGENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenereous*.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGENIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *genus*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genus; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He sprung without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compofure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedication of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift.*

CONGENIALITY. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.] Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

CONGENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial*.] Congenation.

CONGENITE. *adj.* [from *congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state? And how comes it to pass that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glanv. Scap.*

CONGER. *n. f.* [from *congrus*, Latin.] The sea eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *conger* taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGRIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and, for the most part, of flexible particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

TO CONGEST. *v. a.* [from *congrere*, *congruere*, Latin.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *congrere*.] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGESTION. *n. f.* [from *congrere*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Hjeman.*

CONGIARY. *n. f.* [from *congrarium*, from *congruus*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congrui* to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

TO CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [from *conglaciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciatus*.] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreated by a mineral spirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

TO CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [from *conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

CONGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobatus*.] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f.* [from *conglobatus*.] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [from *conglobare*, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around:

Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen,
The buzzing bees, about their dusky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

TO CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-rolls'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TO CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [from *conglomerare*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to interweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CONGLOMERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Col-

CON

2. Collected; twisted together.
The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
CONGLOMERATION. *n. f.* [from *conglomerare*.]
1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.
The multiplication and conglomeration of founts doth generate rarefaction of the air.

Bacon's Natural History.

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [from *conglutino*, Latin.]
To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. *n. f.* [from *conglutino*.]
The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the lungs.

Bacon's Natural History.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound.

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutino*.]
Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutino*.]
That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The ossicolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones.

Woodward on Fossils.

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulo*.]
Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [from *gratulo*, Lat.]
1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours.

Watts's Logick.

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and to before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to congratulate to you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us.

*Dryden's Preface to *Amengzeb*.*

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but congratulate with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation.

Swift.

CONGRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *congratulo*.]
1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulo*.]
Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [from *grego*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one consent,
Congreging in a full and natural close.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *grego*.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have congregated. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [from *congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men congregated, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the sea.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth, and the great receptacle

CON

Of congregated waters, he call'd seas;
And saw that it was good. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Heat congregates homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneous ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Light, congregated by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire.

Newton's Opticks.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,

Ev'n there where merchants most do congregate,
On me, my bargains. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate),
Equals with equals often congregate. *Denham.*

CONGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most congregate, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONGREGATION. *n. f.* [from *congregare*.]
1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by congregation of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave overhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours. *Shakspere.*

3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him. *Hooker.*

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the congregation. *South.*

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.]
Publick; pertaining to a congregation or assembly. It is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CONGRESS. *n. f.* [from *congruere*, Latin.]
1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the congress of Cambray.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress*.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Latin.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters congruing to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

CONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [from *congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [from *congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGRUITY. *n. f.* [from *congruus*.]
1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what congruity doth the church of Rome

CON

deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CONGRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *congruus*.] Fitness; adaptation. Not in use.

The congrument and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [from *congruus*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe to him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congruous to one another.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures; it is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruus*.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, congruously unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

CONICAL. *adj.* [from *conicus*, Latin.] Having the form of a cone, or round decreasing.

Tow'ring firs in conick form arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a conick figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbutnot.*

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

CONICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTION. *n. f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONICK SECTIONS. *n. f.* That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

TO CONJECTURE. *v. n.* [from *conjectura*, Latin.] To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly conjects,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble. *Shakspere.*

CONJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *conjector*.] A guesser; a conjecturer.

For so conjectors would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjectura*.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjectura*.] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
Who thrives, and who declines, side factions,
and give out.

CONJECTURAL MARRIAGES. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'st it conjectural fears to come into me. *Shakspere.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only conjectural. *Erasm.*

CONJECTURALITY. *n. f.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess.

They

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturalty of philosophy.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONJECTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By guesses; by conjecture.

Whatever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and conjecturally surmised.

Hooker.

Let it be probably, not conjecturally proved.

Maine.

CONJECTURE. *n. f.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under *conjecture*.

South.

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not now in use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,

When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,

Fills the wide vessel of the universe.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

TO CONJECTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guesses; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be.

South.

A CONJECTURER. *n. f.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers then.

Brown.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations.

Addison.

CONFEROUS. *adj.* [*comus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Such trees or herbs are *conferous* as bear a squamose scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech.

Quincy.

TO CONJOBBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers?

L'Estrange.

TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one.

Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone; But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.

Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment, Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge

You on your souls to utter it. *Shaksp. Much ado.*

3. To associate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjointed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least the designs of all can be *conjoin'd* in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion.

Taylor.

Let that which he learns next he nearly *conjoin'd* with what he knows already.

Locke.

TO CONJOIN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his

Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associate.

CONJOINT DEGREES. [In music.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as *ut* and *re*.

Dict.

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The parts of the body separately; make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other.

Dryden.

CONJISOR. See COGNISOR.

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugal*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd, And still the mournful race is multiply'd.

Dryden's Fables.

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home.

Spektor.

He mark't the *conjugal* dispute;

Nell roar'd incessant, Dick fat mute.

Swift.

CONJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses.

Wotton.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CONJUGATE. *n. f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *spono*, weighs nothing; we have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Bramb. Answer to Hobbes.

CONJUGATE DIAMETER, or AXIS. [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transverse diameter.

Chambers.

CONJUGATION. *n. f.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves under other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, being but notional, and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances.

Bacon.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing.

Bentley's Sermons.

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose?

Locke.

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties.

Taylor.

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,

When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his displeasure,

Tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CONJUNCTION. *n. f.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction* we should on,

To see how fortune is dispos'd to us.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He will unite the white rose and the red;

Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*

That long hath frown'd upon their enmity.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction* and amity between them.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others.

South.

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*.

South.

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood.

Raleigh's Hist. World.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted.

Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.

Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition.

Swift.

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another.

Clark.

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Closely united. A sense not in use.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,

That as the star moves not but in his sphere,

I could not but by her. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union; not apart.

These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. *n. f.* [*conjoncture*, French.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *K. Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctions*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done.

Clarendon.

3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant a presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in *conjunction* with episcopacy.

King Charles.

CONJURATION. *n. f.* [from *conjurare*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed: Under this *conjunction* speak, my lord.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey.

Sidney.

What drugs, what charms,

What *conjunction*, and what mighty magick,

For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,

I won his daughter with. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Dict.

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

TO CONJURE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason.

Clarendon.

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, where he *conjures* them to unity.

Decay of Piety.

I *conjure* you! Let him know,

Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.

Addison's Cato.

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms

Drew after him the third part of heav'n's sons, *Conjur'd* against the highest.

Milt. Par. Lost.

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,

To stop devoted charitable deeds?

Shakespeare's Richard III.

What is he whose griefs

Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow

Conjures

CON

Conjures the wondrous stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
I thought their own fears, whose black arts
first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force
them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up persons that exist no where
else but on old coins, and have made our passions
and virtues visible. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is
used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last
syllable, *conjure*; when for *charm*, on the first,
conjur.

To *Co'NJURE*. *v. n.* To practise charms or en-
chantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his
mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him.

Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you bag-
gage, you poultier, you runaway! Out, out, out!
I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you.

Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Co'NJURER. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] An enchanter;
one that useth charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjur*er:
Establish him in his true sense again.

Shakspere's Comedy of Errors.

Of some dread *conjur*er, that would enforce nature.

Thus has he done you British comforts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-
night,

Would never find you in your conduct slipping,
Though they turn'd *conjur*ers to take you tripping.

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a
cunning man.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjur*er knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd con-
jecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take
them to be *conjur*ers; and therefore they could not
guess that I had put some corn into that room.

CONJUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] Serious
injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest
intreaties and serious *conjur*ements. *Milt. on Educa.*

CONNASCENCE. *n. f.* [con and nascor, Lat.]

1. Common birth: production at the same
time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.
Christians have baptized these geminous births
and double *connascentius*, as containing in them a
distinction of soul. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: im-
properly.

Symphasis denotes a *connascentie*, or growing to-
gether. *Wise man's Surgery.*

CONNATE. *adj.* [from con and natus, Latin.]
Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the spe-
culative intellect, do yet admit them in this.

Their dispositions to be reflected some at a
greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin
plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and
immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNATURAL. *adj.* [con and natural.]

1. United with the being; connected by na-
ture.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is *connatural* and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we
grow up, so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?

Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some *connat'ral* force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CONNATURALITY. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.]

Participation of the same nature; natural insepa-
rability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between
that knowledge and those habits, and that future
estate of the soul. *Hale.*

CONNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] In
coexistence with nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* engra-
ven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratioci-
nation. *Hale.*

CONNATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.]

Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions,
except we looked for an account hereafter.

To CONNE/CT. *v. a.* [connecto, Lat.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to
fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver
will be so *connected* to one another, that, instead
of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a
red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must
direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the con-
nection of each intermediate idea with those that
it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism.

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular
construction of language: as, the author *connects*
his reasons well.

To CONNE/CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just
relation to things precedent and subsequent. This
is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNE/CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In con-
junction; in unity; jointly; conjointly; con-
junctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable,
whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by depu-
tation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNEX. *v. a.* [connexum, Lat.] To join or
link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sen-
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Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
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CO'NOID. *n. f.* [conoides, Gr.] A figure partaking
of a cone: approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a
drum: there remains another way, by drawing it
to the centre into a *conoid* form.

CONOIDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching
to a conic form, to the form of a round decreas-
ing.

To CONQUA/SSATE. *v. a.* [conquasso, Latin.]
To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSATION. *n. f.* [from *conquasso*.] Agi-
tation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [conquerir, Fr. conquerere,
Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them un-
der tribute. *1 Mac. viii. 2.*

Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now
All I was born to know,
Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo
He *conquer*'d th' earth, the whole world you.

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer*'d nature should preside o'er wit.

We *conquer*'d France, but felt our captive's
charms,
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer*'d.

The *conquer*'d also, and inflav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose,
And fear of God.

CONNOISSEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A judge; a
critick. It is often used of a pretended critick.

Your lesson learnt you'll be secure.

To get the name of *connoisseur*.

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [con and nota Lat.]
To designate something besides itself; to imply;
to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* pre-
determining, any more than I decree with my in-
tellect.

CONNOTATION. *n. f.* [from *connotate*.] Implica-
tion of somethings besides itself; inference; illa-
tion.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with
another, there ariseth a various relation or *connota-
tion* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence
with this *connotation*, as it is variously imitable or
participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To CONNO/TE. *v. a.* [con and nota, Lat.] To im-
ply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a
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CONOIDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching
to a conic form, to

Anna *conquer*; but to fave,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*
3. To surmount; to overcome; as, he *conquer-*
ed his reluctance.

To *CONQUER*. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been used
Ever to *conquer* and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* sword has no proprie-
ty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer*.] Possible
to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few,
he will find it easy and *conquerable*. *South.*

CONQUEROR. *n. f.* [from *conquer*.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory: a victor.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow

Bags for the *conqueror's* crew. *Corwly.*

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is
as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*, *Remem-*
ber, Sir, that you are a man. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more

Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wherefo'er they rove.

Milton's Par. Regained.

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,
May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CONQUEST. *n. f.* [conquest, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the
people to the condition of subjects.

Davies on Ireland.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,

This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed;
To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Not to be overcome, was to do more
Than all the *conquests* former kings did gain.

Dryden.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.

Addison.

CONSANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [conanguineus, Lat.]

Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth,
not affined.

Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her blood?

Shakespeare.

CONSANGUINITY. *n. f.* [conanguinitas, Latin.]

Relation by blood; relation by descent from one
common progenitor. Distinguished from *affinity*,
or relation by marriage. Nearness of kin.

I've forgot my father;

I know no touch of *consanguinity*.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguin-*
ity and society between men in general; of which
the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to wit-
ness, faith, We are all his generation.

Bacon's Holy War.

The first original would subsist, though he out-
lived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became a
stranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Christ has condescended to a cognation and *con-*
sanguinity with us. *South.*

CONSCINATION. *n. f.* [from *conscino*, Lat.]

to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CONSCIENCE. *n. f.* [conscientia, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we
judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no
sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to
restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith, and *conscience*, can be heard
Infallible? *Milt. Para. Left.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself, in en-
deavouring to get the clearest information about
the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape that
feel

Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which *conscience* shakes? *Creech's Jew.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was fate, for *conscience* was their guard.

Dryden's Ovid.

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man
hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, be-
cause if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by
comparing them with the law of God, his mind
will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or
conscience may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of *conscience*; the de-
termination of *conscience*; honesty. This is
sometimes a serious and sometimes a ludicrous
sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conscience*
toward God, endure grief. *1. Pet. ii. 19.*

Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*; he makes
restitution. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He had against right and *conscience*, by shame-
ful treachery, intruded himself into another man's
kingdom. *Knollys.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be de-
ferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is obliged in *conscience* to endeavour
this by her authority, as much as by her practice.

Swift.

3. *Consciousness*; knowledge of our own
thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's mo-
tion; and *conscious* of the same is the accomplish-
ment of man's rest. *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved
with authority, is the *conscience* of their own igno-
rance. *Hooker.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

Heclor was in an absolute certainty of death,
and depressed with the *conscience* of being in an ill
cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'st thou in *conscience* think, tell me *Æmilia*,
That there be women do abuse their husbands,
In such gross kind? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

They did in their *consciences* know, that he was
not able to fend them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just
laws of superiors. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much *conscience*
of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for
a crust. *L'Estrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange
country; we should therefore make *conscience*
not to mislead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language; reason; reasonableness.

Why do'st thou weep? Can'st thou the *conscience*
lack,

To think I shall lack friends? *Shaksp. Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many
as you should require. *Swift.*

CONSCIENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conscience*.] *Scru-*
pulous; exactly just; regulated by *conscience*.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in
thought, word and deed, to make good the cha-
racter of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious*.]

According to the direction of *conscience*.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of
law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it. *L'Estrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly in-
formed *conscience*; and if the *conscience* hap-
pens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to
be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*.

South.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.]

Exactness of justice; tenderness of *conscience*.

It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them,

if they will content themselves with less profit
than they can make. *Locke.*

CONSCIONABLE. *adv.* [from *conscience*.] *Rea-*
sonable; just; according to *conscience*.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conscionable*
than in putting on the meer form of civil and hu-
mane seeming. *Shakspere.*

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction.

Watson.

CONSCIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conscionable*.]

Equity; reasonableness. *Dict.*

CONSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable*.] In a
manner agreeable to *conscience*; reasonably;
justly.

A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a
common person. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CONSCIOUS. *adj.* [conscious, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's
own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not
conscious of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among substances some are thinking or *conscious*
beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the know-
ledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who *conscious* of th' occasion fear'd th' event. *Dryd.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing:
with so.

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe di-
vine,

Æneas only *conscious* to the sign,
Prefag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or
taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious*
to its music, or gunpowder to its flashing or
noise. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of *conscience*
to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king
on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had
been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

CONSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscious*.] With
knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their *consciousness*,
always remained in the mind, the same thinking
thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscious*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's
own mind.

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea
of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be
its essential attribute. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until,
from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become
his interest there should be none. *Gov. of the Ton.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had
not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their igno-
rance of them, kept them from so idle an at-
tempt. *Locke.*

An honest mind is not in the power of a dis-
honest: to break its peace, there must be some
guilt or *consciousness*. *Pope.*

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Latin.] A
term used in speaking of the Roman senators,
who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names
being written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [conscriptio, Latin.] An
enrolling or registering. *Dict.*

To *CONSECRATE*. *v. a.* [consecro, Latin.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred
uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus,
by a new and living way which he hath *consecrat-*
ed for us. *Hebrews, x. 20.*

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair?

Milton.

The water *consecrate* for sacrifice,
Appears all black. *Waller.*

A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which
the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for
true devotion. *Chyliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular
purpose, or person: with so.

Ho

He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Numbers*, vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Into these secret shades, cry'st she,

How dar'st thou be so bold

To enter, *consecrate* to me;

Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Cymb.*

CONSECRATER. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it.

Atterbury.

CONSECRATION. *n. f.* [from *consecrate*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.

Ayliffe's Purgatory.

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign.

Hooker.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.

Numbers, vi. 7.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred.

South.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints.

Hale.

CONSECRATORY. *adj.* [from *consecrator*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consecratory* impieties and conclusions may arise.

Brown.

CONSECRATORY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

These propositions are *consecratories* drawn from the observations.

Woodward's Nat. History.

CONSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *consecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of consequence; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connected to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress.

Hale.

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium.

Newton's Opticks.

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution*.

Holder.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *consecutus*, French.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.

Arbutnot on Coins.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.

Locke.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or causally.

Diſt.

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [from *conferminis*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

Diſt.

CONSENTION. *n. f.* [from *consensus*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consensus* of the whole body.

Bentley.

CONSENT. *n. f.* [from *consensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not. *K. Charles.*

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, Be wise and free, by heaven's *consent* and mine.

Dryden's Pers.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire, Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre.

Cowley's David.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found

In fire, air, flood, or under ground,

Whose power hath a true *consent*

With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such as the world's great harmony that springs From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by velle-

lating the fibres there, will affect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches

sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings.

Quincy.

TO CONSENT. *v. a.* [from *consensus*, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'st some doubt within me move,

But more desire to hear, if thou *consent*,

The full relation. *Milton.*

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit; with to.

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars That have *consented* unto Henry's death.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

In this we *consent* unto you, if ye will be as we be.

Genesis.

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,

Waking thou never wilt *consent* to do. *Milton.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*

To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *consentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings,

where he seems to express it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *consentaneus*.] Agreement; confidence.

Diſt.

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [from *consentientis*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment and practice of the universal church.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *consequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know

All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know, The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good *consequence*, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary sufferings.

Decay of Piety.

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can syllogism set things right? No, majors, soon with minors fight: Or both in friendly comfort join'd, The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects; consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offspring of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too.

South.

I felt

That I must after thee, with this my son:

Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.

Milton's Par. Lost.

6. That which produces consequence: influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstrucing of good life.

Hammond.

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness

Win us with honest trifles, to betray us

In deepest *consequence*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece.

Addison's Spectator.

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children.

Swift.

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [from *consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause: with to.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

Locke.

3. Sometimes with upon.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent* upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out.

South.

CONSEQUENT. *n. f.*

1. Consequence: that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed.

Hooker.

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.

Davidson.

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn.

South.

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;

A *consequential* ill which freedom draws; A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and conclusive to my purpose.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning.

Addison's High Examiner.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequential*.] Regular consecution of discourse. *Di.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent*.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably: by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [from *conserve*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept or maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. f.* [from *conserve*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVATION. *n. f.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conserve*, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSERVATORY. *n. f.* [from *conserve*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory* is by that means restored back. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Di.*

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the part of *conserve*ing what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Templ.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't please your honour taste of these *conserve*s? *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections which they call *servets*, which are like to candied *conserve*s, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserve*s stunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberose will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

CONSERVER. *n. f.* [from *conserve*.]

1. A layer up; a repository; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward.*

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conserver*s of knowledge and story. *Templ.*

2. A preparer of *conserve*s.

CONSESSOR. *n. f.* [from *confessio*, Latin.] A fitting together. *Di.*

CONSESSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others. *Di.*

TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [from *considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider*'d time we'll read, Answer, and think upon this business. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Templ.*

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb. x. 24.*

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent At home. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *considered*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah, xlv. 1.*

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit; And come some other time to know our mind. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Such a treatise might be consulted by Jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng And press'd in with this caution. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one

Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone, Which burning upwards in succession dries The tears that stood *considering* in her eye. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from *consider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

It is *considerable* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Decay of Piety.*

In painting, not every action nor every person is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Wilkins.*

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave. *Blackmore.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. *Boyle.*

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains, Both by their good example and their pains. *Rochester.*

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *considerance*, sentence me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state, What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [from *consideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unresponsive boys: none are for me, That look into me with *considerate* eyes. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. *Tillotson.*

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The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every considerate man. *Addison.*

2. Having respect to; regardful. Little used. Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more considerate of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wife man, not fully and considerately pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerate*.] The quality of being considerate; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [from *consider*.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in consideration, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with consideration, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no sooner left his father's body, But that his wildness mortified in him: Consideration, like an angel, came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing. The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the consideration of her virtues, and that consideration may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of consideration among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin, because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good consideration, but make little account of our souls. *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The consideration, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated considerations. *Clarendon.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other considerations, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same consideration. *Dryden.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such considerations as have been before set down. *Hooker.*

Uses, not thought on before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other considerations did procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

8. [In law.] Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Cowell.*

CONSIDERER. *n. f.* [from *consider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep considerer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CONSIDERING. [This is a kind of conjunction, it had been more grammatically written *considered*; *v. a.* French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.] 1. To give to another any thing with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*, sometimes over *to*.

Men, by free gift, consign over a place to the Divine Worship. *South.*

MUST I pass Again to nothing, when this vital breath Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be consigned over to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. The French commander consigned it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

3. To commit; to entrust. The four evangelists consigned to writing that history. *Addison.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war, Consign'd the youthful consort to his care. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. n.* 1. To submit to the same terms with another. This is not now in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan; All lovers young, all lovers must Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete. A maid yet rofod over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were a hard condition for a maid to consign to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *consign*.] 1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain consignment to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of signing. If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacramental symbols as a direct consignment of pardon. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *consign*.] 1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned. CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

TO CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.] 1. To subsist; not to perish. He is before all things, and by him all things consist. *Col.*

2. To continue fixed; without dissipation. Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous as it cometh to pass betwixt consisting bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brewster on Languages.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained. I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill consists only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often consist in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed. The land would consist of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were disposed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexist. Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has with before the thing compared or coexistent. His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could consist with his conscience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may easily consist with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

You could not help bestowing more than is consistent with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

It cannot consist with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health consists with temperance alone. *Pope.* The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can consist with lenity. *Swift.*

CONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*consistentia*, low Latin.] CONSISTENCY. } 1. State with respect to material existence. Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural consistence. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conserve and keep together the universe in that consistency it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and consistency. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness and rarity. Let the expressed juices be boiled into the consistency of a syrup. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Substance; form; make. His friendship is of a nobler make, and a lasting consistency. *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or lasting state. Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistency in the soul. *Ham.*

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis on which many others rest, and in which they have their consistencies teeming and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity. That consistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, confidence, and return. *Cibambers.*

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Latin.] 1. Not contradictory; not opposed. With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free, are terms not consistent only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think consistent with honour to practice. *Addison on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run, Yet make at once their circle round the sun; So two consistent motions act the soul, And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope's Essays.*

Shew me one that has it in his power To act consistent with himself an hour. *Pope.* The fool consistent, and the false sincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid. Pestilential miasms insinuate into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and consistent, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably. The Phenicians are of this character, and the poet describes them consistently with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Brycone.*

CONSISTORIAL. *adj.* [from *consistory*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *An*

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deputies him.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONSISTORY. *n. f.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the Court Christian.
Cowel.

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory*.
Hooker, Preface.

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory*.
Bacon.

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne.
South.

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consistory* of Rome.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory*.
Atterbury.

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
At Jove's silent deities around,
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd.
Pope's Statius.

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

CONSO'CIATE. *n. f.* [*from consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate: a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *conso'ciates* in the conspiracy of Somerset.
Hayward.

TO CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *conso'ciated* with good inward faculties.
Wotton on Education.

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *conso'ciate* the parts of the chaos.
Burnet.

TO CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again, without ever *conso'ciating* into the huge condense bodies of planets.
Bentley's Sermons.

CONSO'CIATION. *n. f.* [*from conso'ciate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *conso'ciation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various *conso'ciation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness.
Wotton.

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [*from consolare*.] That which admits comfort.

TO CONSO'LABE. *v. a.* [*consolare*, Latin.] To comfort; to console; to soothe in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,

That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To console thine ear.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

What may somewhat *console* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

CONSO'LATION. *n. f.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations*.
Bacon.

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain.
Rogers.

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A comforter.

CONSOLA'TORY. *n. f.* [*from consolate*.] A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatories writ

With studied argument, and much persuasion fought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton's Agonistes.

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [*from consolate*.] Tending to give comfort.

TO CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolare*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the tyren sisters compass round,
And empty heads *console* with empty sound.
Pope's Dunciad.

CONSOLE. *n. f.* [*French*.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in a manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches.
Chambers.

CONSO'LER. *n. f.* [*from consolare*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man.
Comment on Pope's Essay on Man.

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [*from consolidare*.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

TO CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolidare*, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.]

1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite in a solid mass.

The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.
Burnet's Theory.

The effects of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to churgeons.
Arbutnot.

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

TO CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sand, sparry, and flinty matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it *consolidated*, and became hard afterwards.
Woodward's Natural History.

CONSOLIDATION. *n. f.* [*from consolidare*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one.
Cowel.

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [*from consolidare*.] That which has the quality of healing wounds.
Dict.

CONSONANCE. *n. f.* [*consonance*, French, *consonantia*, Latin.]

CONSONANCY. *n. f.* [*consonantia*, Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.
Wotton.

And winds and waters flow'd

In *consonance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times.
Hale's Law of England.

I have set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakespeare's Ham.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Latin.] Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either with or to.

Were it *consonant* unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained.
Hooker.

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity.
Decay of Piety.

Religion looks *consonant* to itself. *Decay of Piety.*

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature.
Woodward.

CONSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Lat.] A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes [if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels] wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONSONANTLY. *adv.* [*from consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This, as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all.
Hooker.

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures.
Gloucester's Sceptis.

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution.
Tillotson.

CONSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [*from consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency.
Dict.

CONSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Latin.]. Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIATION. *n. f.* [*from consopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy, than a total *conso'pation* of the senses is repose.
Digby to Pope.

CONSORT. *n. f.* [*consors*, Latin.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek fit to participate,
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort*. *Milton.*

Male he created thee; but the *consort*
Female for race: then blest'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Thy Bellona, who thy *consort* came,
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He single chose to live, and thund' to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed.
Dryden's Fables.

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th' imperial *consort* of the crown of spades.
Pope.

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate.
Fairy Queens.

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert*.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Ecclef. xxxii. 5.*

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different.
Atterbury.

TO CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them.
Shakespeare.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee?
Dryden.

TO CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

Y 2

He,

CON

He, with his *conforted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milt. Par. Lof.*
He begins to *confort* himself with men, and
thinks himself one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterwards *confort* with you 'till bed time. *Sh.*
CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *confort*.] To be
compared with; to be ranked with; suitable.
Not used.

He was *confortable* to Charles Brandon, under
Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wilton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [from *confortio*, Latin.] Partner-
ship; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

CONSPIC'ABLE. *adj.* [from *conspiculus*, Latin.]
Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspiculus*, Latin.]
Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I
believe, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and perhaps cor-
rupt.

What harm can your biffon *conspicuities* glean
out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSPER'SION. *n. f.* [from *consperso*, Latin.] A sprink-
ling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.] Bright-
ness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing de-
fined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon.

CONSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [from *conspiculus*, Latin.]
1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what change
Abfents thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which
he thought most *conspicuous* in them.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And fets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*.

Addison's Cato.

The house of lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

CONSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]
1. Obviously to view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*,
and entirely distinct. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous*.]
1. Exposure to view; state of being visible
at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear
well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear so but
in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicu-
ousness*. *Boyle's Poem. I. 151.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the au-
thor's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. f.* [from *conspiratio*, Latin.]
1. A private agreement among several persons
to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted trea-
son.

O *conspiracy*!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free?

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and *conspiracy*,

Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any
thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken
for a confederacy of two at the least, falsely to
indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of fe-
lony. *Corwell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many
causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe
for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and
earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him
unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this morbid
conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CON

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [from *conspirans*, Latin.] Con-
spiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

CONSPI'RATION. *n. f.* [from *conspiratio*, Latin.] An
agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder, how from so differing pre-
mises, they should infer the same conclusion, were
it not that the *conspiracy* of interest were too po-
tent for the diversity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspiro*, Latin.]
A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly
concerted with others commission of a crime; a
plotter.

Achitophel is amongst the *conspirators* with Ab-
lalom. *2 Samuel.*

Stand back thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord,

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

One put into his hand a note of the whole con-
spiracy against him, together with all the names
of the *conspirators*. *South.*

TO CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [from *conspiro*, Latin.]
1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret
treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft? *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*?

Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.

They took great indignation, and *conspired* against
the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth
the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body
to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy
the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age.

Roscommon.

2. To agree together: as, all things *conspire* to
make him happy.

So moist and dry when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh.*

CONSPI'RER. *n. f.* [from *conspire*.] A conspira-
tor; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CONSPI'RING Powers. [In mechanics.] All
such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

Harris.

CONSPUR'CATION. *n. f.* [from *conspuro*, Latin.]
The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. f.* [from *comes stabuli*, as it is sup-
posed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the
crown. The function of the *constable* of England
consisted in the care of the common peace of the
land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To
the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the
cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without
the realm, and combats and blasfemy of arms
within it. The first *constable* of England was cre-
ated by the Conqueror, and the office continued
hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when
it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to be-
come troublesome to the king. From these mighty
magistrates are derived the inferior *constables* of
hundreds and franchises; two of whom were or-
dained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be cho-
sen in every hundred for the conservation of the
peace, and view of armour. These are now call-
ed high *constables*, because continuance of time,
and increase both of people and offences, have oc-
casioned others in every town of inferior autho-
rity, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have
constables denominated from particular places: as,
constable of the Tower, of Dover castle, of the castle of

CON

Carnarvon; but these are properly *castellani*, or go-
vernours of castles.

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward
Bohun. *Shakespeare.*

The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i'
th' common stocks, for a witch.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy
to sedition, went to observe what they did.

Clarendon.

2. To over-run, the **CONSTABLE.** [Perhaps from
conte stable, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated ac-
count.] To spend more than what a man knows
himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CON'STABLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *constable*.] The
office of a constable.

The keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of
the castle, and that granted out in lease.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CONSTANCY. *n. f.* [from *constantia*, Latin.]
1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable con-
tinuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny
to be of a different constitution from the former,
in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutabili-
ty of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Constistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such
a multiplicity, should be the result of chance.

Ray on the Creation.

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken
determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the fyers sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or
friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friend-
ship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of
kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual
good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told o'er,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakesp.*

CONSTANT. *adj.* [from *constans*, Latin.]
1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirits of wine, and
dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you
may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant*
body. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Corwell.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable;
unshaken.

Some shrewd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained
constant friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adhe-
rent: with to.

Now, through the land, his care of souls he
stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.

Dryden.

He shewed his firm adherence to religion as mo-
delled by our national constitution, and was *con-
stant* to its offices in devotion, both in publick and
in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CONSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.] Unvaria-
bly; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never ap-
peal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it.

Tillotson.

TO CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [from *constellatus*, Latin.]
To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections,
do,

do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *con-*
stellate in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTELLATE. *v. a.* To unite several
shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated*
into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all.

These scattered perfections, which were divid-
ed among the several ranks of inferior natures,
were summed up and *constellated* in ours.

CONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [from *constellate*.]
1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations*
thereof, shall not give their light. *If. xiii. 10.*

The earth, the air refounded,
The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung.

A *constellation* is but one;
Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellen-
cies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of
all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-
denial, repentance, and the rest.

CONSTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *consterno*, Latin.]
Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind
by a surprise; surprize; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon them-
selves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the
gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in *consternation* wait,
'Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.

To CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipare*, Lat.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to
thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *consti-*
pate.

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of
waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or
whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby
the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the
middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one
another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the pas-
sages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have
the quality of entirely *constipating* or shutting up the
capillary vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly; or make cotive.
Omitting honey which is laxative and the pow-
der of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate*
and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.

CONSTIPATION. *n. f.* [from *constipare*.]
1. The act of crowding any thing into less room;
condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and
constipation of the tangible parts.

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or
a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its
particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.
The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation*
of the belly. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [from *constituens*, Latin.] That
which makes any thing what it is; necessary to
existence; elemental; essential; that of which
any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts ne-
cessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of
their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this
fund. *Woodward.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its
constituent particles, should be so justly adapted as
to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Serms.*

CONSTITUENT. *n. f.*
1. The person or thing which constitutes or set-
tles any thing in its peculiar state,

Their first composition and origination requires
an higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of
any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great im-
pediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those
glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.

3. He that deposes another; as, the represen-
tatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *constituo*, Latin.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing
what it is: to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian vir-
tue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all
others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to establish.
We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by
lawful authority, not against the law of God.

It will be necessary to consider, how at first
those several churches were *constituted*, that we may
understand how in this one church they were all
united. *Pearson.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.
CONSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [from *constituo*.] He that
constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *constituo*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing;
establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts;
natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*.

This light being trajected through the parallel
prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction
of one, it lost that impression by the contrary re-
fraction of the other: and so, being restored to its
pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition
as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*,
there is one advantage; such who arrive to age,
are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arb. on Alim.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or
disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constituti-*
ons, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not
at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it
like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and har-
mony of the members, animated by a healthful
constitution.

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull
head, thinks no better way to shew himself wife
than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sydney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the
world

Could turn so much the *constitution*
Of any constant man.

He defended himself with undaunted courage,
and less passion than was expected from his *consti-*
tution. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of
laws and customs.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,
With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establish-
ment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constituti-*
ons of our own churches. *Hoecker.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the
civil law, is that law which is made and ordained
by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by
adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the
same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Wyliffe.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from *constitution*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be
communicated with the small-pox by inoculation.

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *adj.* [from *constituo*.]

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is;
elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals,
that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive*, nor
merely destructive, to preserve or destroy.

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schisma-
tick, being the esteem of himself, and the con-
tempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *constringere*, Fr. *con-*
stringo, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.
Thy sight which should
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Constrains them weep. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone,
The rest besieg'd, but we *constrain* d the town.

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.
My fire in caves *constrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas.

3. To necessitate.
The scars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *constrained* blemishes,
Nothing deserv'd. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cle.*

When to his lust Ægyptus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adul'terous act *constrain*.

4. To violate; to ravish.
Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain* d and forc'd.

5. To confine; to press.
When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs and fondles thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*;
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins.

6. To constringe.
When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold,
The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie, to bind.
Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,
When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*. *Dry-*

8. To imprison.
Constrain d him in a bird, and made him fly
With party-colour'd plumes a chattering pye.

9. To force; to produce in opposition to na-
ture.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats
Utter unripe and ill *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.
The soft weapons of paternal persuasions, after,
mankind began to forget the original giver of life
became over-weak to resist the first inclination of
evil; or after, when it became habitual, to *con-*
strain it. *Raleigh.*

CONSTRINABLE. *adj.* [from *constringere*.] Lia-
ble to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience
to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue
of human law, *constrainable*; and if they outward-
ly transgress, punishable. *Hoecker.*

CONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* [from *constringere*.] By
constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think to
their greater obduration in evil, that through a
froward and wanton desire of innovation we did
constrainedly those things, for which conscience was
pretended. *Hoecker.*

CONSTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *constringere*.] He that
constrains.

CONSTRINT. *n. f.* [from *constringere*, French.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence;
act of over-ruling the desire; confinement.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint*;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary.

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

CONSTRINING. *adj.* [from *constringere*.]

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2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

Like you a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, nobody, I think, accounts an abridgement of liberty.

Locke.

2. *Confinement.* Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint*.

Spenser.

To CONSTRIC'T. *v. a.* [*constringo, constriction, Latin.*]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts.

Arbutnot on Diet.

CONSTRIC'TION. *n. f.* [from *constrict*.] Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. Compression is from an outward force; *constriction* from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constricted* by a cold.

The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water.

Ray on the Creation.

CONSTRIC'TOR. *n. f.* [*constrictor, Latin.*] That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious.

Arbutnot's and Pope's Med. Scrib.

To CONSTRINGE. *v. a.* [*constringo, Lat.*] To compress; to contract; to bind; to force; to contract itself.

The dreadful spout,

Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in masts by the almighty fun.

Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.

Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids.

Arbutnot.

CONSTRINGENT. *adj.* [*constringens, Latin.*] Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*.

Bacon's Natural History.

Winter binds

Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent.

Thomson's Winter.

To CONSTRUC'T. *v. a.* [*construere, Lat.*]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabric.

Boyle's Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRUC'TION. *n. f.* [*construere, Latin.*]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art

To shew the mind's *construction* in the face.

Shakespeare.

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found.

Arbutnot.

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke's Lat. Gram.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them.

Locke.

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions: the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing is so from sense in hardness, that I can make no collection of it; let him shew his skill in the *construction*.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more found.

Hooker.

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation.

Collier on the Spleen.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them.

Spektor.

6. Judgment; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point.

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRU'CTION of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *n. f.* [from *construere*.] Pile; edifice; fabric.

They shall the earth's *construction* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd.

Blackmore.

To CONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo, Latin*]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach my eyes with meek humility,
Love learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well.

Spenser.

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit.

Hooker.

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe* him.

Dryden.

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries.

Stillingfleet.

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes.

To CONSTRU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*construpro, Lat.*] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTRUP'RATION. *n. f.* [from *construprate*.] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* [*consubstantialis, Latin.*]

1. Having the same essence or substance.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.

Hooker.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth.

Hooker.

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind.

Brerewood.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *consubstantial*.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia, Lat.*] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [from *consubstantia-*

ate.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind.

Atterbury.

CONSUL. *n. f.* [*consul, consulendo, Latin.*]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune.

Shakesf. Coriolanus.

Consuls of moderate pow'r in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd.

Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. *adj.* [*consularis, Latin.*]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority.

2. CONSULAR Man. One who had been Consul.

Rise not the *consular* men, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down?

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

CONSULATE. *n. f.* [*consulatus, Latin.*] The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions.

Addison on Italy.

CONSULSHIP. *n. f.* [from *consul*.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defil'd.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace.

Dryden.

To CONSUL'T. *v. n.* [*consulto, Latin.*] To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not *consulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

A senate-house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always for the people.

Mac. viii. 15.

Consult not *with* the slothful for any work.

Ecclus. xxxvii.

He sent for his bosom friends, *with* whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive.

Clarendon.

To CONSUL'T. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of; as, he *consulted* his friends; to *consult* an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight.

L'Estrange.

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.

Addison.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people.

Hab. ii. 10.

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved.

Clarendon.

CONSULT. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppres the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke.

Dryden's Fables.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours.

Bacon.

A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau.

Swift.

CON-

CONSULTATION. *n. f.* [from *consulere*.]

1. The act of consulting: secret deliberation. The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *Mark xv. 1.*

2. A number of persons consulting together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wise man of Aethiopia.*

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Corvel.*

CONSULTER. *n. f.* [from *consulere*.] One that consults or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deut. xviii. 11.*

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consumere*.] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSUME. *v. a.* [from *consumere*, Latin.] To waste; to spread; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deut. xxviii.*

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day, Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson's Spring.*

To CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends, And in their triumph die; like fire and powder, Which as they meet, *consume*.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

CONSUMER. *n. f.* [from *consumere*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSUMMATE. *v. n.* [from *consummare*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish: to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass To *consummate* this business happily. *Shakespeare's King John.*

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished; *omnibus numeris absolutus*. I do but stay 'till your marriage be *consummate*. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire *Consummate*, lovely smile'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Gratian, among the maxims for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good history. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONSUMMATION. *n. f.* [from *consummare*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise. *Hooker.*

3. Death; end of life. Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee! Nothing ill come near thee!

Quiet *consummation* have, Unremoved be thy grave! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CONSUMPTION. *n. f.* [from *consumere*, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction. In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption*. *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing. Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumption fow In hollow bones of man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption* is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSUMPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consumere*.] 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison on the War.*

2. Diseased with a consumption. Nothing taints found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Consump.*

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd, Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUMTILE. *adj.* [from *consumere*, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Diet.*

To CONTABULATE. *v. a.* [from *contabulare*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *n. f.* [from *contabulare*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. f.* [from *contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CONTACTION. *n. f.* [from *contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTAGION. *n. f.* [from *contagium*, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false, I do digest the poison of thy flesh, Being strumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease. Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they, And the dire his renew'd, and the dire form Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations. Will he steal out of his wholesome bed, To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

CONTAGIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagium*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades That drag the tragick melancholy night, From their misty jaws Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care, Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

CONTAGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contagious*.] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN. *v. a.* [from *contineo*, Latin.] 1. To hold as a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. *John xxi. 25.*

Gently instructed I shall hence depart, Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill Of knowledge what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise. What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

The earth, Though in comparison of heav'n so small, Nor glitt'ring, may of solid good contain More plenty, than the sun that barren shines. *Milton.*

3. To comprise; as a writing. Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. *1 Pet. ii. 6.*

4. To restrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds. All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terror of warlike forces. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their king's person contains the unruly people from evil occasions. *Spenser.*

I tell you, first, If you should smile, he grows impatient.—Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTAIN. *v. n.* To live in continence. I felt the ardour of my passion increase, 'till I could no longer contain. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CONTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *contineo*.] Possible to be contained. The air containable within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* [from *contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture. Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

A base pander holds the chamber-door, Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog, His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed, Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I quickly shed Some of his bastard-blood; and, in disgrace, Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base, And misbegotten blood I spill of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Though

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse: yet 'tis like the fun, without contaminating its beams.

Clayville's Apol.

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONTAMINATION. *n. f.* [from *contaminare*.]

Pollution; defilement.

CONTEMERATED. *adj.* [contemeratus, Latin.]

Violated; polluted.

TO CONTEMN. *v. a.* [contemno, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned, Than still contemned and flattered.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems To argue in thee something more sublime And excellent than what thy mind contents.

Milton.

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd: One who contemn'd divine and human laws, Then strife ensued.

Dryden's Virgil Æneid.

CONTEMNER. *n. f.* [from *contemni*.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as contemnors of the gods, but disturbers of the state.

South.

TO CONTEMPER. *v. a.* [contempero, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and temper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture.

Ray on the Creation.

CONTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.

Derham.

TO CONTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper*.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth.

Brown.

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contempering* the humours.

Wise's Surgery.

CONTEMPERATION. *n. f.* [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. a.* [contemplor, Latin.] This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable. To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know.

Watts.

TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest; So many hours must I *contemplate*.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the same as if he had been Jupiter.

Peacham.

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating* on you.

Dryden's Juvenal Preface.

CONTEMPLATION. *n. f.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation: studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious *contemplation* are you in?

Shakespeare.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.

Locke.

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow, To live in prayer and *contemplation*, Only attended by Nerissa here.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

3. The faculty of study: opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions.

South.

CONTEMPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplare*.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks, Still turning over nature's books.

Denham.

2. Employed in study: dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life had rather been *contemplative* than active.

Bacon.

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art.

Gray's Ode.

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man.

Ray on the Creation.

CONTEMPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science.

Raleigh's History.

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONTEMPORARY. *adj.* [contemporain, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees, And loves his old *contemporary* trees.

Cowley.

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*.

Locke.

CONTEMPORARY. *n. f.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd; Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd.

Dryden.

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting.

Dryden's Juvenal Preface.

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses.

Addison's Freeholder.

TO CONTEMPORISE. *v. a.* [con and tempus, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifference of their existences *contemporised* into our actions, admits a further consideration.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONTEMPT. *n. f.* [contemptus, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow.

Estlin.

The shame of being miserable, Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*, Even from their nearest friends.

Denham.

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter use-

lessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him.

Scrub.

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt* Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.

Dryden's Fables.

Nothing, say Longinus, can be great, The *contempt* of which is great.

Addison.

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*.

2 Mac. iii. 18.

CONTEMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

From no one vice exempt,

And most *contemptible* to shun contempt.

Pope's Epistles.

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding.

Locke.

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous.

This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit.

Shakespeare.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptible*.]

The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us.

Decay of Piety.

CONTEMPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt,

Know'st thou not Their language, and their ways? They also know, And reason not *contemptibly*.

Milton's Par. Lost.

CONTEMPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh, *Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite.

Milton's Agon.

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews.

Atterbury.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone, Trampling *contemptuously* on thy diadem.

Shak. sp.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*.

Taylor's Holy Living.

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intollerable the affront.

L'Estrange.

A wife man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions.

Tilletson.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence.

Diſt.

TO CONTEMND. *v. n.* [contendo, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood At Grecian frowns *contending*.

Shak. sp. Coriolanus.

His wonders and his praises do contend Which should be thine or his.

Shak. sp. Macbeth.

Death and nature do contend about them, Whether they live or die.

Shak. sp. Macbeth.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land.

Deuteronomy ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You

You sit above, and see vain men below
Content for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*
3. It has for before the ground or cause of contention.

The question which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes about.
He will find that many things he fiercely contended about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has with before the opponent.
This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

If we consider him as our maker, we cannot contend with him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes against.
In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that contended sky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. f.* [from contend.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. Not used.

In all notable changes and revolutions the contentants have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *n. f.* [from contend.] Combatants; champion.

The contenders for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two contenders do really believe the different propositions which they support. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [contentus, Latin.]
1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought she should have been content. *Dryden.*

To manage well that mighty government. *Locke.*

Who is content, is happy.
A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*
Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with Science in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson.*

Do not content yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare, v.*

It doth much content me
To hear him so inclined. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

If a man do temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every action, the music of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is contented with a meaner earth, and contenting with a suitable gain. *Cervus's Cornwall.*

CONTE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness: such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

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Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

One thought content the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wife content his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for drefs;
Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon content. *Pope's Epistles.*

3. [From contentus, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing

Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular contents of any single mass of ore by mere inspection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak habit serum might afford other contents. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great content. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical content, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her
Of such contents, as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Cosmick.*

The contents of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONTENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from content.] Satisfaction; content. Out of use.

I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own contentation. *Sidney.*

Fourteen years space, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applause and contentation in the hands of Mithreus, a pedant. *Bacon.*

The shield was not long after incrusted with a new rust, and is the same a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great contentation of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTENTED. *participial adj.* [from content.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining: not demanding more; easy, though not plenary happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed contented with the answer. *Kneller's History.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If he can defy
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then contented falls. *Denb.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you contented with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from contented.] State of satisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*

CONTENTION. *n. f.* [contentio, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference? —Safely, I think; 'twas a contention in publick. *Shakespeare.*

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentions and strivings. *Tit. iii. 9.*

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contention with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first?
—No quarrel, but a sweet contention. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Hobbes.*

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTENTIOUS. *adj.* [from contend.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou think'st much that this contentious storm invades us to the skin. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There are certain contentious humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Cham.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from contentious.] Perverfly; quarrelsome.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from contentious.] Proneness to contest: perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsome.

Do not contentiousness and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Ser.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from content.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, contentless,
Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst content. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

CONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from content, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's contentment must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hobbes.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, in humility; without the pleasure of eating temperance. *Grew's Cosmick.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these. *Pope's Essay.*

But now no face divine contentment wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTERMINOUS. *adj.* [contermimus, Latin] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed to many of them, as were conterminous to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERREANEUS. *adj.* [conterraneus, Lat.] Of the same country. *Dia.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [contester, Fr. probably from contra testari, Latin.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have presumed to contest the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend: followed by with.

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tion with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first?
—No quarrel, but a sweet contention. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

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The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory.

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *contest*

As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Of man, who dares in pomp *with* joye *contest*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest.

CO'NTEST. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove.

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language.

CO'NTESTABLE. *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CO'NTESTABleness. *n. f.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of contest.

CO'NTESTATION. *n. f.* [from *contest*.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations* even with the queen herself.

After years spent in domestick, unfociable *contestations*, the found means to withdraw.

TO CONTEX. *v. a.* [from *context*, Latin.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. This word is not in use.

Nature may *context* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of.

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexted* with the salts it carries up in sublimation.

CO'NTEXT. *n. f.* [from *contextus*, Lat.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of 'one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifest from the *context*.

CONTEXT. *adj.* [from *context*.] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength.

CONTEXTURE. *n. f.* [from *context*.] The disposition of parts one amongst others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty.

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings.

The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs, Sulphur, and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce, Bellow'd within their darksome caves.

This apt, this wise *contexture* of the sea, Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey; Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore.

CONIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *conignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story. We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *conignation*, and not in storied buildings.

Where more of the orders than one shall be set in several stories or *conignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns one over another.

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONIGUITY. *n. f.* [from *coniguus*.] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magneetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *coniguity*.

The immediate *coniguity* of that convex were a real space.

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cometh to pass betwixt confining bodies.

The loud misrule Of chaos far remov'd; left fierce extremes, *Contiguous*, might distemper the whole frame.

The East and West Upon the globe, a mathematick point Only divides: thus happiness and misery, And all extremes are still *contiguous*.

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours.

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seem'd *contiguous* at one of their angles.

2. It has sometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous* with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not.

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguus*.] Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembroil'd, they take their proper place, The next of kin *contiguously* embrace, And foes are funder'd by a larger space.

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contiguus*.] Close connections; coherence.

CONTINENCE. *n. f.* [from *continentia*, Lat.]

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by few writers.

2. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful chastity.

3. Chastity in general.

Where is he? — In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and swears, and rates.

Suffer not dishonour to approach Th' imperial feat; to virtue consecrate, To justice, *continence*, and nobility.

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons.

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause.

CONTINENT. *adj.* [from *continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true, As I am now unhappy.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower.

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the West side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjointed by sea of all that coast of Asia.

4. Opposing; restraining.

All *continent* impediments would o'erbear, That did oppose my will.

CONTINENT. *n. f.* [from *continens*, Lat.]

1. Land, not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent, By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;

Or thus created, it was fure design'd To be the sacred refuge of mankind.

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity.

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

O cleave my sides! Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*, Crack thy frail case.

Close pent-up guilts, Rive your contending *continents*.

TO CONT'NGE. *v. n.* [from *contingere*, Latin.] To touch; to reach; to happen.

COSTINGENCE. *n. f.* [from *contingence*.] The *contingency*; quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the presence of God.

For once, O heaven! unfold thy adamantine book;

If not thy firm immutable decree, At least the second page of great *contingency*, Such as consists with wills originally free.

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.

CONTINGENT. *adj.* [from *contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something *contingent*.

I first informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one of those circumstances.

CONTINGENT. *n. f.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingent* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy.

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyrites and agates.

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentality.

CONTINUAL. *adj.* [from *continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between.

Continual is used of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feast.

Other care perhaps May have diverted from *continual* watch Our great forbidders.

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears.

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without danger.

For example, if I be dispossessed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behoveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir.

3. It is sometimes used for perpetual.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continuus*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a room

room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness, during the whole space of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own prefer-
vation, or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the con-
sciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their mind, notwithstanding a known, avowed *continuance* in sins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*, which arises from the prejudice or malice of his hearers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-
doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immorta-
lity, eternal life. *Rom. ii. 7.*

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written,
which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Psal. cxxxix. 16.*

7. Resistance to separation of parts; continuity.
Wool, tow, cotton and raw silk, have besides the desire of *continuance* in regard of the tenuity of the thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

CONTINUE. *adj.* [from *continere*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continue* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were, to an untirable and *continue* goodness. *Shaksp. Timon.*

A clear body broken to pieces produceth white; and becometh most black, while it is *continue* and undivided, as we see in deep waters and thick glasses. *Peachum.*

CONTINUATELY. *adv.* [from *continue*.] With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls *continually*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUATION. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] Pro-
traction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Pro-
vidence, for the *continuation* of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the *Ilias*; a *continuation* of the same story. *Dryden.*

CONTINUATIVE. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] An expression noting permanence or duration.

To this may be added *continuatives* as Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Wat's Logic.*

CONTINUATOR. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] He that continues, or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the *continuation* of the species by the destruction of the *continuator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **CONTINUE.** *v. n.* [from *continere*, Fr. *continuer*, Lat.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew. xv. 32.*

The popular vote

Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here a growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for so happy ill secur'd,
Long to *continue*. *Milton.*

He six days and nights

Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *1 Sa. xiii. 14.*

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Heb. xiii. 14.*

They imagine that an animal of the longest du-
ration should live in a *continued* motion, without that rest whereby all others *continue*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my dis-
ciples indeed. *Jo. viii. 31.*

Down rush'd the rain

Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth

No more was seen. *Milton.*

To **CONTINUE.** *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Isa. xxxvi. 10.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long ac-
customed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant un-
to the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments and sustenance. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

The dark abyfs, whose boiling gulph
Tamelessly endur'd a bridge of wondrous length,
From hell *contin'd* reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found
Whose face and limbs were one *continu'd* wound;
Dishevel'd, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears, *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTINUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued*.] With-
out interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *contin-
uedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *n. f.* [from *continue*.] Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*. *Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.*

CONTINUITY. *n. f.* [from *continuitas*, Lat.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appe-
tite of union, and evitation of solution of *con-
tinuity*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

After the great lights there must be great sha-
dows, which we call repose, because in reality the light would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *con-
tinuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addison on Italy.*

2. In physick.

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity*. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than the corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bacon's Essay.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbutnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [from *continuus*, Lat.] Joined to-
gether without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whose dread expanse

Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer.*

To **CONTORT.** *v. a.* [from *contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of spires *contorted* into small spheres through the interstices of which the par-
ticles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTORTION. *n. f.* [from *contort*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscu-
lar motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. *n. f.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or termi-
nated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition used in composi-
tion, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [from *contrabando*, Ital. con-
trary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; un-
lawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent ex-
pression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To **CONTRABAND.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To **CONTRACT.** *v. a.* [from *contractus*, Lat.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things desuetude *contracts* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow;
But first *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. To betroth; to affiancé.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,
Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good store, while moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Jovial.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contracted* new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much con-
versed with persons of high station. *Swift.*

7. To shorten; as life was *contracted*.

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

To **CONTRACT.** *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affi-
anced; contracted.

First was he *contracted* to Lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

CONTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently
accented on the first.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought to-
gether; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*
with the consent to execute them by common
strength, they make the rise of all civil govern-
ments. *Temple.*

Z z z

Shall

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?

—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *contracted*.] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *contractible*.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion, *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatible and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.

Arbutnot on Aliments.
CONTRACTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contractible*.] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTILE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONTRACT. *n. f.* [from *contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by *omissions* or *contractions*. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. The act of shrinking or shriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in a state of abbreviation or contraction: as, the *writing* is full of *contractions*.

CONTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*: for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *Leffrange.*

To **CONTRACT.** *v. a.* [from *contractio*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contract* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*

2. To be contrary to; repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contract* any truth. *Hooker.*

I *contract* your banns:

If you will marry make your loves to me.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
CONTRACTER. *n. f.* [from *contract*.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contracter* appears herein, the fact will surely be good. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contracters*.

Swift's View of Ireland.
CONTRACTION. *n. f.* [from *contract*.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose

A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Heb. xii. 3.*

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself impossible is held; as argument

Of weakness, not of pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South's Sermon.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it.

Grew's Cosmol.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction*, unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADICTION. *adj.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictory*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictory*, to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contradiction*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictionousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to cavil: disputatious temper.

CONTRADICTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *contradiction*.] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictionally* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTIONINESS. *n. f.* [from *contradiction*.] Opposition in the highest degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADICTIONARY. *adj.* [from *contradiction*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison.*

2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictions*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, which are *contradictions*. *Brown.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradiction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradiction* to some other powers. *Glanville's Scopsis.*

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradiction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To **CONTRADICTIONGUSH.** *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish*.] To distinguish not simply by differential, but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid,

and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFFISSION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *fissure*.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted; and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contraffissure*. *Wilson.*

To **CONTRAINDICATE.** *v. a.* [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms must be observed.

Harvey on Consumption.

CONTRAINDICATION. *n. f.* [from *contraindicatio*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CONTRAMURE. *n. f.* [from *contramur*, French.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRARIETENCY. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Re-action; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *positio*.] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*.

CONTRARIANT. *adj.* [from *contrarius*, from *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

CONTRARIES. *n. f.* [from *contrary*.] In logic, propositions which destroy each other; but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, every wine is a tree, no wine is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watson's Logic.*

CONTRARIETY. *n. f.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Watson.*

There religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. In-

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contraries* agree?

Shaksp. Henry IV.

CONTRARILY, *adv.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specific gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil.

Locke.

CONTRARIENESS, *n. f.* [from *contrary*.] Contrariety; oppositions.

DiG.

CONTRARIOUS, *adj.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!

That Thou towards him, with hand so various,
Or might I say *contrarious*,

Temper'st thy providence through his short course?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

CONTRARIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *contrarious*.] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference

To one content, may work *contrarioisly*.

Shaksp. Henry V.

CONTRARIWISE, *adv.* [contrary and *wise*.]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool.

Bacon's Natural History.

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable.

Hobbes.

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws.

Davies on Ireland.

The sun may set and rise;

But we, *contrariwise*,

Sleep, after our short light,

One everlasting night.

Raleigh's History of the World.

CONTRARY, *adj.* [contrarius, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,

Which holds all contraries in concord still.

Davies.

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does.

Tilleshon.

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike.

Locke.

3. Adverse; in opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*.

Matthew xiv. 24.

CONTRARY, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave.

Shak. King Lear.

He sung

Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.

Cowley.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons.

Scutcheon's Oronoko.

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*.

Locke.

3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty;

The king's attorney, on the *contrary*,

Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions

Of diverse witnesses.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, on the *contrary*,

the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament?

Swift.

4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the *contrary*.

Stillington.

To CONTRARY, *v. a.* [contrarius, French.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king.

Latimer.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it.

Sidney.

CONTRAST, *n. f.* [contrast, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situations.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their faces and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.

Dryden.

CONTRAVALLATION, *n. f.* [from *contra* and *vallis*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia.

Watts's Logic.

To CONTRAVENE, *v. a.* [contra and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, *n. f.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, *n. f.* [Fr.] Opposition.

If Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land.

Swift.

CONTRAVEVIA, *n. f.* [contra, against, and *via*, a name by which the Spaniards call black helibore; and perhaps sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick.

Miller.

CONTRACTATION, *n. f.* [contractatio, Latin.] A touching or handling.

DiG.

CONTRIBUTARY, *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathematics must be *contributory*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy.

Glanville's Scipio.

To CONTRIBUTE, *v. a.* [contribuo, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies.

Addison on the War.

His master contributed a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished.

Addison on Italy.

To CONTRIBUTE, *v. a.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONTRIBUTION, *n. f.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom. xv. 26.*

Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual *contributions* for their mind.

Digby.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.

Shaksp. Julius Caesar.

CONTRIBUTIVE, *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end.

Decay of Piety.

CONTRIBUTOR, *n. f.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatfoe'er.

Shaksp. As You Like It.

A grand *contributor* to our dissensions is passion.

Decay of Piety.

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a cheerful *contributor* to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them?

Atterbury.

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark, and tabernacle, they were all *contributors* to it.

Forbes.

CONTRIBUTORY, *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To CONTRISTATE, *v. a.* [contristo, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CONTRISTATION, *n. f.* [from *contristate*.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used.

Incense and odorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them.

Bacon's Natural History.

CONTRITE, *adj.* [contritus, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harrassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interr'd now;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it issu'd forced drops of blood.

Shaksp. Henry V.

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Milton.

The *contrite* sinner is restor'd to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is invited to salvation.

Rogers.

CONTRITENESS, *n. f.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance.

DiG.

CONTRITION, *n. f.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder. Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have these colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for these changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense

Pen, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked to good a God.

Hammond's Pract. Cat.

Fruits of more pleasing favour, from the seed sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those which, his own manuring, all the trees of paradise could have produced.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury.

Spratt's Sermons.

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.

Dryden.

CONTRIVABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem equally *contrivable*. *Wilkin's Decadus.*

CONTRIVANCE. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkin's Math. Mag.*

Instructed, you'll explore

Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore.

Blackmore's Creation.

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes. Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*.

Glanvill's Sceptic.

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?

Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush.

Atterbury.

To **CONTRIVE.** *v. a.* [from *contriver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe, than infinite wisdom.

Tillotson.

Our poet has always some beautiful designs, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.

Dryden.

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*.

Fairy Queen.

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress's health.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

To **CONTRIVE.** *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to conspire.

Is it enough

That masking habits and a borrowed name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame?

Prior.

CONTRIVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.] Invention.

Dart.

CONTRIVER. *n. f.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,

The close *contriver* of all harms,

Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shak. Macb.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,

I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:

None loves his king and country better,

Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver*.

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

CONTROL. *n. f.* [from *controlle*, that is, *contre* *rele*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within,
and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without *control*.

Dryden's Homer.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's subjects, and at their *controls*.

Shaksp. As You Like It.

To **CONTROL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subvert.

Authority to convert, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;

But not a sceptre to *control* the world.

Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.

Who shall *control* me for my works? *Ecc. v. 3.*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;

But stronger passion does its pow'r *control*.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

With this he did an herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and slyly stole;
Clad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute; as, he controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, the knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONTROLLABLE. *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not controllable by reason. *South.*

CONTROLLER. *n. f.* [from *control*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,

Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

The great *controller* of our fate

Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryden.*

CONTROLLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT. *n. f.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Resistance; hostility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood.

Controlment for *controlment*. *Shak. King John.*

CONTRIVERSIAL. *adj.* [from *contrivere*.] Relating to disputes; disputations.

It happens in *contriversial* discourses as it does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be

but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rule for the present purpose. *Locke.*

CONTRIVERSY. *n. f.* [from *contrivere*, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *contriversies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *contrivere* great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Tim.*

Wild *contrivere* then, which long had slept,
Into the pews from ruin'd cloisters leapt.

Denham.

This left no room for *contrivere* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *contrivere* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deut. xxv. 1.*

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *contrivere* with the nations. *Jer. xxv. 31.*

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of *contrivere*.

Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.

To **CONTRIVERT.** *v. a.* [from *contrivere*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *contrivert* them, he may do it very safely for me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Hooker seems to use the word *contrivere*, if it be not an erratum.

Perfection ought to be fully settled in men's hearts that in litigations and *contriverted* causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do, whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTRIVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contrivert*.] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discouraging of matters dubious, and many *contrivertible* truths, we cannot without arrogance intreat a credulity, or implore any further assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTRIVERTIST. *n. f.* [from *contrivert*.] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *contrivertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *adj.* [from *contumax*, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinate; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure. *Hesmer.*

CONTUMACY. *n. f.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest

To make death in us live. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

These

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's contumacies and disobedience.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONTUMELIOUS. *adj.* [contumeliosus, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts, In open market-place produc'd they me To be a public spectacle.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi.

Swift.

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practice insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of contumelious persons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it.

Government of the Tongue.

Giving our holy virgins to the stain Of contumelious, beastly, madbrain'd war.

Shakspeare's Timon.

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it contumelious to him.

Decay of Piety.

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *adv.* [from contumelious.]
Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are, contumeliously trodden upon.

Hooker.

Pie, lords; that you, being supreme magistrates, Thus contumeliously should break the peace.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from contumelious.]
Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY. *n. f.* [contumelia, Latin.]
Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of contumely and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp, and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented.

Hooker.

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, The pang of despis'd love, the law's delay.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and contumely.

Clarendon.

Why should any man be troubled at the contumelies of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued?

Tillotson.

Eternal contumely attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes.

Ada. Guard.

TO CONTUSE. *v. a.* [contusus, Lat.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, confused together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other.

Bacon.

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature confuses the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite.

Wise man.

CONTUSION. *n. f.* [from confusus.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by confusion a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body.

Boyle on Colours.

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets

Aged confusions, and all bruise of time.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all confusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure.

Bacon.

CONVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [from convalesco, Lat.]

CONVALESCENCY. *n. f.* [from convalesco, Lat.]
Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable convalescence.

Clarendon.

CONVALESCENT. *adj.* [convalescens, Latin.]
Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVENABLE. *adj.* [convenable, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; according to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wife, and merciable, And with his word his work is convenable.

Spenser's Pastoral.

2. That may be convened.

TO CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [convenio, Latin.]
1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they convene into a liquor.

Boyle.

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and convene in the eyes, before they come at the bottom.

Newton's Opticks.

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their convening, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature.

Locke.

TO CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the convening of this parliament than myself.

King Charles.

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convene themselves by the found of a bell.

Clarendon.

And now th' almighty father of the gods Convenes a council in the blest abodes.

Pope's Statius.

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be convened before any but an ecclesiastical judge.

Ayliffe.

CONVENIENCE. *n. f.* [convenientia, Latin.]

CONVENIENCY. *n. f.* [convenientia, Latin.]

1. Fitness; propriety.

Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient.

Perkins.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the convenience which one hath above another?

Hooker.

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the convenience greater.

South's Sermons.

Every man must want something for the convenience of his life, for which he must be obliged to others.

Calamy's Sermons.

There is another convenience in this method, during your waiting.

Swift's Directions to the Footman.

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a convenience, voyages must be very uncomfortable.

Wilkins's Math. Magic.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that convenience more, of which he had not thought when he began.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little conveniences, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover.

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no further means, But with all brief and plain convenience, Let me have judgment.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

CONVENIENT. *adj.* [convenient, Latin.]
1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or convenient; either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so convenient that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are.

Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten

and preserved by a convenient mixture of contraries.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. It has either to or for before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have for before persons, and to before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me.

Prov. xxx. 8.

There are some arts that are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations.

Tillotson.

CONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from convenient.]
1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know Where we shall find him most conveniently.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

2. Fitly; with proper adaption of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a windmill.

Wilkins.

CONVENT. *n. f.* [conventus, Latin.]
1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester; Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot, With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

Shakspeare.

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a convent.

Addison.

TO CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [convenio, Latin.]
To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath By all probation will make up full clear, Whenever he's convicted.

Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and convent them before themselves at private houses.

Bacon's Henry VII.

CONVENTICLE. *n. f.* [conventiculum, Latin.]
1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all conventicles of men whatsoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with public business.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including hereby or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy conventicles, which covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices.

Hooker.

Who far from steeples and their sacred found, In fields their follen conventicles found.

Dryden.

A sort of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a conventicle in the afternoon.

Swift.

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together, (Myself had notice of your conventicles) And all to make away my guiltless life.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

4. An assembly in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a conventicle, a pack'd assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters.

Atterbury.

CONVENTICLER. *n. f.* [from conventicle.]
One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the conventiclers be permitted still to scatter.

Dryden.

CONVENTION. *n. f.* [conventio, Latin.]
1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the conventions, or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination.

Boyle.

2. An

2. An assembly.
Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*
3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service.

Hale's Com. Law.

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys.

Carew's Survey.

CONVENTUAL. *adj.* [conventuel, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monastery.

Ayliffe's Pargson.

CONVENTUAL. *n. f.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall.

Addison's Spectator.

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [convergo, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to converge by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body.

Newton's Opticks.

Enfwecping first

The lower skies, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVERGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge*.] Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING Series. See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age.

Addison.

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *conversable*.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable*.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [conversant, French.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with in.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in their books.

Hooker.

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with among or with.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them.

Jos. viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness.

Shakespeare's King John.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually with them, have been of long life.

Bacon.

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn message.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper.

Locke.

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with about, formerly in.

The matters wherein church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church.

Hooker.

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself.

Wotton on Education.

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as is *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence.

Addison's Spectator.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant* about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country.

Addison's Freeholder.

CONVERSATION. *n. f.* [conversatio, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister.

Sidney.

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion.

Swift.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, we had a long *conversation* on that question.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company.

Dryden.

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles.

1 Pet.

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business.

Bacon.

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass.

Woodward.

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Kindling him little studious and contemplative, the chose to endure him with *conversative* qualities of youth.

Wotton.

To CONVERSE. *v. n.* [converser, Fr. converser, Lat.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by with.

By approving the sentiments of a person with whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken.

Addison's Freeholder.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature.

Thomson's Summer.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse* with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confid'rate eyes.

Shakespeare's Rich. III.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety.

Locke.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend *converse* with Adam.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,
So well *converse*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with on before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never.

Guardian.

CONVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit.

Swift.

Gen'rous *converse*; a soul exempt from pride,
And love to praise with reason on his side.

Pope.

Form'd by thy *converse*, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Pope.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams.

Glauville's Apol.

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth.

Watts on the Mind.

3. [In geometry; from *conversus*.] A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal.

Chambers.

CONVERSELY. *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. *n. f.* [conversio, Latin.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space.

Bacon.

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied.

Woodward's Natural History.

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles.

Acts, xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms is an argument; as, no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.

Chambers.

5. CONVERSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

To CONVERT. *v. a.* [convertio, Latin.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth.

Burnet.

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design.

Hammond.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.

Ja. v. 20.

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be *converted* unto thee.

Ez. li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Crystal will callify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

5. To

6. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *If. lx. 5.*

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use.

Arbutnot on Coins.

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first, becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition *converted*: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the laws is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place.

Hale.

To *CONVERT*: *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear; That fear, to hate.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

They rub out of it a red dust which *converteth* into worms, which they kill with wine.

Sandy's Travels.

CONVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The jesuits did not persuade the *converts* to lay aside the use of images.

Stillingfleet's Def. of Discourse on Rem. Idol.

When Platonism prevailed, the *converts* to Christianity of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first *converts* only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

CONVERTER. *n. f.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.] 1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcaliscent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corrosive alcali.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specific essence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the papists, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible*.

Swift.

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

South's Sermons.

CONVERTITE. *n. f.* [converti, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in use.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,

My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.

Shakespeare's King John.

Nor would I be a *convertite* so cold,

As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [convexus, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the *convex* mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture.

Dryden's Dufresney.

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl; Will not the motion to a distance hurl Whatever dust or sand you on it place, And drops of water from its *convex* face?

Blackm. Creation.

CONVEX. *n. f.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;

From East to West burns through th' ethereal frame, And half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame.

Tickel.

CONVEXED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine *convexed*, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, and other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depreffed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONVEXITY. *n. f.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of *convexity*. *Newton's Opt.*

If the eye were so piercing as to descry even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are *convexly* conical, they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Muscra.*

CONVEXNESS. *n. f.* [from *convex*.] Spheriodical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

To *CONVEY*. *v. a.* [conveho, Lat.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over 'till I come into Judea. *Neb. ii. 7.*

I will *convey* them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings, v. 9.*

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, *conveyed* secretly all his lands to feoffees in trust. *Spenser.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts.

Locke.

That which uses to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain some motion which produces those ideas.

Locke.

They give energy to our expressions, and con-

vey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our own tongue. *Addis. Spect.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heav'ns did grant, Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds

A doubtful warrant of immediate death.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

Others *convey* themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Hugh Capet also who usurp'd the crown To fine his title with some shews of truth *Convey'd* himself as heir to th' lady Lengare.

Shakespeare.

CONVEYANCE. *n. f.* [from *convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence, Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake, Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage.

Temple.

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some *conveyance*: in the house you cannot hide him.

Shakespeare.

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we've Stuff'd these pipes, and these *conveyances* of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues by mere impellants and material *conveyances*, I have not the least conjecture.

Glan. San. Dog.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the defending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This begot a suit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl.

Clarendon.

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle *conveyance*, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, 'till at length they be clean spent.

Hooker.

Close *conveyance*, and each practice ill Of cofinage and knavery. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower; Since Harry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance*.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Can they not juggle, and with slight *Conveyance* play with wrong and right? *Hudibras.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. f.* [from *conveyance*.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *n. f.* [from *convey*.] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

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The *convoyers* of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet.

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and *convoyers* of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves.

To CONVICT. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one.

Jo. viii. 9.

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility.

Bacon's Holy War.

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if any one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find.

Hooker.

CONVIC'T. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.] *Convicted*; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by course of law,

To threaten me with death is most unlawful.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

By the civil law a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Convict a papist he, and I a poet.

Pope's Epist. of Hor.

CO'NVICT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar: one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONVIC'TION. *n. f.* [from *convict*.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest.

Cowel.

The third best absent is condemn'd,

Convict by slight, and rebel to all law;

Conviction to the serpent none belongs.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The act of convincing; confutation: the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth habilitie to *convict* hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason.

Hooker.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument, for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world.

Asterbury.

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences.

Swift.

CONVIC'TIVE. *adj.* [from *convict*.] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINC'E. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration.

Tillotson.

But having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape,

Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape.

Dryden's Virgil.

History is all the light we have in many cases, and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence.

Locke.

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds.

Jude 15.

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of error.

Raleigh.

O seek not to *convince* me of a crime,

Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon.

Dryden.

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress.

Shakespeare's Cymb. linc.

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to *convince*.

Dr. Milne.

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is now obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls

That stay his cure; their malady *convince*s

The great essay of art.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Knaves be such abroad,

Who having, by their own importunate suit,

Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,

Convinc'd or suppl'd them, they cannot chuse

But they must blab.

Shakespeare's Othello.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains

Will I, with wine and wassal, so *convince*,

That memory, the warder of the brain,

Shall be a fume.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CONVINCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *convince*.] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also.

Decay of Piety.

CONVINCEBLE. *adj.* [from *convince*.]

1. Capable of conviction

2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered.

Brown.

CONVINCEINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion.

Clarendon.

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus.

Asterbury.

CONVINCEINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE. *v. a.* [*convivio*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,

There in the full *convive* you.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

CONVIVIAL. } *adj.* [*convivialis*, Lat.] Relating to an entertainment; festive;

CONVIVIAL. } social.

I was the first who set up festivals;

Not with high tastes our appetites did force,

But fill'd with conversation and discourse;

Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.

Denham.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you.

Dr. Newton.

CONVIVIRUM. *n. f.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time he smokes, and laughs at merry tale, Or pun ambiguous, or *convivirum* quaint.

Philips.

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner.

Sidney.

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you.

Lev. xxiii. 20.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies.

Cowel.

I have made an offer to his majesty, Upon our spiritual *convocation*,

As touching France, to give a greater sum Than ever at one time the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part withal.

Shakespeare.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*.

Stillingfleet.

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them.

Locke.

When next the morning warms the purple East, *Convokes* the peerage.

Pope's Odyssey.

The senate originally consisted of all nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance.

Swift.

To CONVOL'VE. *v. a.* [*convolve*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro' *convolv'd*.

Milton.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatch'd maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any textrine art, can *convolve* the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body.

Denham.

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes, *Convolved* and agonizing in the dust.

Thomson's Autumn.

CO'NVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected.

Woodward on Fossils.

CONVOL'UTION. *n. f.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner.

Grew's Colours.

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow, From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound, Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round.

Blackmore.

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And tofs'd wide round,

O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift The feather'd eddy floats.

Thomson's Autumn.

To CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *convoyare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence: as, he was *convoyed* by ships of war.

CO'NVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable: it is now on the first.]

1. One attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it.

South's Sermons.

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure, Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Convoy ships accompany their merchants till they may prosecute the voyage without danger.

Dryden's Pref. Dufresnoy.

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Swift.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convey.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

3. Conveyance. Not now in use.
Sifter, as the winds give benefit,
And convey is assitant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NUSANCE. *n. f.* [*connaissance*, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge; a law term.
To CONVUL'SE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loofen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Crush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. *n. f.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]
1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a convulsion, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fall under the same convulsions of state, by dissensions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and convulsive motions, or strugglings of the spirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Shew me the flying foul's convulsive strife,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came:
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

In silence weep,
And thy convulsive sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*
CONY. *n. f.* [*kanin*, Germ. *canol*, or *conin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows under ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a cony
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben Jonson's Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and conys,
which eat the corn-trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CONY-CATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your cony-catching rascals.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
CONY-CATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the found.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest coos,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer.*

COOK. *n. f.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,
And the cook caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. f.* [*cook and maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best cook-maids in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. *n. f.* [*cook and room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew. The kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new cook-room, the merchants having found to be so great, as that in all their ships the cook-rooms are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.
Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.
Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well cook'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

COO'KERY. *n. f.* [from cook.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of cook'ry to delight his sense:
More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to cookery pretends. *King's Cookery.*
These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepar'd by cookery. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.
He fet his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew cool. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a cool friend; a cool deceiver.

COOL. *n. f.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid th' cool of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addison's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the cool of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison on Medals.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.
Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe sub-acid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him. *Addison's Spectator.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cool'd their zeal. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not cool; I will incense Ford to deal with poison; I will possess him with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*

You never cool while you read Homer. *Dryden.*
I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should cool. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

COOLER. *n. f.* [from cool.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and, secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistency to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and

the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Acid things were used only as coolers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the fullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'OLY. *adv.* [from cool.]

1. Without heat; or sharp cold.
She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,
Sits coolly calm. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves coolly to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *n. f.* [from cool.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naphtha and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The toad loveth shade and coolness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup:

There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempers hot July with December's frost. *Wal.*

The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *n. f.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Pbil.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dunt which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. f.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap, Skinner.] A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. f.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals; as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain, the day the chickens refused to eat of the coop; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brewer.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a coop. *L'Estrange.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle up.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And coops from other lands her islanders. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The Englishmen did coop up the lord Ravenstein, that he stirr'd not; and likewise held in strait siege the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and coop'd up. *L'Estrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he seem'd in earth and seas confin'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Coop'd in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flatt'ring wizards. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The Trojans, coop'd within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What; *coop* whole armies in our walls again? *Pope.*

COOPER. *n. f.* [*coûper*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A COOPER. *n. f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

COOPERAGE. *n. f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

TO COOPERATE. *v. n.* [con and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise *cooperate with* him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

All these causes *cooperating*, must, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The special acts and impression by which the Divine spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates with* it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. *Rogers.*

COOPERATION. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not helped by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COOPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. *n. f.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. *n. f.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. *adj.* [con and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, *subordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateral-acts.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lyfidius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

COOT. *n. f.* [*mac-koot*, Dut. *côte*, French.] A

small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fishing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP. *n. f.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Saxon.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cop-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill. A *cop* of cherrystones for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

CO'PAL. *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hall's History of Common Law.*

COPARCENER. *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Latin.]

Coparceners are otherwise called *parceners*; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowell.*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters, in every of these portions, the *coparcener* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

COPARCENY. *n. f.* An equal share of *coparceners*. *Philips's World of Words.*

COPARTNER. *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with of and in.

Our faithful friends,
Th' associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keeps the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them
dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

COPARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale.*

COPATAIN. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hommer.*

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

COPAYVA. *n. f.* [It is sometimes written *copivi*, *copivi*, *copayva*, *copayva*, *copayva*, *copayva*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. *n. f.* [See *COP*.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacerdotal ministration.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,
Their being have, and daily are increast. *Spenser.*

Over head the dismal hiss,
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as his master. *Dryden.*

TO COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a *cope*.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood
and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth baregawn'd, and canker bit;
Yet I am noble as the adversary I come to *cope*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. To reward; to give in return.
I and my friend

Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakespeare.*

TO COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *coopen*, to buy, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with* signifies to interchange blows, or any thing else with another.]

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *cop'd withal*. *Shak. Henry IV.*

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That *copeth with* death itself, to 'scape from it. *Shakespeare.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd
And rash, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milton.*

They perfectly understood both the hares and
the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Esfrange.*

On every plain,
Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with*
the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects,
and things near a-kin to what is already known:
and then advance to the more remote and knotty
parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able,
in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and
to prevail over them with amazing and happy suc-
cess. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or
sentiments.

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal fool thou *cop'st with*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Thou art e'en as just a man,
As e'er my conversation *cop'd withal*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

TO COPE. *v. a.* To embrace. *Not in use.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shaksp. Othello.*

COPESMATE. *n. f.* [perhaps for *copmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
'Till that the fox his *copemate* he had found. *Hubbard's Tale.*

COPIER. *n. f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters
altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison on Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and
a poet but a plagiarist of others. *Dryden's DuRoi.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tiber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing best explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tatler.*

COPING. *n. f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tier of
masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the
foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings, vii. 9.*

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a
noble shew by their graceful projections. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CO-

COPIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Rose, as in dance the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton.*

Full measure only bounds

Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who
show'd

With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton.*

This alkaline acrimony indicates the copious use
of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,

And kindly pours its copious treasures forth

In various converse. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin. *Milton.*

COPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

These several remains have been so copiously described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addison.*

COPIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *n. f.* [from *copy*.] A copyer; a transcriber; an imitator.

COPLAND. *n. f.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dier.*

COPPED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose copped like a sugar-loaf. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

A galeated echinus being copped and somewhat conic. *Woodward.*

COPPEL. *n. f.* [This word is variously spelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuples*, and *cupple*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the *coppe* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppe* a test. *Harris.*

COPPER. *n. f.* [*kupr*, Dut. *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of copper and tin makes bell-metal; and copper and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Fossils.*

Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. *Ezra, viii. 27.*

COPPER. *n. f.* A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a copper to the half: then they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

COPPER-NOSE. *n. f.* [copper and nose.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a copper-nose. *Shakespeare.*

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which,

being scratched, looks red, and rise in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and, makes copper-noses, as we generally express them. *Wijeman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression; distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. f.* [copper and work.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This is like those wrought at copper-works. *Woodward.*

COPPERAS. *n. f.* [*kopperroose*, Dut. *couperouse*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for copperas, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. This fictitious copperas, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol. *Chambers, Hill.*

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or copperas be transmuted, from the cognation of copperas with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion. *Brown.*

COPPERSMITH. *n. f.* [copper and smith.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmones, as the Grecian tale is,

Was a mad copper-smith of Elis;

Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift.*

COPPERWORM. *n. f.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A moth that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron, put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, coppery particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPPICE. *n. f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *copier*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and coppes of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder coppice,

A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. *Shakespeare.*

In coppice woods, if you leave saddles too thick, they run to brush and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows and the hazel coppes green,

Shall now no more be seen,

Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The rate of coppice lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

COPPLE-DUST. *n. f.* [probably for *coppe*, or *cupel-dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may also be tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *coppe-dust*, by pouncing into the quick-silver. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more coppelled. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPSE. *n. f.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short

wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of copse woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the copse be burn'd, Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the copse it lay, His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preferre underwoods.

The neglect of copping wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence.

COPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear.*

The copula is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom copulate and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

To COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so copulating are infected, but also their children. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

COPULATION. *n. f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal copulation, are prohibited as unchaste. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as riches and honours are temptations to pride: Cæsar conquered the Gauls and the Britons: neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts's Logick.*

COPY. *n. f.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin.] *Quod cupiam facta est copia exerbendi.* Junius inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *win*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new copies write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my copy equal to the original. *Denham.*

He slept forth, not only the copy of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the copies of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as a good or fair copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written copies. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the copy of our conference;
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Let him first learn to write, after a copy, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the copy is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.—
But in them nature's copy's not eternal. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. f.* [copy and book.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *n. f.* [copy and hold.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy.

copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some copy-holds are finable, and some certain; that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary: because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath annuity, and *vasium*, as in case of freehold: Some others hold by common tenure, called mere copy-hold; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his copy-hold lands. *Addison.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. f.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

TO COPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes out, a kind of pleonasm.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who copies out. *Pope.*

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with
this design of copying it out, possesses himself of one
of the greatest advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame,
To copy out their great forefathers fame.

Dryden's King Arthur.

To copy her few nymphs aspir'd,
Her virtues fewer swains admir'd. *Swift.*

TO COPY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they copy, to follow the bad, as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. It has sometimes from before the thing imitated.

When a painter copies from the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes after.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have copied after it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO COQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are coqueting a maid of honour, my lord
looking on to see how the gamesters play, and I
railing at you both. *Swift.*

TO COQUET. *v. n.* To act the lover, to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I saw coqueting t'other night,
In publick with that odious knight. *Swift.*

COQUETRY. *n. f.* [coqueterie, French.] Affecta-

tion of amorous advances; desirous of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of coquetry, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addison's Spectator.*

COQUETTE. *n. f.* [coquette, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light coquette in sylphs aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A coquette and a tinder-box are sparkled.

Arbutnot and Pope.

CO'RACLE. *n. f.* [cawricle, Welsh, probably from *corium*, leather, Latin.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. *n. f.* [corallium, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of a great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion that coral is soft, while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is plucked up for use. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones without a root, or without any way penetrating them, but as it is found to grow, and take its nourishment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom.

Hill's Materia Medica.

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much coral is found. It is a submarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see.

Bacon's Natural History.

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of coral, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He hears the crackling found of coral woods,
And sees the secret source of subterranean floods.

Dryden's Virgil.

A turret was inclos'd

Within the wall of alabaster white,
And crimson coral, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the sense, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are coral? *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew;
The bells she gingles, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. *n. f.* [corallodendron, Latin.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CORALLINE. *adj.* [corallinus, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the coralline matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

CORALLINE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white.

Hill.

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather coralline, that lies under the owfe.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CORALLOID. } *adv.* [καρραλλοειδής.] Refem-

CORALLOIDAL. } bling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experienced in coralline, with many coralloidal concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are composed of plates, set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it.

Woodward on Fossils.

CORANT. *n. f.* [courant, French.] A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a corant well, than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a corant about his coffin. *Walsh.*

CO'REAN. *n. f.* [קרנן.] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their corban of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by corban, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune corban, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared corban, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. Corban signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were deposited. *Calmat.*

CORBE. *adj.* [courbe, French.] Crooked.

For liker thy head very tottie is,
So thy corbe shoulder it leans amifs. *Spenser's Past.*

CO'REELS. *n. f.* Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

CO'REEL. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'REEL. } *n. f.*

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. f.* [cort, Welsh; chorda, Latin; corde, French.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

She let them down by a cord through the window. *Jos. ii. 5.*

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,
These num'rous cords are through the body spread. *Blackmore.*

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. *Isaiah xxxiii. 20.*

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. f.* [cord and make.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. f.* [cord and wood.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

TO CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

COR'DAGE. *n. f.* [from cord.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our cordage from her store, and cables should be made,

Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade. *Dryden.*

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor cordage. *Raleigh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for cordage and other parts of shipping.

Arbutnot on Coats.

CORDED.

Co'RD'ED. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.
This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder,
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window.

Shakespeare.
CoRDELI'ER. *n. f.* A Franciscan friar; so named
from the cord which serves him for a cincture.
And who to assist but a grave cord-lier. *Prior.*

Co'RDIAL. *n. f.* [from *cor*, the heart, Lat.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the
heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what
increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increas-
ing that, the animal may be weakened, as in in-
flammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the
natural or animal strength, the force of moving
the fluids and muscles, is a cordial: these are such
substances as bring the serum of the blood into the
properest condition for circulation and nutrition;
as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe
fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome
but not pungent taste.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and ex-
hilarates.

Then with some cordials seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet cordials pain physicians art.

Spenser.
Cordials of pity give me new
For I too weak for purges grew. *Cowley.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my fight, and cordials to my mind.

Dryden.

Co'RDIAL. *adj.*
1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more cordial. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took cordial waters, in which we in-
fused sometimes purgatives. *Wise man's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart;
without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which
are apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial super-
funding of Christian life of renovation, where
the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

He with looks of cordial love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CoRDIALITY. *n. f.* [from *cordial.*]

1. Relation to the heart.
That the ancients had any such respects of cor-
diality, or reference unto the heart, will much be
doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

Co'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely;
heartily; without hypocrisy.
Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made
any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to
the heart, no argument or demonstration, no nor
miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the
heart cordially to close with and receive it.

South's Sermons.
Co'RDINER. *n. f.* [from *cordier*, French.] A shoe-
maker. It is so used in divers statutes.

CoRDON. *n. f.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row
of stones jutting out before the rampart and the
basis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

Co'RDWAIN. *n. f.* [from *cordu*, leather, from
Cordova in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen.*

CoRDWA'NER. *n. f.* [Uncertain whether from
Cordovan, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which
shoes were formerly made, and are now used in
the Spanish West Indies. *Trewax.*] A shoemaker.

CoRE. *n. f.* [from *cor*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.
Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core; ay, in my heart of heart.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.
2. The inner part of any thing.

In the core of the square she raised a tower of a
furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Dig out the cores below the surface.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
They wasteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd core.

Thomson.
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the
kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually
with warm water, will make a fruit with little or
no core or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Launce the fore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.

Dryden's Virgil.
5. It is used by Bacon for a body or collection;
[from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces
to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself; for
that he was in a core of people whose affections he
suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CoRIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must
occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts,
and from thence perhaps spissitude and coriaceous
concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CoRIA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *coriandrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater coriander. 2. Smaller
testiculated coriander. The first is cultivated for
the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second
fort is seldom found. *Miller.*

Israel called the name thereof manna; and it
was, like coriander seed, white. *Exod. xiii. 31.*

CoRINTH. *n. f.* [from the city of that name
in Greece.] A small fruit commonly called currant.

Now will the Corinths, now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*

The chief riches of Zant consisteth in corinths,
which the inhabitants have in great quantities.

Broome.
CoRINTHIAN Order, is generally reckoned the
fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of
architecture; and is the most noble, rich and de-
licate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Calli-
machus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have
taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young
lady, over which a basket with some of her play-
things had been placed by her nurse, and covered
with a tile; the whole having been placed over a
root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches
encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile,
bent downwards under the corners of it, forming
a kind of volute. Hence Callimachus imitated
the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in
the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Villal-
pandus imagines the Corinthian capital to have tak-
en its original from an order in the temple of So-
lomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree.
The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves,
between which little stalks arise, of which the
sixteen volutes are formed, which support the
abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the
Corinthian Order, adorned with fruit and flowers.

Dryden.

CORK. *n. f.* [from *cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, fislus
Corticem aspicitum pice dimovebit
Amphoric fumum bibere instituit.

Consule Tullio. Hor.
1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the
ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree,
is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The cork tree grows near the Pyrenean hills,
and in several parts of Italy, and the North of
New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples,
or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off with-
out injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bot-
tle or barrel.

I pry thee take the cork out of thy mouth; that

I may drink thy tidings. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Be sure, may very, sure, thy cork be good;
Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,

That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.
King.

Nor stop, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
Pope.

Co'RKING-PINS. *n. f.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your la-
dy's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three
corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the night.

Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.
Co'RK'Y. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork;
resembling cork.

Bind fast his corky arms. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Co'RMORANT. *n. f.* [from *cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus*
marinus, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of
the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad
feet, black on his body, but greenish about his
wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, spight of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy

That honour which shall 'bate his sythe's keen
edge. *Shakespeare.*

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk,
puttock, and cormorant. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a cormorant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing cormorant.

Dryden's Fables.

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. f.* [from *corn*, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found
in all the Teutonic dialects; as, in an old Runick
rhyme,

Haguler kallastur corna.
Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods;
such as are made into bread.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and
die, it abideth alone. *John xii. 25.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd.

Shakespeare.

2. Grain yet unready, standing in the field upon
its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the corn all there-
abouts, which was now almost ripe.

Kroll's Hist. of the Turks.
Still a murmur runs
Along the soft inclining fields of corn.

Thomson's Autumn.

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like
as a shock of corn cometh in his season. *Job. v. 26.*

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and pain-
ful; probably so called from its form, though by
some supposed to be denominated from its cornuous
or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you.

Shakespeare.

The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart should make,
Shall of a corn cry woe,

And turn his sleep to wake.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Even in men, aches and hurts and corns do en-
grieve either towards rain and towards frost.

Bacon's Natural History.

The hardest part of the corn is usually in the
middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has
the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gath'ring rain.

Gay's Pastorals.

It looks as there were regular accumulations
and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in
some people as corns. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting corns,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorned. *Swift.*

To

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as *Skinner* observes, by the old Saxons.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. f.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his lass,
That o'er the green corn-field, did pass.

Shakespeare's As you like it.
You may soon enjoy the gallant fights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's corn-fields.

CORN-FLAG. *n. f.* [corn and flag.] A plant.
Miller enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. f.* The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every corn-floor.

Hofst. ix. 1.
CORN-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from corn and flower.]

There be certain corn-flowers, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn; as the blue bottle, a kind of yellow marigold, with poppy and furmity.

Bacon's Nat. History.
Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil.

CORN-LAND. *n. f.* [corn and land.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to corn-lands.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
CORN-MASTER. *n. f.* [corn and master.] One that cultivates corn for sale. Not in use.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grafter, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collector, a great corn-master, and a great lead-man.

Bacon.
CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [from corn and marigold.] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. f.* [corn and mill.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the corn-mill's longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers.

Mortimer.
CORN-PIPE. *n. f.* [from corn and pipe.] A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms.

Tickel.
CORN-ROCKET. *n. f.* [from corn and rocket.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. f.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. f.* [from corn and sallad.]

Corn-sallad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves.

Mort. Husbandry.
CORNAGE. *n. f.* [from corn, Fr. cornu, Latin.]

A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNCHANDLER. *n. f.* [corn and chandler.] One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER. *n. f.* [from corn and cut.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a corn-cutter who had cleared it.

Wifeman.
I have known a corn-cutter, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician.

Speclator.
CORNEL.

CORNELIAN-TREE. } *n. f.* [cornus, Latin.]

The cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork.

Mort.
Take a service-tree, or a cornelian-tree, or an elder tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter.

Bacon's Nat. History.

A huntress issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her cornel spear the flood.

Dryden.
Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food! and throws
The fruits of cornel as they feast around.

Pope's Odyssey.
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and brambleberries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.

Dryden's Ovid.
CORNELIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CORNEMUSE. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute.

CORNEOUS. *adj.* [cornus, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have corneous or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimighted.

Brown.
The various submarine shrubs are of a corneous or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter.

Woodward.
CORNER. *n. f.* [cornel, Welsh; corner, Fr.]

1. An angle, a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
Deserves a corner.

It is better to dwell in a corner of a house top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house.

Prov. xxv. 24.
I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner.

Acts, xxvi. 26.
All the inhabitants, in every corner of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection.

Davies.
Those vices, that lurk in the secret corners of the soul.

Addison.
3. The extremities; the utmost limit; thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all corners else o' th' earth
Let liberty make use of it.

Shakespeare's Tempest.
I turn'd and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep was there; but sleep was lost.

Dryden.
CORNER-STONE. *n. f.* [corner and stone.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' corner-stone?

Shakespeare.
A mason was fitting a corner-stone.

Howell's Vocal Forest.
CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth between the midding teeth and the tusks: two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.

Farrier's Dict.
CORNERWISE. *adv.* [corner and wise.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET. *n. f.* [cornette, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on cornets.

2 Sam. vi. 5.
Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, cornets, and hunters horns.

Bacon's Nat. History.
Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's nose, he's never near.

Dryden's Juvenal.
2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed, with some cornets of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped.

Bacon.
Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one cornet was taken.

Hayward.
They discerned a body of five cornets of horse, very full, standing in very good order to receive them.

Clarendon.

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. CORNET of a horse, is the lowest part of its pattern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

Farrier's Dict.
5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.

Dict.
6. A head-dress.

7. A CORNET of Paper, is described by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETTER. *n. f.* [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, cornetters, and other musicians, that even *Claudius* himself might have heard them.

Hakewill on Providence.
CORNICIE. *n. f.* [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.
The walls were massy brags, the cornice high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky.

Pope's Odyssey.
CORNICIE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.

Chambers.
CORNICLE. *n. f.* [from cornu, Lat.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter cornicle, upon protrusion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
CORNICULATE. *adj.* [from cornu, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and corniculate flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn.

Chambers.
CORNICULE. *adj.* [from cornu and facio, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns.

Dict.
CORNICEROUS. *adj.* [corniger, Lat.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining: as in bucks.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
CORNUCOPIÆ. *n. f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNUTE. *v. a.* [cornutus, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [cornutus, Lat.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. f.* [from cornutus, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

Shak. Mer. W. of W.
CORNU. *adj.* [from cornu, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up stood the corny reed,
Embattl'd in her field.

Milton's Par. Lost.
2. [from corn.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
Midst Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,
By constant journeys careful to prepare
Her stores; and bringing home the corny ear.

Prior.
3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and corny gizzards known.

Dryden.
COROLLARY. *n. f.* [corollarium, Lat. from corolla; finis coronat opus; corollair, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it.

Government of the Tongue.
As a corollary to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself.

Dryd. Fables, Preface.
2. Surplus.

Bring a corollary,
Rather than want.

Shakespeare's Tempest.
CORU-

CORONA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spektor.*

CORONAL. *n. f.* [corona, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a coronal,
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenser.*

CORONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal future. *Wijeman.*

CORONARY. *adj.* [coronarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley's Sermon.*

CORONATION. *n. f.* [from corona, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sydney.*

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To shew my duty in your coronation. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
Of Sh—'s coronation through the town. *Dryden's Macbeth.*

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recal the fancy'd scene,
See coronations rise on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

CORONER. *n. f.* [from corona.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impanelled.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him fit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

CORONET. *n. f.* [coronetta, Ital. the diminutive of corona, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands
were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

All the rest are countesses.
—Their coronets say so. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would coronets exempt. *Dryden.*

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and coronets appear. *Pope.*

2. An ornamental head-dress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold, richly set with pearl. *Sydney.*

Under a coronet his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CORPORAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from corpora, Fr.]

The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tip'd, would set me clear. *Gay.*

CORPORAL. *adj.* [from corpora, Fr.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That no corporal substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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CORPORAL. *adj.* [from corpora, Fr.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CORPORAL. *adj.* [from corpora, Fr.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,
A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Render to me some corporal sign about her,
More evident than this. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwise seen, with corporal eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Raleigh.*

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer corporal pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when body is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word corporal is used, as a corporal being; but otherwise corporal. Corporal is having a body; corporal relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are they vanished?
Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

And from these corporal nutriments, perhaps
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CORPORALITY. *n. f.* [from corpora.] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then, of all other, the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh's History.*

CORPORALLY. *adv.* [from corpora.] Bodily.

The sun is corporally conjoined with basiliscus. *Brown.*

CORPORATE. *adj.* [from corpora, Latin.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-run all Munster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all corporate towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a corporate assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and corporate voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shaksp. Timon.*

CORPORATENESS. *n. f.* [from corporate.] The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORATION. *n. f.* [from corpora, Latin.]

A corporation is a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able by their comment consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowell.*

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are and do, in regard of their own being, but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of a society with men. *Hooker.*

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one corporation make. *Davies.*

CORPORATURE. *n. f.* [from corpora, Latin.] The state of a being embodied. *Dict.*

CORPOREAL. *adj.* [from corpora, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That no corporal substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a corporal. *Soul's Sermons.*

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any corporal sense. *Tilkinson.*

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy corporal prison freed. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fix thy corporal and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is used by Swift inaccurately for corporal. I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimbury Downs; and I declare that a corporal false step is worse than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPORITY. *n. f.* [from corpora, Latin.]

Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must submit of some corporicity which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of corporicity. *Glauville's Scepter.*

The one attributed corporicity to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICATION. *n. f.* [from corporify.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPORIFY. *v. a.* [from corpora, Lat.] To embody; to insipitate into body. Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world corporified. *Boyle.*

CORPS. *n. f.* [corps, Fr. corpus, Latin.]

1. A body.

That lewd ribauld
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To spoil her dainty corse, so fair and sheene,
Of chastity and honour virginal. *Spenser.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this vast unhide-bound corse. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That scorns his brittle corse, and seems asham'd
He's not all spirit. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. A carcase; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend greet
My poor corse, where my bones shall be thrown. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

There was the murder'd corse in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

See where the corse of thy dead son approaches. *Addison.*

The corse was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command; he then bid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body. *Addison's Guardian.*

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numbness freight bereaves
Her corse of sense, and the air her soul receives. *Denham.*

5. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. *n. f.* [corpulentia, Latin.]

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unweildiness,
And burdalous corpulence my love had grown. *Donne.*

It is but one species of corpulency; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter.

The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and corpulency of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

CORPULENT. *adj.* [corpulentus, Latin.] Flethy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

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We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and corpulent.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child corpulent, and growing in breadth rather than in height.

CORPUSCLE, *n. f.* [*corpusculum*, Latin.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes.

Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodies?

CORPUSCULAR, *adj.* [*corpuscular*, Latin.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the corpuscularian or mechanical.

This may be said, that the modern corpuscularians talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks.

The mechanical or corpuscular philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion.

CORRACLE. See **CORRICLE**.
TO CORRACDE, *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, *n. f.* [*con* and *radius*, Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertice point in the eye; so as there is a corradation, and conjunction of beams.

TO CORREOT, *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.
Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue: it corrects levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning.

After he has once been corrected for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod ought to correct them, when they do amiss.

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be corrected afterwards, either by learning or age.

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created.

I writ, because it amused me; I corrected, because it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write.

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestick concern: to consider what habit wants to be corrected, and what inclination to be subdued.

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness, nor while we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us.

As in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to correct your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet.

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be corrected by boiling

it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn.

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT, *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this, Which he presumes the most correct of his.

Always use the most correct editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the fente is complete.

CORRECTION, *n. f.* [*from correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy correction mildly, kiss the rod?

An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs retolv'd correction in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution.

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and corrections, to instruct us in virtue.

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle correction.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the correction of future discovery.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take a dram of country's dulness; do not add

Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad.

CORRECTIONER, *n. f.* [*from correction*.] One that has been in the house of correction; a jailbird. This seems to be the meaning in Shakespeare.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue; you filthy furnished correctioner!

CORRECTIVE, *adj.* [*from correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, corrective of bilious acali.

CORRECTIVE, *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary corrective, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too feculent a food.

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little correctives supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow.

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that with certain correctives and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof.

CORRECTLY, *adv.* [*from correct*.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as correctly as most gentlemen who

have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools.

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.

CORRECTNESS, *n. f.* [*from correct*.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties.

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air, and posture, and the correctness of design in this statue, are inexpressible.

Late, very late, correctness grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war.

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of correctness.

CORRECTOR, *n. f.* [*from correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be correctors than practicers of religion.

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer and corrector of abuses, and a remover of grievances.

2. He that revives any thing to free it from faults; as the corrector of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author.

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another: as the laxative salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to their intestinal membranes, and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind.

In making a medicine, such a thing is called a corrector, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentine is corrector of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture.

TO CORRELATE, *v. n.* [*from con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by cutting off his son: and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a correlate.

CORRELATIVE, *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, seem nearly to belong one to another.

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a correlative to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other.

CORRELATIVENESS, *n. f.* [*from correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, *n. f.* [*corripio*, *corruptum*, Latin.] Objurcation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal correction.

TO CORRESPOND, *v. n.* [*con* and *respondere*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time.

Holder on Time.

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that.

Locke.

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *correspond.*]

CORRESPONDENCY. } *n. f.* [from *correspond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction.

Hooker.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations keep the same to one another.

Locke.

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms.

King Charles.

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence* With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.

Dunham.

It happens very oddly that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter.

Addison.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civility.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.

Bacon.

CORRESPONDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally proposed to keep.

Hooker.

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind, Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd.

Dryden's Ovid.

CORRESPONDENT. *n. f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad.

Denham's Dedication.

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's fix gates i' th' city, with maffy staples, And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts, Sperre up the sons of Troy.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

CORRIDOR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long ile round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

Harris.

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost entirely ruined.

Addison on Italy.

CORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our

will are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will.

Shakespeare's Othello.

CORRIVAL. *n. f.* [con and rival.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.

Sponser on Ireland.

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear Without *corrivall* all her dignities.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

CORRIVALRY. *n. f.* [from *corrivall.*] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.

Bacon's Natural History.

TO CORROBORATE. *v. a.* [con and robor, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favour'd instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom.

Bacon.

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it.

Bacon.

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awak'd his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment.

Watson.

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby.

Watts.

CORROBORATION. *n. f.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage.

Bacon's Henry VII.

CORROBORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.

Wise man's Surgery.

TO CORRODE. *v. a.* [corrodo, Lat.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode* The bad with bad, a spider with a toad; For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill, And make her do much good against her will.

Denham.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution.

Boyle on Colours.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Hannibal the Pyreneans past, And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast, And with *corroding* juices, as he went, A passage through the living rock he rent.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Fishes which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus.

Ray on the Creation.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind.

Leibniz.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse, *Corroding* every thought, and blasting all Love's paradise.

Thomson's Spring.

CORRODENT. *adj.* [from *corrodo.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting anything away.

CORRODIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corrodo.*] The quality of being corroisible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrodo.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer liquation from the powerfulllest heat communicable unto that element.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CO'RDODY. *n. f.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgessees of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *cordody* therein.

Carew.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *cordodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches.

Ayliffe's Patergon.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrodo.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum, this ought to be *corrodible*.

CORRO'SILENEES. *n. f.* [from *corrosibile.*] Susceptibility of corrosion; rather *corrodibility*. *DiC.*

CORRO'SION. *n. f.* [corrodo, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals: so that the menstrua here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportioned to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm.

Quincy.

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature.

Bacon's Natural History.

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation.

Woodew.

CORRO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form.

Greav's Cofmol.

The sacred fons of vengeance, on whose course *Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year.

Thomson's Spring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex. If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned.

Hooker.

CORRO'SIVE. *n. f.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting anything away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply, And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady.

Fairy Queen.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches favour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*.

Hooker.

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound.

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

CORROSIVELY, *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*.

Boyle on Saltpetre.

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *corrosive*.] The
quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat.

Donne.
Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor
corrosiveness at all, but coldness, mixt with a some-
what languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.
CORRUGANT, *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the
power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE**, *v. a.* [from *corrugate*, Latin.] To
wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into
wrinkles by cold, or any other cause.

Quincy.
The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews:
it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and
dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*.

Bacon's Natural History.
CORRUGATION, *n. f.* [from *corrugate*.] Con-
traction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or
violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are ir-
ritated by sharp humours.

Floyer on the Humours.
To **CORRUPT**, *v. a.* [from *corrumpo*, *corruptus*, Lat.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state;
to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity: to vitiate;
to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguil-
ed Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should
be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ.

2 Cor. xi. 3.
Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.

1 Cor. xv. 33.
All that have miscarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice.

Shakespeare, Richard III.
I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a
man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her hus-
band.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
But stay, I smell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he flant,
It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Language being the conduct whereby men con-
vey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of
it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of
knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the
pipes.

Locke.
Hear the black trumpet through the world pro-
claim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame.

Pope.
2. To spoil; to do mischief.

To **CORRUPT**, *v. n.* To become putrid; to
grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propensity of air or water to
corrupt or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before
it break forth into manifest effects of diseases,
blasting, or the like.

Bacon.
CORRUPT, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust
upon the points of their spears, railing against Fer-
dinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread
would feed them.

Knolles.
2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot.

Spenser.
3. Vicious; tainted with wickedness; without
integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of
your mouth, but that which is good to the use of
edifying.

1 Pp. iv. 29.

Corrupt, corrupt, and tainted in desire. Shakespeare.
These kind of knaves I know, which in this
plainness

Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty filky ducking observants.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals,
have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their
children piously brought up.

South's Sermons.
CORRUPTER, *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] He that
taints or vitiates; he that lessens purity or in-
tegrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith.

Shakespeare.
From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of
all truth, who, without all ground of certainty,
vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all.

Raleigh's History of the World.
These great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed
of natural religion, the Jesuits.

Addison.
CORRUPTIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.]
Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay,
or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life
they shall live, were it not that they are joined
with his body, which is incorruptible, and that
this is in ours as a cause of immortality.

Hooker.
It is a devouring corruption of the essential mix-
ture, which consisting chiefly of an oily moisture,
is *corruptible* through dissipation.

Harvey on Consumptions.
The several parts of which the world consists,
being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than
probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame
of things would long since have been dissolved.

Tillotson.
2. Susceptible of external depravation; possible
to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.]
Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In
such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*.

Shakespeare, King Lear.
CORRUPTION, *n. f.* [from *corruptio*, Latin.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the
separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss
of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *cor-
ruption* of our temper, which makes us averse to
them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that
they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions
and images.

Addison on the Gangicks.
Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age.

Pope.
3. Putrefaction.

The wife contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal error to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

Blackmore.
4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
6. Cause, or means of depravation.

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of
other languages, received new and different
names.

Raleigh's History.
All these four kinds of *corruption* are very com-
mon in their language; for which reasons the
Greek tongue is become much altered.

Brewer on Languages.
7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man at-
tainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue: for
as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the
fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any
other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed
by him; and if he were noble or a gentleman, he
and his children are made ignoble and ungentle,
in respect of the father.

Cowel.

CORRUPTIVE, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the
quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive*
originals.

Brocot's Vulgar Errours.
It should be endued with an acid ferment, or
some *corruptive* quality, for to speedy a dissolution
of the meat and preparation of the chyle.

Key on the Creation.
CORRUPTLESS, *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Intuscep-
tible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders, with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd.

Dryden.

CORRUPTLY, *adv.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice;
without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer.

Shakespeare.
We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and
have not kept the commandments.

Neb. i. 7.
2. Vitiouly; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both
of men and places.

Camden's Remains.
CORRUPTNESS, *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] The qua-
lity of corruption; putrefaction; vice.

CORSAIR, *n. f.* [French.] A pirate; one
who professes to scour the sea, and seize mer-
chants.

CORSE, *n. f.* [from *corp*, French.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand.

Spenser.
2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorse;

A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from
her *corse*.

Spenser.
Set down the *corse*; or by saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys.

Shakespeare, Richard III.
What may this mean?

That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,
Revisit'st thus, the glimpses of the moon,
Making night hideous?

Shakespeare, Hamlet.
Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my fight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds.

Addison.
CORSELET, *n. f.* [from *corcelet*, Fr.] A light ar-
mour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put
on

Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corcelet* bright.

Fairfax.

They lash, they foil, they pass, they strive to
bore

Their *corselets*, and their thinnest parts explore.

Dryden.
But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat.

Prior.
CORTICAL, *adj.* [from *cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky;
belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind;
outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland (all
these little glands together make the *cortical* part
of the brain), terminating in two little vessels.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
CORTICATED, *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.]
Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of a lizard, a quadruped
corticated and depilous; that is, without wool, fur,
or hair.

Brown.
CORTICOSE, *adj.* [from *corticofus*, Lat.] Full of
bark.

CORVETTO, *n. f.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with his
manage, and turn, doing the *corvette* and leaping.

Pracham on Drawing.
CORUSCANT, *adj.* [from *corusco*, Latin.] Glitter-
ing by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION, *n. f.* [from *coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash;
quick vibration of light.

W.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound.

Bacon's Natural History.
We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornado's bluster in the sky.

Garth's Dispensatory.
CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Diff.*
CORYMBIFEROUS. *adj.* [*from corymbus and ferre*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those again hereunto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
Amongst the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy: amongst modern botanists it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not papulous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*
COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. f.* [*from κοσινω*, a sieve, and *μαντια*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theophrastus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

COS'E'CAN'T. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COS'HERING. *n. f.* [Irish.]
Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davies.*

COS'IER. *n. f.* [*from couiser*, old Fr. to sew.] A botcher. *Hammer.*

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house,
that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
COS'INE. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right line of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSMET'ICK. *adj.* [*κοσμητικός*] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

COS'MICAL. *adj.* [*κόσμος*.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COS'MICALLY. *adv.* [*from cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronychally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally; that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMOGONY. *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *γονη*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *γραφω*.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*from cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [*from cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terrella, or spherical magnet *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *γραφω*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *n. f.* [*κόσμος* and *πολίτης*.]
COSMOPO'LITE. } A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COS'SET. *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I shall thee give yond' *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser.*

COST. *n. f.* [*κοστ*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonic dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *costo*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couster* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Sidney.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us any gift? *2 Sam. xix. 42.*

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost*?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Craford.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs* I know not; what his latent is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

TO COST. *v. n.* pret. *cost*; particip. *cost*. [*couster*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COS'TAL. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes, many pectinal, whose ribs are recitinal; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COS'TARD. *n. f.* [*from coster*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.
Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, graffers, or fell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE. *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *constipé*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with, by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Clofe; impermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, 'till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'STIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from costive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperfs malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education.*

CO'STLINESS. *n. f.* [*from costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CO'STLY. *adj.* [*from cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habits as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy: rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

COS'TMARY. *n. f.* [*costus*, Latin.] An herb.

COS'TREL. *n. f.* [*supposed to be derived from coster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places,
COTE. } come generally from the Saxon *cot*,
COAT. } a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT. *n. f.* [*cot*, Sax. *cwt*. Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,
Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *Fairy Queen.*

Besides his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,
By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chron. xxxii. 28.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies;
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fairfax.*

COT. *n. f.* An abridgment of *cotqueon*.

COTA'NGENT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

TO COTE. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind, To overpass*.

COT

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and
coted far his steeds. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COTEMPORARY. *adj.* [con and tempus, Latin.]
Living at the same time; cotaneous; contempor-
ary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary*
with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is
now used as certain, because several have since,
from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n. f.* [cot and land.] Land appendant
to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. f.* [probably from *cogit*, Fr.]
A man who busies himself with women's affairs.
Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for cost.—

—Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A statefwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a
cogitator: each of the sexes should keep within its
bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands
hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon
one of the quite different character, and who goes
by the name of *cotquean*. *Addison.*

COTTAGE. *n. f.* [from cot.] A hut; a mean
habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for
shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph. ii. 6.*

They were right glad to take some corner of a
poor cottage, and there to serve God upon their
knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,
Hides not his visage from our cottage, but
Looks on both alike. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great for-
tunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of
the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their ne-
cessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the ab-
scurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the splen-
dors of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste.

COTTAGER. *n. f.* [from cottage.]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Call forth our cottagers to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his
cow for a groat. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the
common, without paying rent, and without any
land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their
work-folks and labourers, or else mere cottagers,
which are but housed beggars. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition
between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COTTIER. *n. f.* [from cot.] One who inhabits
a cot. *Diët.*

COTTON. *n. f.* [named according to *Skinner*,
from the down that adheres to the *malla cotonea*, or
quince, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *co-*
tone, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.
The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin,
and covered with cotton, that its hardness may not
be offensive. *Wifeman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.
COTTON. *n. f.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby cotton. 2. The
most excellent American cotton, with a greenish
seed. 3. Annual shrubby cotton, of the island of
Providence. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton
with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated
plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta,
Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem
and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought
annually into these northern parts of Europe.
This cotton is the wool which incloses or wraps
up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown
husk or seed-vessel growing upon this shrub. It
is from this sort that the vast quantities of cotton
are taken, which furnish our parts of the world.

COU

The second and third sorts are annual: these are
cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty.
But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these
abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of
great magnitude. *Miller.*

TO COTTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned
off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton
with another. *Swift.*

TO COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.
If I court more women, you'll couch with more
men. *Shaksp.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice shall couch upon? *Shaksp.*

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his
wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawn-
ing tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

These when death
Comes like a rushing lion, couch like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.
We'll couch 'till the cattle-ditch, till we see the
light of our fairs. *Shaksp.*

The Earl of Angus couch'd in a furrow, and was
pass'd over for dead, until a horse was brought
for his escape. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.
Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and
for the deep that coucheth beneath. *Deut. xxxiii. 13.*

5. To stoop; or bend down; to lower in fear,
in pain, in respect.
These couchings, and these lowly curtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men.

Shaksp. *Julius Caesar.*
Iffachar, is a strong ass couching down between
two burdens. *Gen. xlix. 14.*

TO COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.
If the weather be warm, we immediately couch
malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season re-
quire it, we spread it on the floor much thinner.

The sea and the land make one globe; and the
waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to
the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity.

3. To bed; to hide in another body.
It is at this day in use at Gaza, to couch potsherds,
or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the
wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts
into rooms. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.
But who will call those noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to our father's fame,
Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name?

5. To include secretly; to hide: with *and*.
The foundation of all parables, is some analogy
or similitude between the topical or allusive part
of the parable and the thing couch'd under it, and
intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally
couch'd under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

The true notion of the institution being lost,
the tradition of the deluge, which was couch'd under
it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost.

Woodward's Natural History.

COV

6. To lay close to another.
And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, to couch'd near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenser.*

7. To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture
of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly couch his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Spenser.*

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and couch their
spears,
'Till thickest legions close. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The former way'd in air
His flaming sword, Æneas couch'd his spear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour
or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This
is improperly called couching the eye, for couching
the cataract: with equal impropriety they some-
times speak of couching the patient.

Some artists, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dewin.*

Whether the cataract be waded by being sepa-
rated from its vessels, I have never known po-
sitively, by dissecting one that had been couch'd.

COUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to
lie down dressed.
So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him soft,
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air.

2. To loll on couches rich with citron feds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.

3. O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the just,
Watch round his couch, and soften his repose!

4. A bed; a place of repose.
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned incest.

5. Dire was the tossing! deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.

6. This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his early couch at early day.

7. A laver, or stratum.
This heap is called by maltsters a couch, or bed
of raw malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COUCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down;
squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it
not probably a lion rampant, but rather couchant
or dormant. *Brown.*

As a tyger, who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches close; then rising, changes oft
His couchant watch.

COUCHEE. *n. f.* [French.] Bedtime; the time
of visiting late at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Leaves and couchers pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*

COUCHER. *n. f.* [from couch.] He that couches
or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW. *n. f.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bed-
fellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three
reprieves for you, and your couchfellow, Nim; or
else you had looked through the grate like a ge-
miny of baboons. *Shaksp.*

COUCHGRASS. *n. f.* A weed.

The couchgrass, for the first year, insensibly robs
most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze.

COVE. *n. f.*

1. A small creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

COVENANT.

COVENANT. *n. f.* [*covenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.
He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The English make the ocean their abode,
Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' unconstant sky. *Waller.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant*
with hell: let divines, fathers, friends say what
they will, they stop their ears against them *L'Estrange.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.
A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now
consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of
mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of
conditions on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agree-
ment.
I shall but lend my diamond 'till your return;
let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To **COVENANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To bargain; to stipulate.
His lord used commonly to *covenant* with him
which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might,
freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It hath been *covenanted* between him and the
king of England, that neither of them should
treat of peace or truce with the French king.
Hayward on Edward VI.
By words men come to know one another's
minds; by these they *covenant* and confederate. *South.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot
or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant
should direct. *L'Estrange.*
2. To agree with another on certain terms:
with for before either the price or the thing pur-
chased.

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of
silver. *Matthew.*
Pointing to a heap of sand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid.*

COVENANTE'E. *n. f.* [from *covenant*.] A party
to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.
Both of them were respective rites of their ad-
mission into the several covenants, and the *cove-*
nantees become thereby entitled to the respective
privileges. *Ayliffe's Purgeon.*

COVENANTER. *n. f.* [from *covenant*.] One who
takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civ-
il wars.
The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of
mutual assistance each from other, after the taking
of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent;
collusive; trickish.

I with some means devised for the restraint of
these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden
in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

To **CO'VER.** *v. a.* [*coverer*, French.]
1. To overspread any thing with something
else.

The pastures are clothed with flocks, the val-
leys also are *covered* over with corn. *Psalms lxx. 13.*
Sea *cover'd* sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton.*

The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*
Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table,
serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. To conceal under something laid over.
Nor hether outward, only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness

Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's sight. *Milton.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never see them more. *Milt.*
In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Temple's thickest shade. *Cowley.*

Or lead me to some solitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To hide by superficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.
Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense
with shame, when reason has first proved it to be
mere nonsense. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.
Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. *1 Pet. iv. 8.*

Thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May 't *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To shelter; to protect.
His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round. *Cowley.*

7. To incubate; to brood on.
Natural historians observe, that only the male
birds have voices; that their songs begin a little
before breeding-time, and end a little after; that
whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male gene-
rally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough
within her hearing, and by that means amuses and
diverts her with his songs during the whole time
of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*

8. To copulate with a female.
9. To wear the hat, or the garment of the head,
as a mark of superiority, or independence.
That king had conferred the honour of grandee
upon him, which was of no other advantage or
signification to him, than to be *covered* in the pre-
sence of that king. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another.
The fecundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped
according to the parts, the skin is shaped accord-
ing to the parts. *Bacon.*
The fountains could be strengthened no other
way than by making a strong cover or arch over
them. *Eurnet's Theory.*

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finished yet. *Dryden's Juv.*
With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop
the vessel, so as wholly to exclude the air. *Roy on the Creation.*

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a super-
ficial appearance, under which something is hid-
den.

The truth and reason of things may be artifi-
cially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover*
either of a real fact, or of a supposed one. *L'Estrange.*

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the
pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfec-
tions. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.
In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge
in the field, which grew now to be very cold,
whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be
forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

COVER-SHAME. *n. f.* [*cover* and *shame*.] Some
appearance used to conceal infamy.
Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame*
of lewdness? *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

CO'VERING. *n. f.* [from *cover*.] Dreis; ves-
ture; any thing spread over another.
The women took and spread a *covering* over the
well's mouth. *2 Sam. xvii. 19.*

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within,

Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,
And see the lily through its glass. *Cowley.*
Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread. *Dryden's Fables.*

Sometimes Providence casts things so, that truth
and interest lie the same way; and when it is
wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to
follow it. *South.*

CO'VERLET. *n. f.* [*coverlet*, French.] The
outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which
all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And filken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenser.*
This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread. *Dryden's Fables.*

I was, for want of a house and bed, forced to
lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Swift.*

CO'VERT. *n. f.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, French.]
1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be
thou a *cover* to them from the face of the spoiler. *Isaiah, xvi. 4.*

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the
day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge,
and for a *covert* from storm and rain. *Isaiah, iv. 6.*

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to
be called out to their military motions, under sky
or *covert*, according to the season, as was the Ro-
man wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Now have a care your carnations catch not too
much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.
Tow'rsd him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*
Thence to the *covers*, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves. *Denham.*

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

The deer lodg'd; I have track'd her to her
covert:
Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey. *Addison's Cato.*

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*covert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open: not exposed.
You are, of either side the green, to plant a
covert alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve
foot in height, by which you may go in shade into
the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the
husbandman, especially in places that are near
forest-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope's Essays.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.
And let us presently go fit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

But what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*covert*, French.] The state of
a woman sheltered by marriage under her hus-
band; as *covert* baron, femme *covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be
under *covert* femme myself; to have my body dis-
abled, and my head fortified. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CO'VERT WAY.

COVERT-WAY. *n. f.* [from *covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works towards the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged palisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterfearp, because it is on the edge of the scarp.

COVERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private; with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (to his foe was hight)

Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprize.

How canst thou cross this marriage?
—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me.

Amongst the poets Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation.

COVERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE. *n. f.* [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *covertures*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb.

He saw their shame that fought

Vain *covertures*.
The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in these islands, unless protected by walls, or other like *covertures*.

2. [In law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *protectio viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.

TO CO'VET. *v. a.* [convoyter, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covert* honour,
I am the most offending man alive.

I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was forsworn,
Scarcely have *coverted* what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith.

O father! can it be that foul's sublime,
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covert* lazy limbs and mortal breath?

2. To desire earnestly.

All things *covert* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation.

But *covert* earnestly the best gifts.

TO CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coverted* after, they have erred from the faith.

CO'VETABLE. *adj.* [from *covert*.] To be wished for; to be coveted.

CO'VETISE. *n. f.* [convoytise, French.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,

Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covertise*.

CO'VETOUS. *adj.* [convoytous, French.]

1. Inordinately desirous; eager.

While lumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,

The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unhospitable coast.

3. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is *covetous*.

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair soul shall be.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted.

CO'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it?

CO'VETOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense.

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth.

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.

CO'VEY. *n. f.* [couvee, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wags and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst.

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts.

COUGH. *n. f.* [kuch, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *off*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die.

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore.

TO COUGH. *v. n.* [kuchen, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would *cough* at.

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath awakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun.

The first problem enquireth why a man dath *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed.

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by *coughing*.

I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am short.

TO COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or wind-pipe, and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth.

CO'UGHER. *n. f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

CO'VIN. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another.

CO'VING. *n. f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See *CAN*.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
And I oblig'd by that t' assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders?

CO'ULTER. *n. f.* [cultor, Lat.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulters*, and his ax, and his mattock.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties.

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulters* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing.

CO'UNCIL. *n. f.* [concilium, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, fought false witness.

The Stygian *council* thus dissolv'd; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers.

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table.

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The scepter'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assamble, and harangues are made.

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*.

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court.

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal.

CO'UNCIL-BOARD. *n. f.* [council and board.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded.
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convened.

When ship-money was transacted in the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust.

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause;
A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*.

CO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [consilium, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament.

Bereave me not

Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.
I hold as little counsel with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.
They all confers, therefore, in the working of
that first cause, that counsel is used, reason followed,
and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.
O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and
understanding and counsel to men of honour.

Ecclesiast. xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor
counsel against the Lord. *Prov. xxi. 30.*

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.
The players cannot keep counsel; they'll tell all.

Shakespeare.

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.
The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, the
thoughts of his heart to all generations.

Psal. xxxiii. 11.

O God from whom all holy desires, all good
counsels, and all just works do proceed. *Com. Prayer.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors.
This seems only an abbreviation usual in conver-
sation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these
things set down by lawful counsel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and counsel that plead, patience
and gravity of learning is an essential part of jus-
tice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned
cymbal. *Bacon.*

What says my counsel learned in the law? *Pope.*

To COUNSEL. *v. a. [counselor, Latin.]*

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then counsel me to fall in love?

Shakespeare.

Truth shall nurse her;

Holy and heav'nly thoughts still counsel her.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

There is danger of being unfaithfully counsel'd,
and more for the good of them that counsel than
for him that is counsel'd. *Bacon.*

All fortune never crushed that man whom good
fortune deceived not; I therefore have counsel'd my
friends never to trust to her fairer side, though
she seemed to make peace with them.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I
counsel and instruct him with my learning and ex-
perience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The lefs had been our shame,

The lefs his counsel'd crime which brands the Gre-
cian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

COUNSELLABLE. *adj. [from counsel.]* Willing
to receive and follow the advice or opinion of
others.

Very few men of so great parts were more coun-
sellable than he; so that he would seldom be in
danger of great errors, if he would communi-
cate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon.*

COUNSELLOR. *n. f. [from counsel.]* This should
rather be written counsellor.

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly.

2 Chr. xxii. 3.

She would be a counsellor of good things, and a
comfort in cares. *Wild. viii. 9.*

Death of thy foul! Those linen-cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old counsellors they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise.

Walker.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and ad-
vise upon public affairs.

You are a counsellor,

And by that virtue no man dare accuse you.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Of counsellors there are two sorts: the first, coun-
sellors *noti*, as I may term them; such are the
prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons:
but the ordinary sort of counsellors are such as the
king, out of a due consideration of their worth
and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his
person and to his crown, calleth to be of council
with him, in his ordinary government.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a law-
yer.

A counsellor bred up in the knowledge of the
municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform
a just prince, how far his prerogative extends.

Dryden's Fables.

COUNSELLORSHIP. *n. f. [from counsellor.]* The
office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom,
the most part are such as cannot well be severed
from the counsellorship. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To COUNT. *v. a. [computo, Fr. compute, Lat.]*

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can count every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The vicious count their years; virtuous, their
acts. *Johnson.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would
reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon,
may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum
up infinity. *South.*

When men in sickness ling'ring lie,
They count the tedious hours by months and years.

Dryden.

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they
won.

When they can count more Theban ghosts than
theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America counted their years by
the coming of certain birds amongst them at their
certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him
for righteousness. *Gen. xv. 6.*

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be counted
into the bread we eat; the labour of those who
broke the oxen, must all be charged on the ac-
count of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to con-
sider as having a certain character, whether good
or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above
this, as the differences of time, affirmations, ne-
gations, and contradictions in speech, we then
count it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Be-
lial. *1 Sam. i.*

Nor shall I count it heinous to enjoy
The public marks of honour and reward

Confer'd upon me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

You would not wish to count this man a foe!
In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate.

Phillips's Briton.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Roscoe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or
scheme: with upon.

I think it a great error to count upon the genius
of a nation as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. f. [compte, French; computus, Lat.]*

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the count.

Spenser's Epithal.

2. Reckoning; number summed.

By my count,
I was your mother much upon these years.

Shakespeare.

Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you.

—Well, I know not
What counts hard fortune casts upon my face.

Shakespeare.

COUNT. *n. f. [comite, French; comes, Latin.]* A
title of foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an
earl.

CO-UNTABLE. *adj. [from count.]* That which
may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are
very many, and almost countable with those which
were hidden in the basket of Pandora.

Spenser's Ireland.

CO-UNTENANCE. *n. f. [contenance, French.]*

1. The form of the face; the system of the
features.

2. Air; look.

A made countenance about her mouth between
smiling and frowning, her head bowed somewhat
down, seemed to languish with over-much idle-
ness. *Sidney.*

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me
blush,

Nor change my countenance for this arrest:
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

So spake our sire, and by his countenance seem'd
Entering on studious thoughts abstruse. *Milton.*

To whom, with countenance calm, and soul
sedate,

Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the funeral present took;

Ev'n kept her countenance, when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd.

Dryden's Fables.

The two maxims of any great man at court are,
always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his
word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of men; aspect of assurance: it
is commonly used in these phrases in countenance,
and out of countenance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring
place, the gentlewoman, even out of countenance be-
fore she began her speech, invited me to lodge that
night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your countenance to fall by the
answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their best friends were out of countenance, because
they found that the imputations, which their ene-
mies had laid upon them, were well grounded.

Clarendon.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and
put it out of countenance in every place; even in
private corners it will soon lose confidence.

Spratt's Sermons.

If the outward profession of religion and virtue
were once in practice and countenance at court, a
good treatment of the clergy would be the neces-
sary consequence. *Swift.*

If those preachers would look about, they would
find one part of their congregation out of counte-
nance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to
a fine woman, and a man would be out of countenance
that should gain the superiority in such a contest:
a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contra-
dicted. *Addison's Freeholder.*

It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them
a place among the fashionable part of mankind.

Addison's Freeholder.

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the
face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the midst crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great prince's too, exceeding proud,
That to strange knight no better countenance allow'd.

Spenser.

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appear-
ance on any side: support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession
which had not the public allowance and coun-
tenance of authority, could not use the exercise
of Christian religion but in private. *Hooker.*

His Majesty maintained an army here, to give
strength and countenance to the civil magistrate.

Davies on Ireland.

Now then, we'll use
His countenance for the battle; which being done,

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Let her who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to
give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke
vice and profaneness. *Atterbury.*

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.
The election being done, he made countenance of
great discontent thereat. *Shakespeare's Schoolmaster.*

Oh, you blessed ministers above!

Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In countenance. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Bianca's love

Made me exchange my state with Tranio,
While he did bear my countenance in the town.

Shakespeare.

To Co'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronize; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his
cause. *Exodus.*

This conceit, though countenanced by learned
men, is not made out either by experience or rea-
son. *Brown.*

This national fault of being so very talkative,
looks natural and graceful in one that has grey
hairs to countenance it. *Addison.*

2. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did countenance,

And to his mistress each himself strove to
advance. *Spenser.*

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any
appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!

As from your graves rise up, and walk like
sprights,

To countenance this horror.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not im-
mured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance
the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Co'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [from countenance.] One
that countenances and supports another.

Co'UNTER. *n. f.* [from count.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of
reckoning.

Will you with counter sum

The vast proportion of his infinite? *Shakespeare.*

Though these half-pence are to be received as
money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no
better than counters.

Swift's Consideration on Wood's Coin.

2. Money in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,

To lock such rascal counters from his friends,

Be ready, Gods! with all your thunder-bolts,

Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

3. The table on which goods are viewed and
money told in a shop.

A fine gaudy mix, that robs our counters every
night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our
cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muslin, needles uselefs lie;

And shuttle-cocks a-crofs the counter fly.

Guy's Trivia.

Sometimes you would see him behind his counter
selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen.

Arbutnot.

Whether thy counter shine with fums untold,

And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with
gold. *Swift.*

4. Co'UNTER of a Horse, is that part of a horse's
forehand that lies between the shoulder and under
the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

Co'UNTER. *adv.* [contra, Fr. contra, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to; it is com-
monly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a meta-
phor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make
the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to
the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the
kingdom, are so far from being always parallels,
that frequently they *run counter* one to the other.

Child on Trade.

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to

signalize himself in *running counter* to all the rules
of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right
course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,

Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs!

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me
to use persuasions to another, which, at the same
time I am speaking, I may with may not prevail
on him; in this case, it is plain the will and the
desire *run counter*. *Locke.*

4. The face in opposition to the back. Not in
use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other
do with their hands, which they never throw
counter, but at the back of the flyer. *Samuel's Jour.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and
may be placed before either nouns or verbs used
in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others
of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-
petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To Co'UNTERACT. *v. a.* [counter and act.] To
hinder any thing from its effect by contrary
agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him
strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to
relieve him. *South.*

To Co'UNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [counter and bal-
ance.] To weigh against; to act against with an
opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel,
that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance*
the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some
bias, which it is the business of education either
to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

Co'UNTERBALANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are.

Dryden's An. Mirab.

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things
purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the
opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

To Co'UNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from counter and buff.]
To impel in a direction opposite to the former im-
pulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stann'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots
again,

'Till *counterbuff'd* the stops, and sleeps again. *Dry*

Co'UNTERBUFF. *n. f.* [counter and buff.] A
blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that pro-
duces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*,
that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from
the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven
from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, Captain Stub, lead on, and show,

What house you come of, by the blow

You give, fir Quintin, and the cuff,

You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben Jonson.*

Co'UNTERCASTER. *n. f.* [from counter, for a
false piece of money, and caster.] A word of con-
tempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a cas-
ter of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof

At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd

By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster*.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Co'UNTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [counter and change.]
Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting

Each object with a joy. *The counter change*

Is fev'rally in all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To Co'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and re-
ceive.

Co'UNTERCHARM. *n. f.* [counter and charm.]
That by which a charm is dissolved; that which
has the power of destroying the effects of a
charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men.

Pope's Odyssey.

To Co'UNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from counter and
charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and
so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only
be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Pity.*

To Co'UNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [counter and check.]
To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

Co'UNTERCHECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop;
rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he
would say I *lie*: this is called the *countercheck* quar-
relsome. *Shakespeare.*

To Co'UNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from counter and
draw.] With painters, to copy a design or paint-
ing by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper,
or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes
appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

Co'UNTEREVIDENCE. *n. f.* [counter and evidence.]
Testimony by which the deposition of some for-
mer witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by
a *counterevidence*, and the more ordinary impostures
feldom outlive the first experiments. *Chambers.*

We have little reason to question his testimony
in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good
credit, and all because there is no *counterevidence*,
nor any witness that appears against it.

Gilmville's Scopsis.

To Co'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [counterfair, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for
an original; to forge.

What art thou,

That *counterfeits* the person of a king?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad
to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Ed-
ward IV. supposed to be murdered.

Bacon's Henry VII.

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the
distance of voices, which is a secondary object of
hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by
you, you would think the speech came from afar
off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldst thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought
is contained in this imposture, although it appears
that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true
one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines, whose rude
throats

Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou didst give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught

To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and ap-
pearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones
would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never
had been diamonds. *Tiltsen.*

Co'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another,
with intent to pass for the original; forged; ficti-
tious.

I learn

Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends

Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.

Milton.

General observations drawn from particulars,
are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending
great store in a little room; but they are therefore
to be made with the greater care and caution, lest,
if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the
greater, when our stock comes to a severe scru-
tiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*.

Rowson's

Coler.

Co'UNTERFEIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.
I am no counterfeiter; to die is to be a counterfeiter; for he is but the counterfeiter of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare.*

This priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeiter, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear. Some counterfeiter in this your Jupiter. *Addison's Ovid.*
2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where, When I was stamp'd. Some coiner with his tools, Made me a counterfeiter; yet my mother seem'd The Dian of that time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no counterfeits but for the sake of something real! though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson.*

Co'UNTERFEITER. *n. f.* [from counterfeiter.] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

Co'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from counterfeiter.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *n. f.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

COUNTERFESANCE. *n. f.* [counterfeisance, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesance, Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight Of foul Duella, when her borrow'd light Is laid away, and counterfesance known. *Fairy Queen.*

Co'UNTERFORT. *n. f.* [from counter and fort.] Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces, subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGAUGE. *n. f.* [from counter and gage.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUARD. *n. f.* [from counter and guard.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dictionary.*

COUNTERLIGHT. *n. f.* [from counter and light.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMAND. *v. a.* [contremander, Fr.] 1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to countermand him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMAND. *n. f.* [contremand, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet, But he must die to-morrow?

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

To COUNTERMARCH. *v. n.* [counter and march.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMARCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

COUNTERMARK. *n. f.* [from counter and mark.] 1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmith's company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMARK. *v. a.* [counter and mark.]

A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Forrius's Dict.*

COUNTERMINE. *n. f.* [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a countermine, and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no countermine against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the countermine was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

To COUNTERMINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMOTION. *n. f.* [counter and motion.] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a counteremotion, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these counteremotions would overfet them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMURE. *n. f.* [contremure, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the countermure, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNATURAL. *adj.* [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a counternatural heftick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COUNTERNOISE. *n. f.* [counter and noise.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a counternoise of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTEROPENING. *n. f.* [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the contrary sides.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a counteropening. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPACE. *n. f.* [counter and pace.] Contrary measure, attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least counterpaces are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

Co'UNTERPANE. *n. f.* [contrepoint, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, counterpoint.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns: In cypress chests my arras counterpanes. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERPART. *n. f.* [counter and part.] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a counterpart of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Oh counterpart

Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords: So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd, How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the counterpart to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery the two different plots look like counterparts and copies of one another. *Addison's Spectator.*

COUNTERPLEA. *n. f.* [from counter and plea.] In law, a replication: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a counterplea. *Cowell.*

To COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* [counter and plot.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a counterplot as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange.*

Co'UNTERPOINT. *n. f.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken counterpane. See COUNTERPANE.

To COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [counter and poise.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home, Do more than counterpoise a full third part The charges of the action. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the distance of weights, counterpoising one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet, fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any period or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to counterpoise the rest. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Co'UNTERPOISE. *n. f.* [from counter and poise.]

1. Equi-

3 C 2

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise
A counterpoise, if not in thy estate,
A balance more replete.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.
Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a
metalline counterpoise into the opposite scale.

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In counterpoise.

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.
The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent.
Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a fort of counterpoise to the power of the people.

Swift.
COUNTERPOISON. *n. f.* [counter and poison.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimated corrosive, and arsenick.

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. f.* [counter and pressure.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That to the counterpressure ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay?

Blackm.
COUNTERPROJECT. *n. f.* [counter and project.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the counterproject by the Dutch.

Swift.
To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from counter and prove.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.
To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [counter and roll.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*. To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *n. f.* [from *counterroll*.] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrollments, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.

Bacon.
COUNTERSCARP. *n. f.* [from counter and scarp.] That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

Harris.
To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from counter and sign.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.
COUNTERTENOR. *n. f.* [from counter and tenor.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harris.
I am deaf; this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with counter-voices.

Swift.
COUNTERTIDE. *n. f.* [counter and tide.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our counterides at land, and so Prefaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Dryden.
COUNTERTIME. *n. f.* [counter and time, *contre-temps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage.

2. Defence; opposition.
Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the counter-time to fate.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.
COUNTERTURN. *n. f.* [counter and turn.]

The catastasis, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.
To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [contra and valen, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to countervail those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off.

Hooker.
And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd.

Fairy Queen.
The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other.

Wilkins's Dedalus.
We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly countervail the inconveniences that go along with it.

L'Estrange.
COUNTERVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

South's Sermons.
COUNTERVIEW. *n. f.* [counter and view.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was fin'd and judg'd on earth

Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,

Milton's Paradise Lost.
2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counter-view or contrast with that of the other company.

Swift.
To COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [counter and work.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heaven's great view is one; and that the whole;

That counterworks each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.

Pop.
COUNTESS. *n. f.* [countess, Lat. *comitissa*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.

—It is, and all the rest are countesses.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
It is the peculiar happiness of the countesses of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and so gratefully honoured after she was dead.

Dryden.
COUNTERING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [count and house.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their counting-houses, put them upon emptying them.

Co'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kifs for kifs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.

Shakespeare.
But oh, her mind, that orcs which includes
Legions of mischief, countless multitudes
Of former curses.

Donne.
By one countless sum of woes oppress'd,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,

We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return.

Prior.
I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.

Pope's Odyssey.
CO'UNTRY. *n. f.* [contrée, Fr. *contra*, *latv* Latin; supposed to be contracted from *contrata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those countries of which they would be informed.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;

She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the country chuse her seat.

Cowley.
I see them hurry from country to town, and then
from the town back again into the country.

Spektor.
3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the country round,
Hang those that talk of fear.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our country.

Sparr.
O, save my country, heav'n shall be your last.

Fept.
5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him: all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Co'UNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a country wench know, that having received a shilling from one that owes her three,

and a shilling also from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal?

Locke.
I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trutt should confine himself to country dances.

Spator.
He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the country fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood.

Locke.
Talk but with country people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man.

Locke.
A country gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house.

Locke.
The low mechanicks of a country town do somewhat out-do him.

Locke.
Come, we'll e'en to our country seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love.

Norris.
2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the country party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.
She, laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her country language.

2 Maccabees, viii. 27.
4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a country man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar.

Dryden's Dunciad.
Co'UNTRYMAN. *n. f.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground.

See, who comes here?

My countryman; but yet I know him not.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Horace, great bard, so fate ordain'd, arose;
And bold as were his countrymen in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their countryman.

Addison on the War.

2. A rustic; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all countrymen coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A countryman took a boar in his corn.

L'Estrange.

COUNTY. *n. f.* [*comitatus*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some county. Every county is governed by an yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's court. Of these counties four are termed county palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governors of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice, as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the county of Litchfield. County is, in another signification, used for the county-court. *Cowell.*

Discharge your powers unto their several counties.

As we will ours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children. *Addison.*

2. An earldom.

3. [*Comité*.] A count; a lord. Now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman, The county Paris. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus county palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium fecit rex tenet Angliam ad coronam.* *Davies.*

COUPPE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. *n. f.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where

I lodge my wife; I'll go in couples with her, Then when I feel and see no further trust her, *Shakespeare.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a couple of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach myself and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a couple of hundred pounds. *Milham.*

A piece of chrysalis inclosed a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the couples three,

Ever true in loving be.

Shakespeare's Midsummer's Night's Dream.

Oh! alas!

I lost a couple, that 'twixt heaven and earth Might thus have flood, begetting wonder, as You gracious couple do.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married couple are permitted before they contract, to see one another naked.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

He said: the careful couple join their tears, And then invoke the gods with pious prayers.

Dryden.

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive couple. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copula*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my bounds; And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakespeare.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store, To couple coming harms with forrow past. *Sidney.*
And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans, Still we went coupled and inseparable.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Put the taches into the loops, and couple the tent together, that it may be one. *Exod. xxvi. 11.*
They behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear. *1 Pet. iii. 2.*

Their concernments were so coupled, that if nature had not, yet their religion would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and coupling rhymes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so coupled, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who couples all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy lusty crew, Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men, And coupled with them, and begot a race.

Milton's Paradise Regain'd.

The great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the promiscuous couplings of males and females of several species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance, Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep, And every creature couple with his foe.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. f.* [*couple and beggar*.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land,

E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *n. f.* [*French*.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short couplets, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney.*

Then at the last, an only couple fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought; A needless Alexandrine ends the song, That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,

But with a sigh I wish it mine:

When he can in one couplet fix

More sense than I can do in six,

It gives me such a jealous fit,

I cry, pox take him and his wit. *Swift.*

2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove, Ere that her golden couplets are disclosed His silence will sit drooping. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
CO'URAGE. *n. f.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming graces, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude; I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Their discipline

Now mingled with their courage.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Hope arms their courage: from their towers they throw

Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That courage which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common courage was the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURAGEOUS. *adj.* [*from courage*.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is courageous among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos ii. 16.*

Let us imitate the courageous example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is used ludicrously by Shakespeare for outrageous.

He is very courageous mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakespeare.*

COURAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from courageous*.] Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl courageously came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COURAGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the courageousness that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword.

2. *Mac. xiv. 18.*

COURANT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, French] See

COURANTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance,

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a courante. *Shak.*

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these purfy times, Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea, curb and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CO'URIER. *n. f.* [*courier*, French.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a courier; one mine ancient friend.

Shakespeare's Timon.

This thing the wary baffle well perceiving, by speedy couriers advertised Solymán of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Kneller's History.*

COURSE. *n. f.* [*course*, Fr. *curfus*, Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And some the arms with sinewy force, And some with swiftness in the course. *Cow.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred the course of a river.

And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts, xxi. 7.*

A light,

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well-known shore.
Danham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.
But this hot knight was cooled with a fall,
Which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus.
Sidney.

4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Tract or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.
6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.
To the *courses* we have devised fudding sails,
Spit-fails, and top-fails.
Rahib's Essays.
7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation.
Watts.

8. Order of succession; as, *every one in his course*.
If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret.
1 Cor. xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.
If the live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monks.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law. *Shakespeare.*
If God by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first Ruler.
Locke.

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.
The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day.
Wife's Surgery.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, and mathematics.
Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.
Grutus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take.
Kneller.

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil.
Davies on Ireland.

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know obedience is your safest *course*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments.
Locke.

'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take.
Addison's Cato.
The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time.
Swift.

13. Method of life; train of actions.
A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible.
Sidney.

His addition was to *courses* vain;
His companies, unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the apter is he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course* in wickedness.
Perkins.

Men will say,
That beautiful Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook.
Prior.
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.
It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases.
Temple.

So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.
Prior.

15. Catamenia.
The stoppage of women's *course*s, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropy, or some other dangerous disease.
Harvey on Consumptions.

16. Orderly structure.
The tongue defileth the whole body, and fetteth on fire the *course* of nature.
James iii. 6.
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture.
Harris.

18. Series of consequences.
19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent,
For a second *course* of fight. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full charges offer to the god.
Dryden's Æneid.

You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have sent up your second *course*.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there.
Pope.

20. Regularity; settled rule.
21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*.
L'Estrange.

22. *Of course*. By consequence.
With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me.
Locke.

23. *Of course*. By settled rule.
Sense is of *course* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muse is proof against a golden show'r. *Garth.*
Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors.
Swift.

TO COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The king is hunting the deer: I am *coursing* myself.
Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.
It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.
Bacon's Natural History.

I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up.
Congreve's Old Bachelor.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.
When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat.
May's Virgil.

TO COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.
Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice: but the sherries warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme.
Shakespeare, Henry IV.

She did so *course* o'er my exterior with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair.
Lydell.

All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All either *coursing* in a maze of light.
Thomson's Autumn.

CO'URSER. *n. f.* [from *course*; *coursier*, Fr.]
1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his *coursier* strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong.
Spenser.

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers* born of heavenly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire.
Dryden's Æneid.

Th' impatient *coursier* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost.
Pope.

2. One who pursues the sport of courting hares.
A leath is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *coursier* leads his greyhound.
Hammer.

COURT. *n. f.* [*cour*, Fr. *kort*, Dut. *court*, low Lat.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls.
Isaiah, xxvi. 13.

His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*: the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one.
Prior's Dedication.

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court*?
Shakespeare.

St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state.
Atterbury.

3. Open space before a house.
You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall.
Bacon.

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragely must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken.
Dryden.

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them.
Temple.

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunstable.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
I have at last met with the proceedings of the
court baron, held in that behalf.

Spekato.
8. The art of pleasing; the art of infatuation.
Him the prince with gentle *court* did board.

Spenser.
Hast thou been never bafe? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.
Some sort of people, placing a great part of their
happiness in strong drink, are always forward to
make *court* to my young master, by offering that
which they love best themselves.

Locke.
I have been considering why poets have such
ill success in making their *court*, since they are al-
lowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers:
the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in
writing.

Swift to Gay.
9. It is often used in composition in most of its
senses.

To COURT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

Seem to fly it, it will pursue:

So *court* a mistress, she denies you;

Let her alone, she will *court* you.

Ben Jonson's Forcell.
Pir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed.

Dryden's Æneid.
Alas! Sempronius, would'st thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life is in danger?
Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling
vestal,

While she beholds the holy flame expiring.

Addison's Cato.
Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all their gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain.

Pope.
2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly
teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid
doing what they found condemned.

Locke on Education.
3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. n. f. [court and chaplain.]
One who attends the king to celebrate the holy
offices.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced
by a famous *court-chaplain*.

Swift.
COURT-DAY. n. f. [court and day.] Day on
which justice is solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the
next *court-day* he spoke.

Artfulsat and Pope.
COURT-DRESSER. n. f. [court and dresser.] One
that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a
flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of
giving colours, appearances, and resemblances,
by this *court-dresser*, fancy.

Locke.
*COURT-FAVOUR. n. f. Favours or benefits be-
stowed by princes.*

We part with the blessings of both worlds
for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and
at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts,
we grow sick of our bargain.

L'Estrange.
COURT-HAND. n. f. [court and hand.] The hand
or manner of writing used in records and judi-
cial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*.

Shakespeare.
COURT-LADY. n. f. [court and lady.] A lady
conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable
to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes
or fashion is to a *court-lady*.

Locke.
COURTEOUS. adj. [cortois, French.] Elegant
of manners; polite, well-bred; full of acts of
respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;

and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as those
who have been supple and *courteous* to the people.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
They are one while *courteous*, civil, and oblig-
ing; but, within a small time after, are superci-
ous, tharp, troublesome, fierce, and excepti-
ous.

South.
COURTEOUSLY. adv. [from courteous.] Re-
spectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much
more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let
them *courteously* pass.

Wotton.
Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only
easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive
all that addressed themselves to him, but also did
not disdain himself to travel up and down the
country.

Cahony's Sermons.
Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of
his name, entertained him *courteously*.

Brown.
COURTEOUSNESS. n. f. [from courteous.] Civi-
lity; complaisance.

COURTESAN. n. f. [cortisana, low Latin.] A
COURTEZAN. f. woman of the town; a pro-
stitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtesan*.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
With them there are no stewes, no dissolute
houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind;
nay, they wonder, with detestation, at you, in
Europe, which permit such things.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked
like a *courtesan*.

Wotton.
Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with
Rhodope the *courtesan*, spent his whole estate
upon her.

Addison.
*COURTESY. n. f. [cortoisie, French, cortesia,
Italian.]*

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complai-
sance.

Sir, you are welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy*.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his
courtesy to strangers.

Peucham.
He, who was compounded of all the ele-
ments of affability and *courtesy* towards all kind
of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect,
and even of rudeness, towards the queen.

Clarendon.
Courtesy is sooner found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters, than in tap'ry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it first was nam'd.

Milton.
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courtesy* was blown.

Dryden's Fables.
2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for these *courtesies*,
I'll lend you thus much money.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scant *courtesy*.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a *court* fy.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused
for not staying for the first blow; or for not ac-
cepting Polyphemus's *courtesy*, to be the last that
shall be eaten up.

Bacon.
3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, scarce to a *court* fy bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.

Dryden's Juvenal.
The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if
I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I

endeavour to make her look something Christian-
like.

Congreve's Old Bachelor.
4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour
of other's; as, to hold upon *courtesy*.

5. *COURTESY of England.* A tenure by which,
if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman
seised of land, and getteth a child of her that
comes alive into the world, though both the child
and his wife die forthwith; yet, if she were in
possession, shall he keep the land during his life,
and is called tenant *per legem Anglice*, or by the
courtesy of England.

Cowel.
To COURTESY. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now
only used of women.

Toby approaches, and *courtesies* there to me

Shakespeare.
The petty traffickers,
That *courtesy* to them, do them reverence.

Shakespeare.
2. To make a reverence in the manner of la-
dies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *courtesy* to each other.

Prior.
COURTIER. n. f. [from court.]
1. One that frequents or attends the courts of
princes.

He hath been a *courtier* he swears.—
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my
purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flat-
tered a lady; I have been politick with my friend,
smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three
taylor's; I have had four quarrels, and like to
have fought one.

Shakespeare's As you like it.
You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be
a *courtier*.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
You know I am no *courtier*, nor verfed in state-
affairs.

Bacon.
The principal figure in a picture, is like a
king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the
lustre of his attendants.

Dryden.
2. One that courts or solicits the favour of ano-
ther.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous free-
dom,
To drench the capitol?

Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.
There was not among all our princes a greater
courtier of the people than Richard III. not out of
fear, but wisdom.

Suckling.
COURTLING. n. f. [from court.] A *courtier*;
a retainer to a court.

Counting. I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily.

Ben Jonson.
COURTINE. See CURTAIN.
COURTLIKE. adj. [court and like.] Elegant;
polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred
as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but
as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish,
as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the
Italian.

Camden's Remains.
COURTLINESS. n. f. [from courtly.] Elegance
of manners: grace of mein; complaisance; ci-
vility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtli-
ness*.

Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.
COURTLY. adv. [from court.] Relating or re-
taining to the court; elegant; soft; flatter-
ing.

In our own time (excuse some *courtly* strains,)
No whiter page than Addison's remains.

Pope.
COURTLY. adv. In the manner of courts;
elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or
which expresses so much the conversation of a
gentleman, as Sir John Suckling.

Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.
COURTSHIP. n. f. [from court.]
1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd.

Swift.
2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be

COW

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair objects of love,
As shall conveniently become you there.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
In tedious courtship we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain.

Dryden's Ind. Emp.
Every man in the time of courtship, and in the
first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour
like my correspondent's holiday suit.

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My courtship to an university,

My modesty I give to soldiers bare;

My patience to a gamester's share.

Domie.
COUSIN. *n. f.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely
than a brother or sister.

Macbeth unseam'd him.

Oh, valliant cousin! worthy gentleman.

Tybalt, my cousin! O, my brother's child!

Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is spill'd

Of my dear kinsman.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,

And cousin german to great Priam's feed.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cr. fida.

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman,
particularly to those of the council.

COW. *n. f.* [in the plural, anciently *kin*, or
keen, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *ku*, Dutch.]

The female of the bull; the horned animal with
cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and cows, for
the most part, are larger than the bulls; which is
caused by abundance of moisture, which in the
horns of the bull faileth.

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats
milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of cows milk
alone.

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Cretan entertain'd his godlike guest.

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.]
To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual
timidity.

Macduff was from his mothers womb

Untimely ripp'd.—

—Accursed be that tongue that tells me fo;
For it hath cow'd my better part of man.

By reason of their frequent revolts they have
drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so
often, that it seems to have somewhat cow'd their
spirits.

For when men by their wives are cow'd,
Their horns of course are understood.

COW-HERD. *n. f.* [*cow* and *herd*, Sax. a keeper.]
One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in
which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give
hay to in your cow-house, all night.

COW-LEECH. *n. f.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who pro-
fesses to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art
of farriering and cow-leeching, yet many of them
are very ignorant, especially in the country.

COW-WEED. *n. f.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of
chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. f.* [from *cow* and *wheat*.] A
plant.

COWARD. *n. f.* [*coward*, Fr. of uncertain de-
rivation.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant pa-
sion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as
was able to lead Musidorus to courage, though he
had been born a coward.

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius
Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face.

Cæsar knowing him to be but a coward, told him,
You were best take heed, next time you run away,
how you look back.

Some are brave one day, and cowards another,
as great captains have often told me, from their
own experience and observation.

A coward does not always escape with disgrace,
but sometimes also loses his life.

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and cowards fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die!

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an ad-
jective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with loud and coward cries.

Invading fears repel my coward joy,
And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy.

CO'WARDICE. *n. f.* [from *coward*.] Fear; ha-
bitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul cowardice his carcass shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a na-
tive and heroic valour, and make them hate the
cowardice of doing wrong.

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And cowardice alone is loss of fame:

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.

COW

COX

rous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly.
Not in use.

It is the cowards terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an answer.

CO'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [*cow* and *keeper*] One
whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and *hogherd* are not to be
used in our poetry; but there are no finer words
in the Greek language.

COWL. *n. f.* [*cugle*, Saxon; *cucullus*, Lat.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did
scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented,
to signify his name, faint Francis with his fiery
cowl in a cornfield.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and
cowl?

I'll tell you, friend, a wife man and a fool.

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which
hot liquor is set to cool.] A vessel in which water
is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *n. f.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff
on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a cowl-staff,
Which (tossing him something high)

He apprehended to be Pegafus.

The way by a cowl-staff is safer: the staff must
have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-
like, and covered with a soft bolster.

CO'WSLIP. *n. f.* [*paralytic*; *cuplippe*, Sax. as
some think, from their resemblance of scent to
the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much
in pasture-grounds, and often meeting the cow's
lip.]

Cowslip is also called *pagil*, grows wild in the
meadows, and is a species of primrose.

He might as well say, that a cowslip is as white
as a lily.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I:

In a cowslip's bell I lie.

Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures: gladly they
Will mow the cowslip posies, faintly sweet.

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. f.* A species of Mullen.

CO'XCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from
cock's comb.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put
them i' the patty alive; she rapt them o' th' ex-
combs with a stick, and cried down, wantons,
down!

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which
licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There take my coxcomb: why, this fellow has
banished two of his daughters, and did the third
a blessing against his will: if thou follow him,
thou must needs wear my coxcomb.

3. A top; a superficial pretender to know-
ledge or accomplishments.

I lent to her,
By this same coxcomb that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did refund.

I scorn, quoth she, thou coxcomb folly,
Quarter or council from a foe.

It is a vanity for every pretending coxcomb
to make himself one of the party still with his bet-
ters.

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were
only distinguished from the intended wits by being
called coxcombs, though they deserved not so scan-
dalous a name.

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made coxcombs, nature meant but fools.

4. A kind of red flower.

COXCOMICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish;
conceited: a low word unworthy of use.

Because as he was a very natural writer, and
they were without prejudice, without prepossession,
without affectation, and without the influ-
ence of coxcomical, senseless cabal, they were at li-
berty to receive the impressions which things natu-
rally made on their minds.

Our dame sits cow'ring o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire.

CO'WISH. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timo-

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French; from *quietus*, Lat.]
1. Modest; decent.

Jafon is as coy as is a maide;

He looked piteously, but nought he said.

Chaucer.

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,

A foe of folly and immodest toy;

Still solemn sad, or still disdainful coy. *Spenser.*

Like Phœbus sung the no less am'rous boy:

Like Sappho she, as lovely and as coy. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the fun, like the smile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is uncommon.

Pope.

The Nile's coy source.

Grainger.

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, coying it again;

No more; but make me happy to my gulf,

That is, without your struggling.

Dryden's King Arthur.

Retire! I beg you, leave me.—

—Thus to coy it!

With one who knows you too!

Roscoe's Jane Shore.

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he coy'd

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

To COY. *v. a.* [for *decoy*.] To allure. Not in use.

I'll mountebank their loves,

Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CO'VLY. *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This said; his hand he coyly snatcht away

From forth Antinous' hand.

Chapman's Odyssey.

CO'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and the putting on a seeming coyness, they force her through weeds and flags.

Walton.

When the kind nymph would coyness feign,

And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

COYSTREL. *n. f.* A species of degenerate hawk. One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:

The musquet and the coystrel were too weak, Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

COZ. *n. f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

Be merry, coz; since fadden sorrow

Serves to say thus, some good things come to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* [To *coze* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can cozen them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loving no man so well but that he would cozen him, and expose him to publick mirth for having been cozen'd. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to cozen it. *L'Estrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being cozened by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date,

A day, and take a pride to cozen fate.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Children may be cozen'd into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke on Education.*

CO'ZENAGE. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of cozenage, As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye, Disguised cheaters. *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call, It is mere cozenage all,

For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingl'd to and fro,

That doth not tie me now from choosing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their cozenage. *Glanville's Scipio.*

Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,

Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain; And from the dregs of life think to receive

What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and cozenage of trading men and shopkeepers. *Swift.*

CO'ZENER. *n. f.* [from *cozen*.] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are cozeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CRA. *n. f.* [cpabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.] 1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches crab fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock

Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

Fetch me a dozen crab-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl, Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakespeare.*

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and Crab, the Dog divides, And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Crab.*

CRA. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any four or degenerate fruit; as a crab cherry; a crab plum.

Better gleanings their worn foil can boast, Than the crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast. *Dryden.*

CRA'BRED. *adj.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear, Of fwarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,

That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

O, she is

Ten times more gentle than her father's crabbed; And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when

Three crabbed months had four'd themselves to death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand, And clepe thyself my love. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose, But musical as is Apollo's lute,

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets, Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher, And had read ev'ry text and glofs over;

Whate'er the crabbed author hath, He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally crabbed. *Dryden.*

Your crabbed rogues that read Lucretius, Are against Gods, you know. *Prior.*

CRA'BREDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed*.] Peevishly; morosely; with perplexity.

CRA'BREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BER. *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the crabber, which some call the water-rat. *Walton's Angler.*

CRABS-EYES. *n. f.* Whitish bodies, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish: the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavour'd to store themselves with crabs-eyes. *Boyle.*

CRACK. *n. f.* [crack, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiseham.*

At length it would crack in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report, they were As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king, Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest;

Far off the cracks of falling houses ring, And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast. *Dryden.*

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—start eye!

What will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shakespeare.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew out from the anvil with dreadful cracks and flashes. *Addison.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices Have got the mannish crack, sing him to this ground. *Shakespeare.*

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress, So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector. *Addison.*

9. A whore; in low language.

10. A boast.

Leavings, backbitings, and vain-glorious cracks, All those against that fort did bend their batteries. *Spenser.*

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C R A

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.
To CRACK. *v. a.* [*crackin*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost crack them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is crack'd, it's crack'd. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast half-eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent, And heave below the gaudy monument, Would crack the marble tiles, and disperse The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryden's Farnal.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings Her knell alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that gaily bubble, That finds philosophers such trouble; Whole least part crack'd, the whole does fly, And wits are crack'd to find out why. *Hudibras.*
3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks; He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

4. To break or destroy any thing.
You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakespeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: In cities mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces treason; and the bond cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.
I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*
He thought none poets 'till their brains were crack'd. *Roscommon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.
By misfortune it cracked in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin.
The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks, when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.
I will board her, though the chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shakespeare.*

4. To boast; with of.
To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black, And since her time are colliers counted bright; And Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack; Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack and brained.*] Crazy; without right reason.
We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those crack-brained fellows. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CRACK-HEMP. *n. f.* [*crack and hemp.*] A wretch fared to the gallows; a crack-rope. *Furcifer.*

Come hither, crack-hemp.

— I hope I may chuse, fir.

— Come hither, you rogue:

What, have you forgot me? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CRACK-ROPE. *n. f.* [*from crack and rope.*] A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRACKER. *n. f.* [*from crack.*]

1. A noisy boasting fellow.
What cracker is this fame that deafs our ears With this abundance of superfluous breath? *Shakespeare's King John.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.
The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a cracker. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haste to run, They durst not stay to fire a gun,

C R A

Have don't with bonfires, and at home Made squibs and crackers overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march, Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch, With squibs and crackers arm'd, to throw Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRACKLE. *v. n.* [*from crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions which we saw, Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,

As boys to venture on the unknown ice That crackles underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dihevell'd hair and rich attire;

Her crown and jewels crackled in the fire. *Dryden's Anid.*

Marrow is a specifick in that feurvy which occasions a crackling of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CRACKNEL. *n. f.* [*from crack.*] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love, he seek with daily fute, His clownish gifts and curtesies I disdain, His kids, his cracknels, and his early fruit. *Spenser.*

Pay tributary cracknels, which he sells; And with our offerings, help to raise his vails. *Dryden's Farnal.*

CRADLE. *n. f.* [*cradel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth, and equal motion, to make them sleep.
She had indeed, fir, a fon for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

No jutting frieze, Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird, Hath made his pendant bed and procreant cradle. *Shakespeare.*

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides, And fets his cradle out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*

A child knows his nurse and his cradle, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh: To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage, To rock the cradle of repose; With lenient arts extend a mother's breath, Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their cradles, in arms and military exercises. *Spenser's Ir. Land.*

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, love's her; being ever, from their cradles, bred together. *Shakespeare.*

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their cradle. *Clarendon.*

3. [*With fargeons.*] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [*With shipwrights.*] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bilge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To CRADLE. *v. a.* [*from the substantive.*] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been cradled in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville's Apology.*

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street

With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet; Or infant's funeral from the cheated womb, Convey'd to earth, and cradled in a tomb. *Dryden.*

He shall be cradled in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CRADLE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [*from cradle and cloaths.*] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd, That some night tripping fairy had exchang'd,

C R A

In cradle-cloaths, our children, where they lay, And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet; Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakespeare.*

CRAFT. *n. f.* [*craft*, Saxon, *creft*, in old Welch.]

1. Manual art; trade.
I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful crafts may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Watson's Architecture.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.
A poem is the work of the poet, poesy is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.
Th' offence is holy, that she hath committed; And this deceit loses the name of craft, Of disobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakespeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and craft in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small failing vessels.
To CRAFT. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Now out of use.

You've made fair hands, You and your crafts! You've crafted fair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CRAFTILY. *adv.* [*from crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, craftily persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knotles.*

May he not craftily infer The rules of friendship too severe, Which chain him to a hated trust; Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

CRAFTINESS. *n. f.* [*from crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem.

He taketh the wife in their own craftings. *Job.*

CRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*craft and man.*] An artificer! a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory, Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid With fair vermilion. *Spenser.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves? Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles. *Shakespeare.*

What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow craftsmen! *Decay of Piety.*

CRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*craft and master.*] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his craftsman, he doth not do it right. *Shakespeare.*

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their craftsmen. *Collier on Pride.*

CRAFTY. *adj.* [*from craft.*] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was crafty love, And call it cunning. *Shakespeare's King John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a crafty people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in sight, the crafty god His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of crafty men. *Locke.*

Crag. *n. f.*
1. Crag is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gilson.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks. And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out, With cliffs of burning crags, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way, Where springs down from the steepy crags do beat. *Watson.*

A lion

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock.
L'Estrange.

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Cra/baw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *cragged*.] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

That *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain,
maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
Brewerwood.

CRA'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* cliff yplight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave.
Spenser.

It was impossible to pass up the woolly and
craggy hills, without the loss of these commanders.
Raleigh's Essays.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on
the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain.
Addison on Italy.

To CRAM. *v. a.* [crannman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all.
Shakespeare.

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of
Ford's knaves were called.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a
fool, whose skull Jove *cram* with brains.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Cram not in people by fending too fast company
after company; but so as the number may live
well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in
penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, wou'd *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire.
King.

I am sure children would be freer from diseases,
if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by
fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh
the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want
of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless
readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intel-
lectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annius, crafty feer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio
dines. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word.
Hudibras.

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaf,
And that ev'n now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly exprest,
that he will *cram* his brains down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain
crams. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *n. f.* [a cant word, probably without
etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to
which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His smiles in order set,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get.
Swift.

CRAMP. *n. f.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, Fr.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, gene-
rally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have
cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; marry, in
coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakespeare.*

The *cramp* cometh of contractions of sinews;
which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold
or dryness. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make
good the tradition; and he that observes what
vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon,
in these animals, will be of our belief.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. A restriction; a confinement; obstruction;
thackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind,
and lays a man under incapacities of serving his
friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which
two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fas-
tened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may
be apt to take hold of any place where it lights.
Wilkins.

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*,
ev'n then
A watrish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to
hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of incon-
veniences that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramped*.
Bacon.

There are few but find that some companies
benumb and *cramp* them, so that in them they can
neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome.
Glanville's Sceptis.

He, who serves, has still restraints of dread upon
his spirits, which, even in the midst of action,
cramps and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the
sense of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects
into as narrow a space as they can, and for reduc-
ing the whole extent of a science into a few gene-
ral maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the
nobles, and raising the people; particularly for
cramping the former in their power of judicature.
Swift.

No more
Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying soul.
Thomson's Spring.

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMPISH. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The
torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that
touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *n. f.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See
CRAMP, Sense 3.

CRANAGE. *n. f.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A li-
berty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the
vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the
land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the
money paid and taken for the fame. *Cowell.*

CRANE. *n. f.* [*cran*, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Isa.*

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milton.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and
hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as
not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may
then raise it with a *crane*. *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing li-
quors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL. *n. f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used
by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by confusion, when the *cranium*
is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd
in dossils; for if that contused flesh be well digest-
ed, the bone will incarn with the wound without
much difficulty. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps a con-
traction of *cravenck*, to which it may bear some
resemblance, and is part of the instrument called
a *crane*.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned
square down, and again turned square to the first
turning down; so that on the last turning down, a
leathern thong is flit to tread the treadle-wheel
about. *Maxon.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat o' th'
brain;

And through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or chang-
ing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a
word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *oncrank*, Dutch, *Skinner*.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to
cranky. Not in use.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state,
As cockle, on his dunghill crowing *cranks*.
Spenser.

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*,
when, by the form of her bottom, or by being
loaded too much above, she is liable to be overfet.
[from *crank*, Dut. *sick*.]

To CRANKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies
something bent.] To run in and out; to run in
flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

To CRANKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal sur-
faces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Ferook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRANKLES. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequali-
ties; angular prominences.

CRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overfet.

CRANNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of
chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink.
Shakespeare.

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but
somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly
conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CRANNY. *n. f.* [*cran*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A
chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of
the sense; for as you may see great objects through
small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms
of nature through small and contemptible instances
Bacon's Natural History.

And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be
filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted
to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

C R A

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and crannies.

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every cranny.

CRAPE. *n. f.* [*crapa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the drefs of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of *craps* shall sweep the stage.

To thee I often call'd in vain, Against that assassin in *craps*.

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn; A faint in *craps*, is twice a faint in lawn.

CRA'PULENC. *n. f.* [*crapula*, a furfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance.

TO CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth, Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.

TO CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine.

Mr. Warburton has it, *crash* a cup of wine.

TO CRASH, says Hamlet, is to be merry: a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout.

It is surely better to read *crack*. See **CRACK**.

CRASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senfeless Ilium,

Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,

Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Moralizing fat I by the hazard-table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did.

CRASS. *n. f.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crass*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crass*, and constitution of the blood and spirits.

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and fumid exhalation caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crass* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it.

CRASSITUDE. *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not.

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk.

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the

sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation.

CRASSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *cras*, Latin, tomorrow.] Delay.

CRATCH. *n. f.* [*crache*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The palifaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths.

CRAVAT. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neck-cloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd, And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;

Which others for *cravats* have worn About their necks, and took a turn.

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.

TO CRAVE. *v. a.* [crapan, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands?

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons; But for the mutable rank-scented many, Let them regard me as I do not flatter.

The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed.

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed.

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*, Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.

2. To ask infatigably.

The subjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,

Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.

Him dost thou mean, who spite of all his store, Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?

Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat, To save a farthing in a ferry-boat?

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety.

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it by some wicked action.

4. To call for importunately.

Your needful counsel to our business, Which *crave* the instant use.

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids taken in too great quantities; four eruptions, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.

5. Sometimes with for before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave* for love, But more would prove,

This heart too little, that too great.

CRA'VEN. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a coxcomb? — A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.

—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath? — He is a *craven* and a villain elfe.

3. To advance slowly and filly.

Man is a very worm by birth, Vile reptile, weak and vain!

A while he *cravels* upon the earth, Then shrinks to earth again.

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *cravel*, to watch the fields at harvest-time.

3. To advance slowly and filly.

He was hardly able to *cravel* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business.

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C R A

Cranmer

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. To move about hated and despised.
Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that
crawl about the world, to the disgrace of reason.

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl*
forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled
tribunal? *South.*

Behold a reverend fire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race,
Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely
prefs'd.

By his own fons, that pass him by unblest! *Pope.*
CRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper;
any thing that creeps.

CRAWFISH. *n. f.* [See *CRAWFISH*.] The river
lobster.

The cure of the muritick and armoniack salt-
ness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jel-
lies, and *crawfishes*. *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *n. f.* [*crayon*, French.]
1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw
lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a
line; that is to say, without working, without
giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or
crayon. *Dryden's Dufrigny.*

TO CRA'YZE. *v. a.* [*ecraiser*, French, to break
to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.
In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto
Farrel, concerning the children of popish parents,
doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet Herminia; and, Lysander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakespeare.*

'Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To powder.
The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which,
between two grinding stones, bruleth it to a fine
sand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain, to impair the intellect.
I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and
a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder
and more extravagant things than any man can do
that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this sad
difference, that he knows better what he does.

Tillotson.
CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepit-
ude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so
likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their
minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment
at things present; is to imagine that any thing
would help them. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. f.* [from *crazy*.]
1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold
them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will
I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many
of them. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecrazé*, French.]
1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place;
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is
natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.
The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moift and *crazy* brains,
In high spring-tides at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

C R E

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryd.*

Were it possible that the near approaches of
eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* consti-
tution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so ma-
ny, had they truly considered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. f.* [an Irish word.]

In these fast places, they keep their *creaghts*, or
herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow,
without husbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

TO CREAGHT. *v. n.*

It was made penal in the English to permit the
Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or pre-
sent them to ecclesiastical benefices.

Davies on Ireland.
TO CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.
Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling
of filks, betray thy poor heart to women.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.

2. It is sometimes used of animals.
The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire.

Dryden.
CREAM. *n. f.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which,
when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed
by the agitation of the churn into butter; the
flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare.
I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by
putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth, get-
teth down the whey. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

How the drudging goblin swet,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn.

Mil.
Let your various *creams* incircled be
With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree.

King.
Milk, standing some time, naturally separates
into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue,
and more ponderous liquor called skimmed milk.

Arbutnot on Aliments.
2. It is used for the best part of any thing; as,
the *cream* of a jest.

TO CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather
cream.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stiffness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
TO CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the *cream*.
2. To take the flower and quintessence of any
thing: so used somewhere by *Swift*.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale;
coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of *cream*;
having the nature of *cream*.

CRE'ANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a
fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leath, when
he is first lured.

CREASE. *n. f.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skin-
ner*.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business,
because they go out of the common road: I once
desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks
used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide
paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong
hand; whereas, a sharp penknife would go out of
the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

C R E

TO CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mar
any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impres-
sion.

TO CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.
In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and
the earth. *Genesis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations
of our minds, and much imperfect yet of the
operations of God, run into great difficulties about
free *created* agents, which reason cannot well ex-
tricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.
Now is the time of help; your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight.

Shakespeare.
His abilities were prone to *create* in him great
confidence of undertakings, and this was like
enough to betray him to great errors and many
enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipse the clearest truths, by difficulties of
their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to
heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were.

Roscommon.
Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?

Dryden's Aurengzebe.
Long abstinence is troublesome to acid consti-
tutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach.

Arbutnot.
3. To beget.
And the issue there *create*,
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shaksf.*

4. To invest with any new character.
Arise, my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing
in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a propor-
tion of three thousand acres for himself, with
power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron.

Davies on Ireland.
CREA'TION. *n. f.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.
Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, ex-
pressed in all the emanations of his providence; in
his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new qualities or
character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.
As subjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam them did name.

Denham.
Such was the faint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moses-like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* blest'd.

Dryden's Fables.
Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year.

Dryden's Virgil.
In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men.

Parnet.
4. Any thing produced, or caused.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.
But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide
thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.
To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days
in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a
research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *n. f.* [*creator*, Lat.] The being that
bestows existence.

Open,

CRE

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *creatur*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milton*.
When you lie down, close your eyes with a
short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of
your faithful *creator*; and when you have done,
trust him with yourself, as you must do when you
are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

CRE'ATURE. *n. f.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the
supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship
they did not give to the Creator, or for the wor-
ship they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillington*.

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it,
must be acknowledged in many respects to be.

Tillotson.

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her know-
ledge only

In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spenser*

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo, Tantalus, I here tormented lye, *Spenser*.

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon*.

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

He would into the stew,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior*.

A good poet no sooner communicates his works,
but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given
up to the ambition of fame. *Pope*.

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, Sir, would he gripe and wring my
hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kifs me hard.

Shakespeare.

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou despise?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.

Dryden's Virgil.

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters
and syllables by having them pasted upon little
tablets. *Watts*.

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to
another.

He sent to colonel Massy to send him men,
which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused.

Clarendon.

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed.

Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise.

Dryden.

The design was discovered by a person whom
every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain
great man. *Swift*.

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having
the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* in-
finities, may have finite proportions to one ano-
ther. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CREBRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *creber*, frequent,
Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CREBROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent.

Dict.

CRE'DENCE. *n. f.* [from *credo*, Latin; *credence*,
Norman, Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

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Ne let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the same was known right well.
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Spenser*.

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakespeare*.

They did not only underhand give out that
this was the true earl; but the friar, finding some
credence in the people, took boldness in the pulpit
to declare as much. *Bacon*.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters
of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly fur-
nished. *Hayward*.

CREDE'ND.A. *n. f.* [Latin.] Things to be be-
lieved; articles of faith; distinguished in theology
from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of
Christianity, that so much startled the world.

South.

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. Having credit; not to be question'd. Let's
proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

CRE'DENTIAL. *n. f.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That
which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon
which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised coun-
try could not have filled the world with believers,
had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the
Divine Person who sent them on such a message.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

CRE'DIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *credibile*.] Claim to
credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be
altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the
credibility and evidence of which a thing of that
nature is capable. *Tillotson*.

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and
conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth
the other. *Alterbury*.

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of
credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to
belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things
credited; and things are made *credible*, either by
the known condition and quality of the utterer,
or by the manifest likelihood of truth in them-
selves. *Hooker*.

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such
an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of
credible persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson*.

CRE'DIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *credibile*.] Credibi-
lity; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibility* of a good part of these narra-
tives has been confirmed to me by a practitioner of
physick. *Boyle*.

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credibile*.] In a manner
that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as
is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather con-
fidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man,
though not a few hurt. *Bacon*.

CRE'DIT. *n. f.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief of; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave
no *credit* unto them, nor received them.

1 Mac. x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spectator*.

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope*.

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please
such a it was a *credit* to please. *Pope*.

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beg-

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gar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of
their wealth, as these empty persons have to main-
tain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon*.

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift*.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.

Pope's Horace.

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*,
and to think it may be. *Hooker*.

The things which we properly believe, be only
such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testi-
mony. *Hooker*.

The author would have done well to have left
so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single
assertion. *Locke*.

5. Trust reposed; with regard to property;
correlative to debt.

Credit is nothing but the expectation money,
within some limited time. *Locke*.

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the pub-
lick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other
uses than to what they have been thus assigned.

Addison.

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us,
which was as great as a beloved son with a mother.

Sidney.

They sent him likewise a copy of their suppli-
cation to the king, and desired him to use his *cre-
dit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon*.

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide
for his own interest, he troubled not himself for
that of other men. *Clarendon*.

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do preface.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union
and motion, we need no more than to consider it.

Glanville.

2. To procure *credit* or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller*.

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor
to compliment a society so much above flattery.

Glanville.

At present you *credit* the church as much by
your government, as you did the school formerly
by your wit. *South*.

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of liv-
ing, having procured him by his interest one of
the best places of the country.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve
to promote our happiness, is but a more specious
sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable*
kind of ignorance. *Tillotson*.

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *creditable*.] Re-
putation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more en-
tangling than the *creditable* and repute of cus-
tomary vices. *Decay of Piety*.

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputa-
bly; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty
safely and *creditable*, than to get a broken pate in
the church's service, only to be rewarded with
that which will break their hearts too. *South*.

CRE'DITOR. *n. f.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives
credit; correlative to debtor.

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my
company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse
but break. *Shakespeare*.

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and
debtor,

CRE

debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul.

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his creditors, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wife or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath.

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many fought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By voicing him alive.

Shakespeare.
CREDULITY *n. f.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Latin.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity* was persuaded by him.

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth.

Watts's Logick.
CREDULOUS *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none.

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattery gales

Unmindful, hapless he,
T' whom thou untried seem'st fair.

Milton.
CREDULOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CRED. *n. f.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church.

Will they, who decry *creeds* and *creed* makers, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts?

2. A solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*.

Shakespeare.
To **CREEK** *v. a.* [See To **CREAK**.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry?

Shakespeare.
CREEK *n. f.* [*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,

Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain.

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play,

Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd.

Milton.
2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*.

Davies on Ireland.
3. Any turn or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder clapper; one that commands

The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.

Shakespeare.
CREEKY *adj.* [from *creak*.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood

Ran bathing all the *creaky* shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.

Spenser.
To **CREEP** *v. n.* [pret. *crept*; *crēpan*, Saxon, *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*!

Milton.

And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground.

Milton.
If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto.

Dryden.
2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grotto cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around.

Dryden.
3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.

Shakespeare.
Why should a man
Sleep when he awakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish?

Shakespeare.
He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit.

Dryden's Tjannick Love.
5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.—
—There they always use to discharge their birding pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
Whate'er you are
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time.

Shakespeare.
Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women.

2 Tim. iii. 6.
Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth.

Psalms, civ. 20.
Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his first design in countenance.

Atterbury.
6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together?

Dryden.
We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa.

Atterbury.
7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, may he flies, into the favour of poor silly women.

Sidney.
It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.

—No, his conscience
Has *crept* too near another lady.

Shakespeare.
Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia.

Raleigh's History.
None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out.

Temple.
It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument.

Locke.
8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To fend their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.
CREPER *n. f.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *crepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine.

Bacon.
2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE *n. f.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may *creep* to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's.

Sidney.
CREEPLE *n. f.* [from *creep*.] A lame person; a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer
As suburbs or the microcosm of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a *creep*le this word is.

Donne.
CREMATION *n. f.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR *n. f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with diffusent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*.

Ray.
CRENATED *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth.

Woodward.
CREPANE *n. f.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

Farrier's Dict.
To **CREPITATE** *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION *n. f.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares.

Swift.
This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground.

Pope.
CREPUSCULE *n. f.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other.

Brown.
The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and is yet scarce past the dawn.

Glanville's Scyllis.
CRESCENT *adj.* [from *crefo*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain; he was then of a *crefcent*-note.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phoenicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crefcent* horns.

Milton.
CRESCENT *n. f.* [*crefcent*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My pow'r's a *crefcent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
Or Baetrian sophy, from the horns
Of Turkish *crefcent*, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat.

Milton.
Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crefcent* shoots by fits before their eyes.

Dryden.
And two fair *crefcents* of translucent horn,
The brows of all their young increase adorn.

Pope's Odyssey.
CRESCIVE *adj.* [from *crefo*, Lat.] Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crefitive* in his faculty.

Shakespeare's Henry V.
CRESS *n. f.* [Perhaps from *crefo*, it being a quicker grower, *nasurtium*, Latin.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross: the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth.

Milto.
His court with nettles and with *creffes* stor'd,
With founs unbought, and fallads, blest his board.

Pope.
CRESETT

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CRE

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CRE'SSET. *n. f.* [*croisset*, Fr. because beacons had crosses antiently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. *Hammer.* They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning *creffets*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magick, many a row
Of flarry lamps, and blazing *creffets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CREST. *n. f.* [*crisla*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour shewn upon our *crests* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
'Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries.

2. The comb of a cock; whence *Milton* calls him *crested*.

Others, on ground
Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose clarion
sounds

The silent hours. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of king
Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving
an eagle, which he himself had formerly
born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of
Salisbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn:

It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:
Thy father's father wore it.

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some
which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of
mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their *crests*.

CRESTED. *adj.* [from *crest*, *crisatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonites,
Then grov'ling, soild their *crested* helmets in the
dust. *Milton.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away. *Dryd.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below.

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected;
funk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their
fine wits, 'till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear.

They prolate their words in a whirling kind of
querulous-tone, as if they were still complaining
and *crest-fallen*.

CRESTLESS. *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified
with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root.

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.
What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether
it be the *cretaceous* salt; the nitrous salt, or
some igneous particles.

2. Abounding with chalk.
Nor from the fable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune.

CRETATED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with
chalk.

CRE'VICE. *n. f.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin,
to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads.

Shakespeare.

CRI

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep
at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed.

To **CRE'VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack;
to flaw.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down
to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture,
and so to *crevice* the wall.

CREW. *n. f.* [probably from *crudo*, Saxon.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose;
as *gallant crew*, for troops.

Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which with their presence fair, the place much
beautified.

2. The crew of a ship.
The anchor's dropp'd, his *crew* the vessels moor.

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.
One of the banish'd *crew*,

I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep to raise
New troubles.

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rs the west, shall find
The plain.

The last was he, whose thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*.

CREW. [the *proterite* of *crew*.] The cock *crew*.

CRE'WEL. *n. f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted
and wound on a knot or ball.

Take silk or *crewel*, gold or silver thread, and
make these fast at the bent of the hook.

CRIB. *n. f.* [*crýbbe*, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall
stand at the king's mess.

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?

To **CRIB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up
in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To faucy doubts and fears.

CRIBBAGE. *n. f.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE. *n. f.* [*cibum*, Latin.] A corn-sieve.

CRIBBATION. *n. f.* [*cribo*, Latin.] The act of
sifting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK. *n. f.*

1. [from *crico*, Italian.] The noise of a door.

2. [from *crýce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful
stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. *n. f.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make
a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens
and fireplaces.

Didst thou not hear a noise?

—I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry.

Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth.

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour the
dy'd,

And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd.

2. [from *crýce*, Saxon, a stick.] A sport, at
which the contenders drive a ball with sticks in
opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call;
The senator at *cricket* urge the ball.

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low feat
or stool.

CRICKETTING apple. *n. f.* A small species of
apple.

CRIBER. *n. f.* [from *cri*.] The officer whose business
is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccles. xx. 15.*

The *criers* command silence, and the whole

CRI

multitude present stand in a suspense.
The *crier* calls aloud

Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious
food.

CRIME. *n. f.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.] An
act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault;
an act of wickedness.

High God be witness, that I guiltless am;
But if yourself, fir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same.

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
Of tasting.

Like in punishment

As in their *crime*.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.

CRIMEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked;
criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary
to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,
So *crimeful* and so capital in nature.

CRIMELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent;
without crime.

My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*.

CRIMINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty;
contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear the died from blemish *criminal*.

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly
be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders
us *criminal* in the sight of God.

3. Not civil: as a *criminal* prosecution; the
criminal law.

CRIMINAL. *n. f.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons, that had held chief place of
authority in their countries; all three ruined, not
by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice
and sentence, as delinquents and criminals.

CRIMINALITY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocent;
wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may
be *criminally* employed on all.

CRIMINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness;
want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. *n. f.* [from *criminatio*, Latin.]

The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment;
charge.

CRIMINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Latin.]

Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS. *adj.* [*criminosus*, Latin.] Wicked;
iniquitous; enormously guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and
criminous guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and
claim to all mercies, which are made over to him
by Christ.

CRIMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminosus*.] Enormously;
very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity;
which were most *criminosously* omitted before.

CRIMINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *criminosus*.] Wickedness;
guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminosness*
in him, as willingly to expose his life to
the stroke of justice and malice of his enemies.

CRIMOSIN. *adj.* [*crimosino*, Italian, commonly
written as it is pronounced, *crimson*.] A species of
red colour.

Upon her head a *crimosin* coronet,
With damask roses and daffadillies set,
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the white violet.

Spenfer's Poetical

CRIMP.

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble* or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warned
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and
glades. *Phillips*.

2. Not consistent: not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by him.

Arbutnot's John Bull.
To **CRIMPLE.** *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crim-ple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimped* them up. *Wifeman's Surgery*.

CRIMSON. *n. f.* [*cremosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow.

Boyle on Colours.

Why does the foil endure
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior*.
2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet robed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked little boy, in her naked seeing self? *Shakespeare Henry V*.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakespeare*.

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneid*.

To **CRIMSON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius.—Here wast thou bay'd, brave heart:

Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand.
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe. *Shakespeare*.

CRINCUM. *n. f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind
Of clasp and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras*.

CRINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks. *Phillips*.

To **CRINGE.** *v. a.* [from *krichen*, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him fellows,
*Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra*.

To **CRINGE.** *v. n.* [*krichen*, German.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong,
that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbutnot*.

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift*.

CRINGEROUS. *adj.* [*cringer*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dick*.

To **CRINKLE.** *v. n.* [*krinkalen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures; diminutive of *crinkle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pye? *King's Cookery*.

To **CRINKLE.** *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Dick*.

CRINOSITY. *n. f.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness. *Dick*.

CRIPPLE. *n. f.* [*cnypel*, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. *Donne* with great appearance of propriety writes it *creple*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakespeare*.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden*.

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley*.

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Popo*.

To **CRIPPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden*.

Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison*.

CRIPPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dick*.

CRISIS. *n. f.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better.

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
'Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden*.

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden Spanish Friar*.

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder*.

CRISP. *adj.* [*crispus*, Lat.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon*.

The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hale*.

2. Indented; winding.

Your nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your fleg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land
Answer your summons, Juno does command. *Shakespeare*.

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon's Natural History*.

To **CRISP.** *v. a.* [*crispos*, Lat.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with *crisp'd* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonson*.

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery*.

2. To twist.

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bow'rs,
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton*.

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that saphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of Gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton*.

CRISPATION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them; as lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon*.

CRISPING-PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*, *Isaiah iii. 22*.

CRISPISULCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Latin.]

Waved, or undulating; as lightening is represented. *Dick*.

CRISPNESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRISPV. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

CRITERION. *n. f.* [*κρίτηριον*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreements or endearments was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanville's Sceptic*.

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. *South*.

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? *Pope's Horace*.

CRITICK. *n. f.* [*κρίτικος*.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke*.

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope*.

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleasure your own errors pass,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope*.

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope*.

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts*.

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift*.

CRITICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world
advance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope*.

CRITICK. *n. f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden*.

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals*.

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke*.

What is every year of a wife man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope*.

Not that my quill to *critick* was confin'd,
My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind. *Pope*.

To **CRITICK.** *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the *critick*; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple*.

CRITICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder*.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillington*.

CRITICKING. *n. f.* [from *critick*.] A criticking iron.

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CROOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crook d.*]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is crooked; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice. *Taylor's Worth Communicant.*

CROP. *n. f.* [cpop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which her meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they nestle near the throne, And lodge in habitations not their own, By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CROPPFUL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength; And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings, Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CROPSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery. Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage

A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

CROP. *n. f.* [cpoppa, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of anything; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have, Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Lab'ring the foil, and reaping plenteous *crop*. Corn, wine, and oil. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, That sacred stream, should never water weeds, Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than moving it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off. Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free, It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of anything; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms; Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He, upon whose side The fewest roses are *crop'd* from the tree, Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

All the budding honours on thy crest I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon a high mountain. *Ezek. xvii. 22.*

There are some tears of trees, which are comb'd from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!

Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *crop'd*. *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops; While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

Death destroys

The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creach.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!

She made great Caesar lay his sword to-bed; He plough'd her, and the *crop*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

CROPPER. *n. f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CROSTIER. *n. f.* [*croiser*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crostiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *crostier*, some say the distaff was too busy. *Howell's England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore, The *crostier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryd.* **CROSLICK.** *n. f.* [*croisick*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew, Or heard abroad, of that her champion true, That in his armour bare a *crostlet* red. *Spenser.*

Here an unfinished diamond *crostlet* lay, To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by mistake, for *crostlet*.

The *crostlet* some, and some the cushions mould, With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CROSS. *n. f.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Lat.]

1. One strait body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Natural History.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd Against the Saxon gods. *Roue.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stray about

By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shakespeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience, Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakespeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money so called, because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss, Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *cross*. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross* and *Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*;

His plunder was not worth the while. *Hadibrat.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *cross*, I win, and pile you lose; or, what's your's is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swiss.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges, so as the king's writ did not run in those countries, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross*; wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cross. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling a-thwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Helder on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,

To stand against the deep dread bolted thunder! In the most terrible and nimble stroke

Of quick *cross* lightning? *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

3. Adverse; opposite; often with *to*. We're both love's captives; but with fate *so cross*,

One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden.*

Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin; Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,

It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterbury.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together: sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the *cross* and severest passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *cross* marriage also with Doriaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sydny.*

Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Cross. *prep.*

1. A-thwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down

down great trees *crofs* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knolles.*

Between the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *crofs* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.

Crofs his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born.

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *crofs* a village. *L'Estrange.*

To *Cross*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, a-thwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn *fit*, for the cause,

To *crofs* the cudgels to the laws;

That what by breaking them't had gain'd,

By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loxia, or *crofs*-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crofsing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crofsing* of the bill was designed for this service.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

I shall most carefully observe, not to *crofs* over,

or deface the copy of your papers for the future,

and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crofses*

and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the *crofs*.

Fry's

Refer to farmers rich, and bless their halls,

And exorcise the beds, and *crofs* the walls. *Dryd.*

3. To cancel: as, to *crofs* an article.

4. To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hel-

lipont, which he *crofsed*, and made a visit to the

Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whose only sake

We sought the dark abodes, and *crofs'd* the bitter

like. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart;

not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them *crofsing*, 'gan to turn aside,

For fear, as seem'd, or for some feigned loss;

More greedy they of news, fast towards him do

crofs. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to

embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counter-

act.

Still do I *crofs* this wretch, whatso he taketh in

hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure

Thus to be *crofs'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Cole-

peper, who were only present in debates of the

war with the officers, that he *crofsed* all they pro-

posed. *Clarendon.*

Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!

It *crofses* my design, which was t' allow

The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,

Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *crofs*,

We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,

Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *crofs*,

Shall nad the generous labour was not lost.

Addison's Cato.

7. Not to concur; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings,

and their appetites *crofs* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to

countermand.

No governor is suffered to go on with any one

course, but upon the least information he is either

stopped and *crofsed*, or other courses appointed him

from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *crofs* this in

the first. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways

crofs us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howsoever it *crofs* the received

opinion, that sounds may be created without air.

Bacon's Natural History

10. To defer; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *crofs* me from the golden time I look for.

Shakespeare.

To *Cross*. *v. n.*

1. To lie a-thwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *crofs* with reason.

Sydney.

Cross BAR-SHOT. *n. f.* A round shot, or great

bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To *Cross*-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*crofs* and *examine*.]

To try the faith of evidence by captious questions

of the contrary party.

If we may but *crofs-examine* and interrogate their

actions against their words, these will soon con-

fess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions.

Decay of Piety.

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate

or *crofs-examine* the witnesses. *Spectator.*

Cross-STAFF. *n. f.* [from *crofs* and *staff*.] An

instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by

seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or

stars. *Harris.*

A *Cross*BITE. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bite*.] A decep-

tion; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and ma-

nage, without so much as dreaming of a *crofs-bite*

from so filly an animal, fell himself into the pit

that he digged for another. *L'Estrange.*

To *Cross*BITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

contravene by deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *crofs-biting* a

country evidence, and fighting him out of his

fenfes. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,

Which all discuss, but few can clear;

As nature filly had thought fit,

For some by-ends, to *crofs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

*Cross*BOW. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *bow*.] A misive

weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a

stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in

their woods and waste grounds, where they are

hunted and killed with *crofs-bows* and pieces, in the

manner of deer. *Caveau of Cornwall.*

The master of the *crofs-bows*, lord Rambures.

Shakespeare.

Testimony is like the shot of a long-bow, which

owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argu-

ment is like the shot of the *crofs-bow*, equally

forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf.

Boyle.

*Cross*BOWERS. *n. f.* [from *crofsbow*.] A shooter

with a *crofs* bow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the

*crofs*bowers of Genoa against the English.

Raleigh's Essays.

*Cross*GRAINED. *adj.* [*crofs* and *grain*.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *crofsgrained* in any part of its

length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it

the contrary way, so far as it runs *crofsgrained*.

Moxon.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in fullen wits,

And *crofs-grain'd* works of modern wits,

The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction in a *crofs-grained* wo-

man, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *crofs-grained*, termagant,

folding jades, that one had as good be hanged as

live in the house with. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

But wisdom, peevish and *crofs-grain'd*,

Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

*Cross*SLY. *adv.* [from *crofs*.]

1. A-thwart; so as to interfere something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely: in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care

for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for

ever; and acts as untowardly, and *crofsly* to the

reason of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotson.*

3. Unfortunately.

*Cross*NESS. *n. f.* [from *crofs*.]

1. Transverseness; interfection.

2. Perverfeness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a

crofsness, or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort,

to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crofs-*

ness or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined, that the stiff *crofs-*

ness of a poor captive should ever have had the

power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him.

L'Estrange.

They help us to forget the *crofsness* of men and

things, compose our cares and our passions, and

lay our disappointments asleep.

Collier of the Entertainment of Books.

*Cross*ROW. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *row*.] Alphabet;

so named because a *crofs* is placed at the begin-

ning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,

And from the *crofs*row plucks the letter G;

And says a wizard told him, that by G

His issue disinherited should be.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

*Cross*WIND. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *wind*] Wind

blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and

so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many

more either *crofs*winds or stormy gusts than pro-

perous gales. *Boyle.*

*Cross*WAY. *n. f.* [*crofs* and *way*.] A small ob-

scure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all,

That in *crofs*ways and floods have burial,

Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakep.*

*Cross*WORD. *n. f.* [from *crofs* and *word*.]

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw,

from which it differs in the number of leaves, that

are produced at every joint; which in this are

only four, disposed in form of a *crofs*. *Miller.*

Crotch. *n. f.* [*crocs*, French.] A hook or

fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton

used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and

some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Save elm, ash, and crab-tree for cart and for

plough,

Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough.

Tusser.

Crotchet. *n. f.* [*crotchet*, French.]

1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters

of time, equal to half a minim, and double a

quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, stricken far in years,

Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,

All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,

But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into ano-

ther to support a building. [from *croch*, a fork.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies,

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.

Dryden.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are

included [thus.]

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions,

which crept into her, tended either to twitch or

enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crot-*

chet came in his head how he might countermine

him. *L'Estrange.*

To *Crouch*. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, French.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as

the lion *crouches* to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come

and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel

of bread. *1 Sa. ii. 36.*

At his heels,

Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and

fire,

Crouch for employment. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom

they cannot ruin; quote them when they are pre-

Your shameful story shall record of me,
The men all *croub'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryd.*

CROUP. *n. f.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES. *n. f.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind-quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. f.* [*cnape*, Saxon; *corvus*, Latin.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so grofs as beetles. *Shak. King Lear.*

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and such republic birds. *Dryden.*

2. To *pluck* a Crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck* a crow about it. *L'Estrange.*

Resolve, before we go,

That you and I must *pull* a crow. *Hudibras.*

3. A piece of iron used as a lever; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron. *Southern.*

4. [From *crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CROW'FOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ramunculus*.] A flower.

CROW'FOOT. *n. f.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommodeing the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To *Crow.* *v. n.* preterit *I crow*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed*. [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crow* loud.

Shak. Hamlet.

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crow*, men use to rise. *Bacon.*

That the lion trembles at the *crow*ing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer
For *crow*ing loud the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Selby is *crow*ing, and though always defeated by his wife, still *crow*ing on. *Grandison.*

CROWD. *n. f.* [*crud*, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crow*d of islands. *Pope.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crow*d to see a shrine,
But fed us, by the way, with food divine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. [From *crwib*, Welsh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrels' gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that rebounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crwd*,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser's Epith.*

His fiddle is your proper purchase,
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom must be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crow*d. *Hudibras.*

To *Crowd.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crow*d'ing its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself. *Watts.*

2. To press close together.

The time misorder'd, doth in common sense
*Crow*d us and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shak. Henry IV.*

It seems probable, that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crow*d the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory.*

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time: but many of them seem to be *crow*d'ed into an instant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill

This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can *crow*d into it. *Aldison.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crow*d a vainer monarch for a smile? *Grave.*

4. To *Crowd* Sail. [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To *Crowd.* *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;
*Crow*d through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin,
Amidst so many virtues, *crow*d'ed in. *Corvoly's Davidis.*

CROW'DER. *n. f.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chafe sung by a blind *crow*der. *Sidney.*

CROW'KEEPER. *n. f.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scare-crow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow*keeper. *Shakespeare.*

CROWN. *n. f.* [*couronne*, Fr; *krone*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*? —
—My *crown* is in my heart; not on my head:

My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And set the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones and sceptres, as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Kantlowell.*

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feast. *Eccles.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor. ix. 25.*

Let merit *crown*s, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden's Epistles.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a *crown* in several countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head in a contemptuous sense.

If he awakes,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skins with pinches:
Make us strange stuff. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

While his head was working upon this thought,
The toy took him in the *crown* to send for the fonger. *L'Estrange.*

Behold, if fortune, or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shak. King Lear.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy *crown*

Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma; it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*. *Bacon.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread
which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, stivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Eccles. xxv. 6.*

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, stand fast in the Lord. *Philipp. iv. 1.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.]

A plant.

To *Crown.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crown*ing of the king; *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown*'d his hoary head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crown*'ed him with glory and honour. *Psalms viii. 5.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shakespeare.*

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Rowson.*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and *crown*ing privilege, or rather property of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honey-comb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet *crown*'d. *Dryden.*

CROWNGLASS. *n. f.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNPOST. *n. f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROW'NSCAB. *n. f.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis*.] A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWNET. *n. f.* [from *crown*.]

1. The same with *coronet*.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose; probably from *finis coronat opus*.

CRU

Oh, this false foul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;

Whose bosom was my crown, my chief end;
Like a right gipsy hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.

CRU'WTOE. *n. f.* [*crow* and *toe*.] A plant.
Bring the rather primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *cruw-toe* and pale jessamine.

CRU'YSTONE. *n. f.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals are small.

CRU'CIAL. *adj.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour.

To CRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymist's melting-pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals.

CRUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRU'CIFIER. *n. f.* [*from crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*.

CRU'CIFIX. *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death.

CRUCI'FICTION. *n. f.* [*from crucifixus*, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*.

CRU'CIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame.

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind with him there *crucify'd*.

CRUCI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. f.* [*commonly written curd*. See *CURD*.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold.

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine.

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment.

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast, the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and unconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature.

In a moment up they turned
Wide the celestial foil; and saw beneath
Th' original of nature in their *crude*
Conception.

CRU

6. Having indigested notions.
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys.

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom mere ambition fires, and dole,
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as haply promis'd.

What peradventure may seem full to me, may
appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger.

Aburd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults.

CRU'DELY. *adv.* [*from crude*.] Unripely; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,

And all good counsel is on cowards lost;
The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.

CRU'DENESS. *n. f.* [*from crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRU'DITY. *n. f.* [*from crude*.]

1. Indigestion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and crudities, and consequently putrefaction of humours.

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and crudities in the stomach.

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* [*a word of uncertain etymology*.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horror stood.

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horse's blood.

CRU'DY. *adj.* [*from crud*.]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up so wisely as they may.

2. [*from crude*.] Raw; chill.

Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it.

CRU'EL. *adj.* [*cruel*, Fr. *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howld that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key;

All *cruel's* else subscrib'd.

If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood and human sacrifice.

2. [*Of things*.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred.

We beheld one of the *cruelest* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story.

CRU'ELLY. *adv.* [*from cruel*.]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it.

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands.

2. Painfully; mischievously.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender, enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*, notwithstanding they are shot forth weakly.

Brimstone and wild-fire, though they burn *cruelly* and are hard to quench, yet make no such fiery wind as gun-powder.

CRU'ELNESS. *n. f.* [*from cruel*.] Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRU

But the more cruel, and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her *crueless*.

CRU'ELTY. *n. f.* [*crualité*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our dastard nobles,
Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome.

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations.

CRU'ENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical aporrhæas pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound.

CRU'ET. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach I fet the vinegar!
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supply'd.

CRUISE. *n. f.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruse*.

The train prepare a *cruse* of curious mould,
A *cruse* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold.

ACRUISE. *n. f.* [*cruiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the cross, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To rove over the sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRU'ISER. *n. f.* [*from cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruiſers* it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members.

CRUM. *n. f.* [*cruma*, Sax. *kryume*, Dutch; *crumb*, German.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp.

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his slender feet.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [*from crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy finews.

By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates.

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard for the public good.

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide like-wise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust.

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,

The *crumbling* clods.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust.

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of gravel.

What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble?

For the little land that remains, provision is made

CRU

CRU

CRY

made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRUMENAL. *n. f.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.

The fat ox, that woonnt ligye in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*.

Spenser's Pastorals.

CRUMMY. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP. *adj.* [crump, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he was *crump* shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

To **CRUMPLE.** *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumples*, *rumpelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

CRUMPLING. *n. f.* A small degenerate apple.

To **CRUNK.** *v. n.* To cry like a crane.

To **CRUNKLE.** *v. n.* To cry like a crane.

CRUPPER. *n. f.* [from *croupe*, French, the buttocks of the horse.]

1. That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you? — Oh—fixpence, that I had a Wednesday last, To pay the sadder for my mistress' *crupper*.

Shakespeare.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:

The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryden.*

CRURAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles in lions and tigers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSADE. *n. f.* See **CROISADE.**

1. An expedition against the infidels.

2. A coin stamped with a cross.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusades*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

CRUSE. See **CRUISE.**

CRUSET. *n. f.* A goldsmith's melting pot.

Philips.

To **CRUSH.** *v. a.* [craser, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression.

The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Numb. xxii. 25.*

Cold causes rheums and defluxions from the head and some astringent plasters *crush* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects purses by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:

I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far—
—I don't extend him, fir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring, one another *crush*. *Wall.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.

Dryden's Aeneid.

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to

oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation

Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

This act

Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milt.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian.*

To **CRUSH.** *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.

Addison's Cato.

CRUST. *n. f.* [crusta, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of drofs. *Addison on Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*.

Addison's Spectator.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now, but when your turn is sped,
You'll with me choak'd, with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crust*. *L'Estrange.*

To **CRUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crust'd* it with base plebeian clay. *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crust'd* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies
stood

Crust'd with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crust'd* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crust'd* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To **CRUST.** *v. n.* To gather or contract a *crust*; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crust'd* and healed in a very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTACEOUS. *adj.* [from *crusta*, Latin.] Shelly with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

CRUSTACEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY. *adv.* [from *crust*.] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *crust*.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY. *adj.* [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. *n. f.* [croci, Ital. cross, French; *krucke*, German.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.

Dryden's George.

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego;
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope.*

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born;
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakespeare.*

To **CRUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on *crutches* as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.

Dryden.

To **CRY.** *v. n.* [crier, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep,

Shakespeare.

While his falling tears the stream supply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon. ii. 2.*

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying let us go. *Exodus, v. 8.*

4. To proclaim; to make public.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer. ii. 2.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.

Shakespeare.

What's the matter;
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate? *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

If dressing, miffressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert.*

Lyfmachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surpris'd at the contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with more than human art.

Arbutnot on Coins.

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wail and *cry*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart;
but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah, lxxv. 14.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tilloson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that should I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Walker.*

He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid.

Dryden's Fables.

The

CRY

The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustardseed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it cries for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes

And her who is dry cork, and never cries. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. *Isaiah cxlvii. 9.*

The beasts of the field cry also unto thee.

Job, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He cried upon it at the meekest lofs;

Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shaksp.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:

Love is lost, and thus she cries him. *Crafshaw.*

To CRY down. *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius cries down an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts.*

Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.

Tillotson.

2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money.

Bacon to Villiers.

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,

And from a mouth of honour quite cry down

This Ipswich fellow's influence.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

To CRY out. *v. a.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job.*

With that Sufannah cried with a loud voice, and the two elders cried out against her. *Suf. xxiv.*

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.

Aitbury.

3. To blame; to censure: with of, against, upon.

Are these things then necessities?

Then let us meet them like necessities;

And that same word even now cries out on us.

Shaksp. Lear.

Giddy censure

Will then cry out of Marcius: oh, if he

Had borne the business. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Behold, I cry out of wrong, but I am not heard.

Job, xix. 7.

Cry out upon the stars for doing

All offices, to cross their wooing. *Hadibras.*

Epiphanius cries out upon it as rank idolatry, and destructive to their souls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*

Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that he followers of that hypothesis cry out against.

Locke.

I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they cry out it is matter of faith, and above reason.

Locke.

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is the crying out?

—So said her woman; and that her suffrance made

Each pang a death. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

To CRY up. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of crying up all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon to Villiers.*

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when cried up by the multitude.

Glanville's Scripsit.

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is cried up to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them.

South.

They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and cry up very weak ones against it.

Tillotson.

CRY

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, cry up that for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne, Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,

Here can cry up, and there as boldly blame,

And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Watts.*

Those who are fond of continuing the war, cry up our constant success at a most prodigious rate.

Swift.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by crying up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here.

Temple.

CRY. *n. f.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all the general cry Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.

Dryden's Virgil.

These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this cry, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Addison.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errors; and so the cry goes round without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, the cries of London.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be

fold in the street: as, the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The cry went once for thee, And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shak.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them. *Jer. vii. 13.*

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try The combat next; but if their cry Invades again his trembling ear,

He straight resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. *Zeph. i. 10.*

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round, A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton.*

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate As reek of th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize As the dead carcasses of unburied men,

That do corrupt my air. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

CRYAL. *n. f.* The heron.

Ainsworth.

CRYER. See CRIER.

CRYER. *n. f.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

Ainsworth.

CRYPTICAL. } *adj.* [*κρυπτός*] Hidden; secret;

CRYPTICK. } occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more cryptick ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes.

Glanville's Apology.

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from cryptical.] Occultly; secretly: perhaps in the following example, the author might have written cryptically.

CRY

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without cryptically distinguishing it from those factors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*κρυπτός* and *γραφία*.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*κρυπτός* and *λόγος*.] Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. *n. f.* [*κρυστάλλος*.]

1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexible or elastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either bleached with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on optics, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into crystal; as is seen in divers caves, where the crystal hangs in filicidia. *Bacon.*

If crystal be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known, and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same. *Woodward.*

2. Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; thou it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural crystal. *Chambers.*

3. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal. *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain crystals. *Bacon.*

CRYSTAL. *adj.*

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods, Thy crystal window ope, look out. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds By crystal streams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. *adj.* [*crystallinus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace crystalline. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of crystalline glass. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is crystalline. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime On the crystalline sky, in saphir throne'd Illustrious far and wide. *Milton.*

CRYSTALLINE Humour. *n. f.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the crystalline humour, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRY.

CRYSTALLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *crystallize*.]
1. Congellation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, 'till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them resume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltiness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concrection.

All natural metallick and mineral crystallizations were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata.

Woodward's Natural History.

TO CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

TO CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will crystallize by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CUB. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear.

Shakespeare.

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

In the eagle's destroying one fox's cubs, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,

One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dame.

Waller.

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath fow'd a grizzle on thy case?

Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?

Shakespeare.

O most comical fight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwell's shop last night; but, such two unlick'd cubs!

Congreve.

TO CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lowly fwabbers fed;

Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup.

Dryden's Pers.

CUBATION. *n. f.* [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down.

Diet.

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubi*, Latin.] Recumbent.

Diet.

CUBATURE. *n. f.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

Harris.

CUBE. *n. f.* [from *κύβηξ* a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

Chambers.

2. [In arithmetick.] See **CUBICK Number**.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CUBE Root. *n. f.* The origin of a cubick **CUBICK Root.** *n. f.* number; or a number by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface. It has an aromack smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubeb* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubeb*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CUBICAL. *adj.* [from *cube*.]

CUBICK. *adj.* [from *cube*.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated.

Wilkins's Math. Mag.

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubick numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubick number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrated and cubical numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [cubiculum, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew cubit at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a cubit; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by cubits. *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height.

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Milton.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit height.

Arbutnot on Measures.

CUBITAL. *adj.* [cubitalis, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that unto men below, they appeared in a cubital stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Pope.

CUBITATE. *n. f.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

These mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,

March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CUCKOLD. *n. f.* [cocu, Fr. from *cuckoo*.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why who would not make her husband a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't.

Shakespeare's Othello.

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, cuckolds ere now;

And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence.

Shakespeare.

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands, to her the cuckold may succeed.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a cuckold, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

TO CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to cuckold thee before thy face.

Dryden's Juvenal.

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor cuckoldly knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. f.* [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or cuckoldmaker, let me never hope to see a chine again.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

One Hernando, cuckoldmaker of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckoldom against me.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom, is himself.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

CUCKOO. *n. f.* [cuculus, Lat. cucucu, Welsh; cocu, Fr. cockcock, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is said to fuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. The bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidey.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded.

Spenser.

The plainfong *cuckoo* gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer, nay.

Shakespeare.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright.

Shakespeare.

CUCKOO. *n. f.* [from *cuckoo*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

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I deduce,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove.

2. It is a name of contempt.
Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him
so for running?—

—A horseback, ye cuckoo;—but a-foot, he
will not budge a foot.

CUCKOO-BUD. } n. f. [cardaminus, Latin.]
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } The name of a flower.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight.

Nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. n. f. [cuckoo and spittle.]
Cuckoo-spittle, or woodfare, is that spumous dew
or exudation, or both, found upon plants, espe-
cially about the joints of lavender and rosemary;
observable with us about the latter end of May.

CUCCULATED. } adj. [cucculatus, hooded, Lat.]
1. Hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.
They are differently cucculated, and capuched
upon the head and back.

CU'UMBER. n. f. [cucumis, Latin.] The name
of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell
shaped, and expanded towards the top, and cut into
many segments; of which some are male, or bar-
ren, having no embryo, but only a large style in
the middle, charged with the farina: others are
female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo,
which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for
the most part oblong and turbinate, which is
divided into three or four cells, inclosing many
oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common
cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long
Turky cucumber.

How cucumbers along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.

CUCURBITACEOUS. adj. [from cucurbita,
Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a
gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon.

CU'CURBITE. n. f. [cucurbita, Latin.] A chy-
mical vessel, commonly called a body, made of
earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and there-
fore called cucurbita.

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver
in a cucurbita, fitted with a capacious glass-head.

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a cucur-
bita glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua
fortis.

CUD. n. f. [cu'd, Saxon.] That food which is
reposit in the first stomach in order to rumina-
tion, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came
lither to chew their cud in this fresh place, I
might see the young bull testify his love.

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the cud.

CU'DEN. } n. f. [without etymology.] A clown;
CU'DDY. } a stupid rustic; a low dolt; a low
bad word.

The flustering cud-den, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.

To CU'DDLE. v. n. [a low word, I believe, with-
out etymology.] To lie close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?

She cuddles low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly.

CU'DGEL. n. f. [kudj, Dutch.]
1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club,
shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs while they are green, are brittle;
yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was

CUE

used by the captains of armies, amongst the Ro-
mans, for their cudgels.

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And cudgels to thy hide and bones.

Tremble and vanish.

The ass was quickly given to understand, with
a good cudgel, the difference betwixt the one play-
fellow and the other.

His furly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back.

This, if well reflected on, would make people
more wary in the use of the rod and the cudgel.

The wife Cornelius was convinced, that these,
being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone
than fencing or cudgel-playing.

2. To cross the CU'DGELS, is to forbear the con-
test, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one
over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to
contend at first, and then either to cross the cudgel,
or to be baffled in the conclusion.

To CU'DGEL. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a
foul-mouth'd man as he is; and said he would
cudgel you.

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel
had done, instead of being stroked and made much
of, is only rated off and cudgelled for all his court-
ship.

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was cudgell'd again by his wife.

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your
dull ass will not mend his pace with beating.

A good woman happened to pass by as a com-
pany of young fellows were cudgelling a walnut-
tree, and asked them what they did that for.

CU'DGEL-PROOF. adj. Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.

CU'DLE. n. f. A small sea-fish.

Of round fish there are britt, sprat, caddles, eels.

CU'DWEED. n. f. [from cud and weed.] A plant.

CUE. n. f. [quæ, a tail, French.]
1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long
curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player
who is to answer catches, and regards as intima-
tion to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken
your speech, enter into that brake; and so every
one according to his cue.

3. An hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the cue for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with
tears.

Let him know how many servants there are, of
both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their
cue to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining and the rest:
Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter.

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentle-
man: nothing appears in his cue to move pity, or
any way make the audience of his party.

5. Humour; temper of mind; a low word.

CU'ERPO. n. f. [Spanish.] To be in cu'erro, is
to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to
discover the true shape of the cu'erro or body.

Expos'd in cu'erro to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage.

CUI

CUFF. n. f. [cuffia, a battle; cuffare, to fight,
Italian.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest set fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and
priest.

There was no money bid for argument, unless
the poet and the player went to cuffs in the ques-
tion.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would
prick him with her knitting-needle.

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would
be soon at cuffs again with each other about power
and preferment.

2. It is used of birds that fight with their tal-
ons.

To CUFF. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight; to
scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers cuff, to make the rabble sport.

To CUFF. v. a.
1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.—
—Do, cuff him soundly; but never draw thy
sword.

Were not you, my friend, abused and cuff'd,
and kicked?

2. To strike with talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's
top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmo-
nious.

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird.

They with their quills did all the hurt they
could,
And cuff'd the tender chickens from their food.

3. To strike with wings. This seems im-
proper.

How'ring about the coasts, they make their
moan,
And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own.

CUFF. n. f. [cuffe, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He railed at tops; and, instead of the common
fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning
gown, band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard.

CU'INAGE. n. f. The making up of twine into
such forms, as it is commonly framed into, for
carriage to other places.

CU'IRASS. n. f. [cuirasse, Fr. from cuir, lea-
ther; coraccia, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his cuirass, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint.

CU'IRASSIER. n. f. [from cuirass.] A man of
arms; a soldier in armour.

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight.

The picture of St. George, wherein he is de-
scribed like a cuirassier, or horseman completely
armed, is rather a symbolical image than any pro-
per figure.

CU'ISH. n. f. [cuiffe, French.] The armour that
covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His cuishes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.

The crocket some, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold.

But what had our author to wound Æneas with
at so critical a time? And how came the cuishes

to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour? *Dryden.*

CULDEES. *n. f.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CULERAGE. *n. f.* The same plant with **ARSE**. *SMART.*

CULINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of the culinary fire. *Newton.*

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of culinary fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbutnot.*

TO CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others: to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being *cull'd* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Our engines shall be bent

Against the brows of this resisting town:

Call for our chiefest men of discipline,

To *cull* the plots of best advantage.

Shakespeare's King John.

Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r,

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shakespeare.*

I do remember an apothecary

In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows, *Culling* of simples. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall *call* forth,

Out of one side her happy minion.

Shakespeare's King John.

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *cull'd*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted.

Howell's Parley of Beasts.

When false flow'rs of rhetoric thou would'st *call*,

Trust natures do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,

For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.

Dryden's Virgil.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *call* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haste,

I'll *call* the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:

From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,

And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil. *Pope.*

CULLER. *n. f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. *n. f.* [*Proglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*.] It seems to import meanness rather than folly. A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,

And makes a god of such a *cullion*.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*. *Shakespeare.*

CULLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a *cullion*; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

CULLUMINE. *n. f.* [more properly spelt *Colymbine*.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry-bed;

Her neck like to a bunch of *cullumines*.

Spenser.

CULLY. *n. f.* [*collion*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother-wits

Are furnish'd with all perquisites,

B'allow'd to put all tricks upon

Our *cully* sex, and we use none? *Hudibras.*

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:

They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*. *Arbutnot.*

TO CULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be fool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.] Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with fingle, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprius and culmiferous kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbutnot.*

TO CULMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands;

For fight no obstacle found here, or shade,

But all sun-shine; as when his beams at noon

Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CULMINATION. *n. f.* [from *culminate*.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blameableness.

CULPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no farther 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,

Than from true evidence of good esteem,

He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. Guilty: with of.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.* *Hooker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

CULPABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily. *Taylor.*

CULPRIT. *n. f.* [About this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judges at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers; *Culprit*, God send thee a good deliverance. It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroit*, *May it so appear*, the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;

Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;

And, after forms of law, was last requir'd

To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

CULTER. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savagery.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

TO CULTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry.

Those excellent feeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton on the Classics.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,

And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,

Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man,

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage

With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,

Th' embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

CULTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVATOR. *n. f.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

CULTURE. *n. f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it. *2 Esd. viii. 6.*

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? if vain our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.

Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

They rose as vigorous as the sun;

Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

TO CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by Thomson, but without authority.

CULVER. *n. f.* [*columba*, *culpe*, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,

More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist. *Spenser.*

Whence borne on liquid wing,

The founding *culver* shoots. *Thomson's Spring.*

CULVERIN. *n. f.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A species of ordnance; originally an hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy

To see our prince his matchless force employ:

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,

But 'tis already more than half the mall;

And such a fury from his arm't has got,

As from a smoking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

CUM

CUM'LYERKEY. *n. f.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl
cropping *cum'lyerkeys* and cowslips, to make gar-
lands. *Walton's Angler.*

To **CUMBER.** *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *komberen*, to dis-
turb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd!
You give him death, that intercept his haste.

Dryden's Fables.

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,

Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his
years. *Dryden.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being
uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not
be *cumber'd* with any other difficulties, as is done
in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.
Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.

Shakespeare's Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especi-
ally frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but
cumbers the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to
distress.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of
cares.

Martha was *cumber'd* about much serving. *Luke.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes
the better hedge; where, if it chanceth to prick the
owner, it will tear the thief. *Greco's Cynol.*

CUMBER. *n. f.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation;
burdensomeness; embarrassment; obstruction;
hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great
cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape.

Sidney.

Thus fidelity helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.

Spenser.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very
deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fear-
ful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any
day to break off so pleasing a company, with go-
ing to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burthenfome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by acci-
dent, and to write the second by some defects in
the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of
authors. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be
readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUMBERSOMELY. *adv.* [from *cumbersome*.] In
a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces
hindrance and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *cumbersome*.]
Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *cumber*.] Burthen;
hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wife man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.

Milton.

CUMEROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumeroous* gnats do him molest;
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their noyance he no where can rest.

Spenser.

2. Oppressive; burthenfome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumeroous* charge. *Milton.*

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumeroous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

CUN

Possession's load was grown so great,

He sunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then

The *cumb'rous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.

Milton.

CUMFREY. *n. f.* [*consolida*.] A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. *n. f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

Rank smelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes.

Spenser.

To **CUMULATE.** *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To
heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells,
bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongst
earth, will scarcely conceive which way these
could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. *n. f.* The act of heaping to-
gether.

Dict.

CUNCTATION. *n. f.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] Delay;
procrastination; dilatoriness.

It is most certain, that the English made not
their best improvements of these fortunate events;
and that especially by two miserable errors, *cuncta-
tion* in prosecuting, and haste in departure.

Hayward.

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy
body, implies that common moral, *festina lente*;
and that celerity should always be tempered
with *cunctation*.

Brown.

CUNCTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One given to de-
lay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard. Not in
use.

Others being unwilling to discourage such *cuncta-
tors*, always keep them in good hope, that, if
they are not yet called, they may yet, with the
thief, be brought in at the last hour.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

To **CUND.** *v. n.* [from *connen*, to know, Dutch.]
To give notice; a provincial or obsolete word.
See **CONDER**.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the
cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard,
cundeth, as they call it, the master of each boat.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CUNREAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a
wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Made in form
of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.]
Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and
sixth bones of the foot: thus called from their
wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow
below. *Dict.*

CUNNER. *n. f.* [*lepas*.] A kind of fish less than
an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING. *adj.* [from *connan*, Sax. *connen*,
Dutch, to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learn-
ed.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth.—To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children in good bringing up.

Shakespeare.

I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shaksfp.*
Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink
it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein craft-
ty, but in villainy? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work
in gold, and in silver, and that can skill to cut and
to grave. *2 Chron.*

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them *Arachne* high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net,
Enwrapped in foul smother, and clouds more black
than jet. *Spenser.*

And there beside of marble stone was built,
An altar carv'd with *cunning* imagery;

On which true Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

CUP

Once put out thy light,

Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excellent nature;
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shaksfp. Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; fly; designing; trickish;
full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty;
subdulous.

These small wares and petty points of *cunning*
are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a
list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that
cunning men pass for wife. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love
it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run
the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father
thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to
be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *n. f.* [*cunninge*, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; slight; craft;
subtily; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that
miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak.

Sidney.

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wif-
dom; and certainly there is great difference be-
tween a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in
point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape
of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully;

slyly; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craft-
tily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there
was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised
and dispersed a bruit or rumour, a little before
the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and
that the king's army was overthrown, and the
king fled; whereby it was supposed that many
succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back.

Bacon's Henry VII.

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their offers;

Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CUNNINGMAN. *n. f.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man
who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to re-
cover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman* for plunder
Committed fully on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CUNNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceit-
fulness; slyness.

CUP. *n. f.* [*cup*, Sax. *cop*, Dut. *coupe*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand,
after the former manner when thou wast his but-
ler. *Genesis.*

Ye heav'nly pow'rs that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion: nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the
draught.

Which when the vile enchantress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting she deceiv'd.

Spenser.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deservings.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack?

Shakespeare.

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*

All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest favourite of the sky,
Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die.

Pope's Odysey.

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the
plural.]

Then

CUP

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd.

Shaksp. Henry V.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another by the fireside, or in our cups, without care, without any great affection to either party.

Knolles,

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but amongst cups, makes fully a wonder.

Ben Jonson's Discov.

Thence from cups, to civil broils!
Amidst his cups with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl.

Dryden's Perseus.

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup.

Woodward on Fossils.

5. CUP and can. Familiar companions. The can is the large vessel, out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are cup and can:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road.

Swift.

6. [Couper, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments.

Arbutnot

To CUP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:
With the grapes our hairs be crown'd:
Cup us, 'till the world go round.

Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

2. [Couper, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:
Nor breathing veins, nor cupping will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail.

Dryden's Fables.

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deserve to be cupped and scarified at this rate.

Spektor.

Blistering, cupping, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.

Addison's Spectator.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;

They bled, they cupp'd, they purg'd: in short they cur'd.

Pope.

CUPBEARER. n. f.

1. An officer of the king's household. There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his cupbearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary.

Wotton.

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompense for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his cupbearer.

Broome.

CUPBOARD. n. f. [cup and board, a case or receptacle, Saxon.]

A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut.

Bacon's Natural History.

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:

CUR

His cupboard's head six earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.

Dryden's Juven.

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards,

Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards.

Swift.

To CUPBOARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain

I' th' midst th' body, idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

CUPIDITY. n. f. [cupiditas, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonableness longing.

CUPOLA. n. f. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with superfluous ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.

Addison's Spectator.

CUPPEL. n. f. See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereoff cuppels are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

Bacon's Natural History.

CUPPER. n. f. [from cup.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. n. f. [from cup and glass.]

A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by cupping-glasses, and brought to suppuration.

Wifman.

CUPREOUS. adj. [cupreus, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniac, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the cupreous body did burn.

Boyle.

CUR. n. f. [korre, Dutch. See CURTAL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.

—A cur, fir.—

—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog.

Shaksp.

Here's an old drudging cur, turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service.

L'Estrange.

A cur may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whatever

Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast.

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye cur,

That like not peace nor war?

Shaksp. Corio.

This knight had occasion to enquire the way to St. Anne's-lane; the person whom he spoke to, called him a young popish cur, and asked him, who made Anne a saint?

Addison.

CURABLE. adj. [from cure.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other curable diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit.

Harvey.

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is curable by Philip's boy.

Dryden.

CURABLENESS. n. f. [from curable.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY. n. f. [from curate.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town.

Swift.

CURATE. n. f. [curator, Lat.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for curate he had none;
Nor durst he trust another with his care.

Dryden's Fables.

2. A parish priest.

CUR

Bishops and curates, and all congregations.

Common Prayer.

I thought the English of curate had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls.

Collier on Pride.

CURATESHIP. n. f. [from curate.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE. adj. [from cure.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or curative physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

There may be taken proper useful indications both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air.

Arbutnot.

CURATOR. n. f. [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The curators of Bedlam assure us, that some lunatics are persons of honour.

Swift.

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator.

Ayliffe's Pargon.

CURB. n. f. [couber, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.

Farrier's Dict.

The ox hath his bow, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desire.

Shakspere's As you like it.

So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear.

Dryden.

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong links afunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment.

Shakspere's Coriolanus.

We remain

In strict bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable curb reserv'd
His captive multitude.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

By these men, religion, that should
The curb, is made the spur to tyranny.

Denham's Sophy.

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual curb upon us.

Atterbury.

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof: that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side.

Farrier's Dict.

To CURB. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed.

Milton.

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governors to curb and keep them still in awe and obedience?

Spenser's Iren.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild.

Mil.

If sense and learning are such unfociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and curb his intellects.

Collier on Pride.

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when she should be curb'd.

Roscommon.

At this she curb'd a groan, that else had come
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb.

Dryden's Fables.

'Till force returns, his ardour we restrain.
And curb his warlike wish to cross the main.

Dryden.

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must curb thy warm desires
And household cares suppress thy genial fires.

Prior.

Nature.

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending wit.

2. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are curb'd *from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown.

3. In the following passage it signifies, I think,
as in French, to *bend*.

Though the course of the sun be curb'd between
the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject
to his perpendicular beams uninhabitable or ex-
tremely hot.

CURD. *n. f.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation
of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of
any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream,
curds and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved.

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chefnuts and curds, and cream shall be your fare.

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of filk!
Sporus, that mere white curd of ass's milk? *Pope*.
To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to
curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it curd thy blood,
To say I am thy mother?

To CURDLE. *v. n.* [from curd.] To coagulate;
to shoot together; to concreate.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep
the milk somewhat from turning or curdling in the
stomach.

Some to the house,
The fold and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese.

To CURDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to
force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not
felt,
Till curdled cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Spens.*
Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk,
it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and
the milk was curdled.

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is curdled in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains.

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it curdles in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by
which brandy curdles milk.

CURDY. *adj.* [from curd.] Coagulated; con-
creted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagu-
lating into a curdy mass with acids.

CURE. *n. f.* [cura, Latin]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her sadness very little cure,
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady?
Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure,
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your cure, and after your disease. *Granv.*
Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in
some remote part, by way of a cure for the corrup-
tion of manners.

2. Act of healing.

I do cures to-day, and to-morrow. *Luk. xii. 32.*

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or
clergyman.

If his curies among the lawyers, let nothing be
said against entangling property, spinning out
causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a
greater grievance than those who break them.

To CURE. *v. a.* [cura, Latin.]

2. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy;

to recover: with of before the disease. Used of
patients or diseased.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and
therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather,
are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's
cur'd.

I never knew any man cur'd of inattention.

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure
From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be pre-
served from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cur'd,
asto stink many times before it came so far as Hol-
land.

CURLESS. *adj.* [cure and less.] Without cure;
without remedy.

Booteless are plaints, and curlefs are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To curlefs ruin.

Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A curlefs ill, since fate will have it so.

CURER, *n. f.* [from cure.] A healer; a phy-
sician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies:
if you should fight, you go against the hair of your
professions.

The indexterity and worse success of the most
famous of our consumption curers, do evidently de-
monstrate their dimness in beholding its causes.

CURFEW. *n. f.* [couvre feu, French.] An even-
ing-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that
every man should rake up his fire, and put out
his light; so that in many places at this day, where
a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is
said to ring curfew.

You whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn curfew.

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shoar,
Swinging slow with fullen roar.

2. A cover for a fire: a fireplate.
But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters, and
the like, the beauty will not be so much respected,
so as the compound stuff is like to pass.

CURIALITY. *n. f.* [from curialis, Latin.] The
privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a
court.

The court and curiality.

CURIOSITY. *n. f.* [from curious.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy guilt, and thy perfume,
they mock thee for too much curiosity; in thy rags
thou knowest none, but art despised for the con-
trary.

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither
can make choice of either's moiety.

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too
gross to discern the curiosity of the workmanship
of nature.

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practis'd also a curiosity, to set
a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a lit-
tle height, to draw it through the wall, and spread
it upon the south-side; conceiving that the root
and lower part of the stock should enjoy the fresh-
ness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit,
the comfort of the sun; but it sort'd not.

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the curiosities
of this great town.

CURIUS. *adj.* [curiosus, Lat.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addi-
ed to enquiry.

Be not curious in unnecessary matters; for more
things are shewn unto thee than men understand.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests,
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A curious wish, which did corrupt their will.

If any one too curious should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain.

Reader, if any curious stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame.

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes
with after.

It is pity a gentleman so very curious after things
that were elegant and beautiful, should not have
been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and
their natural history.

3. Sometimes with of.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities.

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

'Till Arianism had made it a matter of great
sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a found believ-
ing Christian, men were not curious what syllables
or particles of speech they used.

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection;
not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not curious of fancies and
deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not
often of meat and drink.

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at
greater distance, with more variety, and with a
more curious discrimination than the other sense.

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness clost;
Each ornament about her feemly lies,
By curious chance, or careless art, compos'd.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise curious works, to work
in gold.

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For curious I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.

CURIOSLY. *adv.* [from curious.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very curiously upon himself, some-
times fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength
had not yet forsaken him.

At first I thought there had been no light re-
flected from the water in that place; but observ-
ing it more curiously, I saw within it several
smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker
and darker than the rest.

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs,
though never so curiously wrought and artificially
set, but the winding of them up, that must give
motion to the watch.

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off
her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to co-
ver that noble head.

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her had she fasten'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow curls he drew
To him, and him alone confess'd in view.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be
free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain
and well polished, without those numberless

waves

CUR

waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

To *CURL*. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch, *cýppann*, Sax. *kulle*, Danish.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If the first meet the *curled* Antony,

He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakespeare.*

They up the trees

Climbing, fat thicker than the snaky locks

That *curled* Megæra. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuities.

The visitation of the winds,

Who take the ruffian billows by the top,

Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air

To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To *CURL*. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,

The *curling* billows roul their restless tide;

In parties now they straggle up and down,

As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

While *curling* smoaks from village tops are seen.

Pope.

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waste he *curled*,

And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CU'RL. *n. f.* [*curleu*, Fr. *arguata*.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon creyfers, *curlaws* and puffsins. *Caveau.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

Trevoux.

CURMU'DGEON. *n. f.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cur merchant*, Fr. an unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,

He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;

Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*;

If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it, and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaritious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CURRANT. *n. f.* [*vibes*, Latin.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are larger: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape; properly written *currant*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,

And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd

Inspid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,

Where recombole, shallot, and the rank garlic grow. *King.*

CURRENT. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

CUR

2. General reception: as the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with *continuation* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no great mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. *adj.* [*currents*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shewels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gentis.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamp'd; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbutnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Sid.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken: that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Of leaving what is natural and fit,

The *current* folly proves our ready wit;

And authors think their reputation safe,

Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make

No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, the *current* year.

CURRENT. *n. f.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,

Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;

But his fair course is not hindered;

He makes sweet musick with the enamel'd stones. *Shakespeare.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,

Whose fame in thine, like lesser *currents* lost;

Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,

To shine among the stars and bathe the gods. *Den.*

No fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,

While through the sky his shining *current* strays. *Pope.*

CUR

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determined depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the *current*, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

3. Course; progression.

The Castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes

invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian infidiously,

which drew on a re-surprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CURRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh 'the simple and ignorant to think they even saw how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Popularity; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stay'dness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

CURRIER. *n. f.* [*curarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found

To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;

For useless to the *currier* were their hides,

Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides

Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CURRISH. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; four; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclaims. *Sidney.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,

Did thenceforth enter in his mind,

But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind. *Hubbard's Tale.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;

For Cupid deigns not wound a *currish* mind. *Fairfax.*

I would she were in heaven, so she could

Entreat some pow'r to change this *currish* Jew. *Shakespeare.*

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you,

currish thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakespeare.*

To *CURRY*. *v. a.* [*curium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chastise.

A deep design in't to divide

The well-affected that confide;

By setting brother against brother,

To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family,

and *curry* her hide in case of refusal. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full;

as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses:

the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

To *CURRY FAVOUR*. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judg'd them still over-abstractly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels. *Hooker.*

This

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CURRYCOMB. *n. f.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *figural* and *figural*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

TO CURSE. *v. a.* [cuprian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curst* the fame, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast unto the sea. *Knolles.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:

This imprecation was for Laius' death, And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such fons as those *Pope.*

TO CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate: to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *curst*est, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Jud. xvi. 2.*

CURSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship, but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his fire?

Ambitiously sententious! *Addison's Cato.*

CURSED. *participle adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!

Restrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; un sanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,

Let us fly this *curst* place,

Left the forcer us entice

With some other new device;

Not a waste or needles found,

'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

2. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *curst* quarrel be no more renew'd; Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still: Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in paradise he liv'd; Defin'd the next his journey to pursue, Where wounding thorns and *curst* thistles grew. *Prior.*

CURSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curst*.] Miserably; shamefully; a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *curst*ly hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curst*ly afraid of being over-run with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. *n. f.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanings; scoundrelship.

How darst th', I say, oppose thy *curship*, 'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. *Hudibras.*

CURSTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shares allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required; — they are a corporation among themselves. *Cow I.*

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curst*or in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CURSORARY. *adj.* [from *cursor*, Latin.] *Curst*or; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye

O'erland'd the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *cursor*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* must needs see. *Atterbury.*

CURSORINESS. *n. f.* [from *cursor*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursorius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *curst*or and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

CURST. *adj.* Forward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mafon, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Curst cows have short horns. *Proverbs.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen, Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewishness;

I am a right maid, for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I'll go and see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Her only fault, and that is fault enough, Is, that she is intolably *curst*,

And shrewd and forward, so beyond all measure,

That, were my state far worse than it is,

I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakef.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,

I threaten'd to discover him. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

And though his mind

Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

CURSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,

Touch you the fow'rest points with sweetest terms,

Nor *curst*ness grow to the matter: *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,

And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *curst*ness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] It was anciently written *cortal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *cortal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to cut the tail, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time

Into this breathing world. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,

And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expence of their time,

would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary

means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that *Fact* his Antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*. *Addison.*

CURTAL. *n. f.* A dog *lamed*, or mutilated, according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and is therefore hindered in courting. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtal* dog, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

CURTAIN. *n. f.* [*coquina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* shot a tim'rous ray, And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

Thy hand, great dullness! let's the *curtain* fall,

And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. To draw the *CURTAIN*. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a *curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense. *Burnet's Theory.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it so as to discern the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun

Should in the farthest East begin to draw

The shady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,

'Till this stormy night be gone;

And th' eternal morrow dawn,

Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Crashaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!

The *curtain lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain lecture*, and, if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse

The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,

When with a happy storm they were surpriz'd

And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave. *Shakespeare.*

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,

On dulness' lap th' anointed head repos'd:

Him clofe the *curtain'd* round with vapours blew,

And soft besprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

CURTATE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION. *n. f.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Lat.]

The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CURTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.

CURTELAX. }

CURTSY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent; crooked.

CURVATION. *n. f.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curvo*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending. *It*

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is fittest for the included marrow.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the officles, to give it a due tension.

Holder.

CURVE, *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body.

Bentley.

CURVE, *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the springing game.

Thomson.

To **CURVE**, *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*.

Holder.

To **CURVE**, *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pry'thee: it *curves* unseasonably.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Himself he on an earwig set,

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So oft and high he did *curve*,

Ere he himself could settle.

Drayton's Nymphid.

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpriz'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind,
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.

Dryden's Æneis.

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILINEAR, *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time.

Cheyne.

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, *n. f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the officles.

Holder on Speech.

CUSHION, *n. f.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *cushin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;

I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

If you are learn'd,

Be not as common fools; if you are not,

Let them have *cushions* by you.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

But ere they sat, officious Baucis lays

Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Coarse, but the best she had.

Dryden's Fables.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on.

Swift.

CUSHIONED, *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity.

Dissertation on Parties.

CUSP, *n. f.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminary.

Harris.

CUSPATED, *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] A

CUSPIDATED, *s.* word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

Quincy.

CUSTARD, *n. f.* [*custard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar 'till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cram'd them, 'till their guts did ache,
With cawdle, *custard*, and plumb cake.

Hudibras.

Now may'r and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day.

Pope.

CUSTODY, *n. f.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated unto queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*.

Bacon.

For us enslav'd, is *custody* severe,

And stripes, and arbitrary punishment

Inflicted?

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Moriari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Numb. iii. 36.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*?

Shakespeare.

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*.

Kneller.

There is generally but one coin stamp'd upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it; by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*.

Addison.

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas.

Bacon.

CUSTOM, *n. f.* [*custome*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship.

Locke.

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands.

1 Samuel ii.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.

Luke i.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom* but not your votes.

Addison.

5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good custom*.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued to one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man; prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*.

Corvet.

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *custom*, butlerage, and imposts.

Bacon.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs* in England.

Temple.

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,

That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.

Dryden.

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade.

Arbuthnot.

CUSTOMHOUSE, *n. f.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *customhouse* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty quires, are the only thriving people amongst us.

Swift.

CUSTOMABLE, *adj.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *customable*.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.* [from *customable*.] According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood.

Hayward.

CUSTOMARILY, *adv.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, is a common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him.

Ray.

CUSTOMARINESS, *n. f.* [from *customary*.] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness*, the frequentest invectives which can be made against it.

Government of the Tongue.

CUSTOMARY, *adj.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown.

Shakespeare.

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief.

Glennville's Scripps Scientifica.

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or any thing belonging to it.

Tillotson.

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him

With *customary* compliment, when he,
Wasting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

Shakespeare.

CUSTOMED, *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common; that to which we are accustomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,

No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.

Shakespeare's King John.

CUSTOMER, *n. f.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatterer's audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods.

Posthumus.

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop: Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day?

Arbuthnot.

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.

Swift.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for.

Swift.

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her!—What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome.

Shakespeare's Othello.

CUSTREL, *n. f.*

1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine.

Vol. I. N^o. 12.

3 G

To CUT.

CUT

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. pass. *cut*. [probably from the French, *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,

The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And fevers 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Some I have *cut* away with scissars.

Wise man's Surgery.

2. To hew.
Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.
Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandfire *cut* in alabaster?

Shakespeare.
The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addison.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.
And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Ex. xxxix. 3.*

5. To divide by passing through.
Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gerestus at the point of day.

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.
The man was *cut* to the heart with these confusions. *Addison.*

7. To divide packs of cards.
Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior.*

We fare in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them. *Prior.*
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving.

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. To *cut* down. To fell; to hew down.
All the timber whereof was *cut* down in the mountains of Saba. *Kneller.*

10. To *cut* down. To excel; to overpower; a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts* down the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison's Court Tattler.*

11. To *cut* off. To separate from the other parts by cutting.
And they *cut* him, and *cut* off his thumbs. *Jed. i. 6.*

12. To *cut* off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still *cut* off. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were I king,
I should *cut* off the nobles for their lands.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
This great commander was suddenly *cut* off by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument.
Ireneus was likewise *cut* off by martyrdom. *Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Disfess Mother.*

13. To *cut* off. To rescind; to separate; to take away.
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to *cut* off some charge in legacies.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.
He that *cut* off twenty years of life,
Cut off so many years of fearing death.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

CUT

Prefume not on thy God, whose'er he be;
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut* off
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts* off the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. To *cut* off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut* off their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut* off. *Clarendon.*

15. To *cut* off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut* off contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Haywood.*

To *cut* off all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut* off frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

16. To *cut* off. To withhold.

We are concerned to *cut* off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*

17. To *cut* off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually *cuts* himself off from the benefits and profession of Christianity. *Addison.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,
In some few passing fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

Why should those who wait at alters be *cut* off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

18. To *cut* off. To interrupt; to silence.

It is a grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in *cutting* off evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*

19. To *cut* off. To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut* off before another, when we cannot link the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. To *cut* out. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of my own thoughts I *cut* out the purity of his. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut* out in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorency *cut* out of the thickness of a vine-stock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about *cutting* out the toga. *Araratius on Coins.*

They have a large forest *cut* out into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*

21. To *cut* out. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut* him out to extinguish it. *Howell.*

Every man had *cut* out a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*

22. To *cut* out. To adapt.

You know I am not *cut* out for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. To *cut* out. To debar.

I am *cut* out from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

24. To *cut* out. To excel; to outdo.

25. To *cut* short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said, But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And *cut* him short. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Achilles *cut* him short; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*

26. To *cut* short. To abridge: as the soldiers were *cut* short of their pay.

27. To *cut* up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

CUT

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*

28. To *cut* up. To eradicate.

Who *cut* up mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine *cuts* up all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To *CUT*. *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, effect. *Arbutnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horse that *cuts*.

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

CUT. *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *scdes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemaus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Kneller.*

5. A part *cut* off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned for many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreds, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a stick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopfa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first. *Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut*. *Saut.*

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*

9. A picture *cut* or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Covalerius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, used improperly by *Addison*.

Madame Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How

CUT

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*
12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting
into shape.

Their cloths are after such a Pagan cut too,
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;
In cut and dye so like a tile,

A sudden view it would beguile. *Hadibras.*
They were so familiarly acquainted with him
as to know the very cut of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their cut or ease,
but because the having them is a mark or step to-
wards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on
such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in
conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true
Roman cut. *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that
sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity.

Addison's Spectator.

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the
newest cut for my daughter?

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

12. It seems anciently to have signified a fool
or cully. To cut still signifies to cheat, in low lan-
guage.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not
in the end, call me cut. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT and long tail. A proverbial expression
for men of all kinds; it is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—
Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under the
degree of a squire.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

At quintin he,

In honour of this bridalee,

Hath challeng'd either wide countee:

Come cut and long tail; for there be

Six batchelors as bold as he.

Ben Jonson's Underwood.

CUTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] Relating
to the skin.

This ferrous, nutritious mass is more readily cir-
culated into the cutaneous or remotest parts of the
body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some sort of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned
by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farina-
ceous substances. *Arbutnot.*

CUTTICLE. *n. f.* [cuticula, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the bo-
dy, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that
soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burn-
ing, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It
sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which
it is allotted by the vessels which nourish it, though
they are so small as not to be seen. When the
scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it ap-
pears to be made up of several lays of exceeding
small scales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and
gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and mus-
cles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and
veins and skin, and cuticle and nail.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any li-
quor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle,
and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures;
which argues that the particles of the salt, before
they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal dis-
tances in rank and file. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belong-
ing to the skin.

CUT, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuth-
beria* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing
counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of
the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophianos*.

Gibson's Camden.

CUTLASS. *n. f.* [cutelas, French. This word
is written sometimes, cutlase, sometimes cutlax:
in *Shakespeare*, cutlaxe; and in *Pope*, cutlase.] A

CUT

broad cutting sword: the word is much in use
among the seamen.

Were't not better

That I did suit me all points like a man?

A gallant cutlaxe upon my thigh,

A boar-spear in my hand.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his cutlase launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of
wood. *Pope.*

CUTLER. *n. f.* [cutelier, French.] One who
makes or sells knives.

A poultry ring

That she did give, whose pokey was

For all the world like cutler's poetry

Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not.

Shakespeare.

In a bye cutler's shop he bought a tenpenny
knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great
attempt. *Watson.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary
knife, which he bought of a common cutler.

Clarendon.

CUTPURSE. *n. f.* [cut and purse.] One who
steals by the method of cutting purses: a common
practice when men wore their purses at their
girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a
robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble
hand, is necessary for a cutpurse.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

A vice of kings,

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,

That from the shelf the precious diadem stole,

And put it in his pocket. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,

Cutpurse, nor burglary abroad? *Hadibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be cut-
purses and robbers, would there then be kept that
square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den
of thieves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CUTTER. *n. f.* [from cut.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. [Inisores.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, nearest
the centre of motion, because there is a greater
strength or force required to chew the meat than
to bite a piece; and the cutters before, that they
may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid
food, to be transmitted to the grinders.

Ray on the Creation.

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides
wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon
them: and then casts the same into the court to be
written upon. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. f.* [cut and throat.] A ruffi-
an; a murderer; a butcher of men; an affa-
sin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, cut-throats,
base people, gathered out of all the corners of
Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your
cities, murder your people, and trouble all your
seas? *Kneller.*

Perhaps the cut-throat may rather take his copy
from the Parisian massacre, one of the horriddest
instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was
known. *South.*

The Russian robbers by no justice aw'd,

And unpaid cut-throat soldiers are abroad;

Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,

To save complaints and prosecution, kill.

Dryden's Farnal.

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; bar-
barous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extre-
mity, this in truth can be none other than cut-
throat and abominable dealing.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CUTTING. *n. f.* [from cut.] A piece cut off;
a chop.

The burning of the cuttings of vines, and cast-
ing them upon land, doth much good.

Bacon's Natural History.

CYL

Many are propagated above ground by slips or
cuttings. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [Sepia.] A fish, which, when
he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black
liquour, by which he darkens the water and
escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all
birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red co-
lour, and only the blood of the cuttle should be as
black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any
subject, doth, like the cuttle fish, hide himself for
the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [from cuttle.] A foul-mouthed
fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of
others. *Hammer.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung,
away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your
mouldy chaps, if you play the faucy cuttle with
me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CYCLE. *n. f.* [cyclas, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the
same revolutions begin again; a periodical space
of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as
to style a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the
name of period; and you may not improperly call
the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof.

Holler on Time.

3. A method, or account of a method, contin-
ued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unaccept-
able work, if here we endeavoured to present our
gardeners with a complete cycle of what is requi-
site to be done throughout every month of the year.

Evelyn's Calendar.

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, scrib'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *n. f.* [from κύκλος, of κύκλος
and εἶδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which
the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail
in the circumference of a wheel: the line which
the nail describes in the air, while the wheel re-
volves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from cycloid.] Relating to
a cycloid; as the cycloidal space, is the space con-
tained between the cycloid and its substance.

Chambers.

CYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A
circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. *n. f.* [from cygnus, Latin.] A young
swan.

I am the cygnet to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death.

Shakespeare's King John.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white.

Bacon's Natural History.

Young cygnets are good meat, if fattened with
oats; but fed with weeds, they taste fishy.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CYLINDER. *n. f.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having
two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution
does carry, according to any inclination of the cy-
linder, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner
of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and
buildings; your cylinder for vaulted turrets, and
round buildings. *Prædium.*

CYLINDRICAL. *adj.* [from cylinder.] Partak-
ing of the nature of a cylinder;
having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the cy-
lindrick fibres are contiguous, and grow together in-
to one sheaf, is called bruchiron ore.

Woodward's Natural History.

Obstructions must be most incident to such
parts of the body where the circulation and the
elastic fibres are both smallest, and those are

CYN

glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
CYMAR. *n. f.* [properly written *finar*.] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,

Her body shaded with a slight cymar; Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *n. f.* [Lat. from *κύματιν*, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spettator.*
CYMBAL. *n. f.* [cymbalum, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes, Tabors and cymbals, and the shouting Romans, Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares, Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars; Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,

As founding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryden's Alexander.*

CYNANTHROPY. *n. f.* [from *κύων*, a dog, and *άνθρωπος*, a man.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY. [from *κύων*, a dog, and *μάχη*, a fight.] A word coined by *Baile*, to denote bear-beating with a dog.

That some occult design doth lye In bloody cynarctomachy,

Is plain enough to him that knows, How faints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudib.*

CYNETICS. *n. f.* [from *κύνειον*, a dog.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant in Greek, four books of cyn-

CYP

geticks, or venation. *Brown's Tug-of-War.*

CYNICAL. } *adj.* [from *κύων*, a dog.] Having the qualities of a dog; curiish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CYNICK. *n. f.* [from *κύων*, a dog.] A philosopher of the snarling or curiish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this cynick rhyme?— Get you hence, firrah: faucy fellow, hence. *Shakespeare.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows fullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. *Addison.*

CYNOSURE. *n. f.* [from *κύων*, a dog, and *σῦρα*, a chain.] The star near the North pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it fees Bofom'd high in tufted trees,

Where perhaps some beauty lies, The cynsure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CYON. See CYON.

Gather cyon for grafts before the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

CYPRUS-TREE. *n. f.* [from *κύπρος*, Cyprus, Lat.]

1. The cypriss is a tall strait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The cypriss-tree is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calm.*

In ivory coffers I have stuf my crowns; In cypriss chests my arras counterpanes. *Shakef.*

He taketh the cypriss and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Jf. xlv. 14.*

CZA

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd, And nodding cypriss form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink, Their sweetest shade a grove of cypriss trees. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

CYPRUS. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypriss*, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow, Cyprus black as'er was crow. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A cyprus, not a bosom, Hides my poor heart. *Shakespeare.*

CYST. } *n. f.* [from *κύστις*, a bag.] A bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTIS. } In taking it out the cystis broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a cyst or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbutnot on Ditt.*

CYSTICK. *adj.* [from *κύστις*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts; the cystick, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbutnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *κύστις*, a bag, and *τομή*, a cutting.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [A Slavonian word, written more properly *czar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *n. f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

D.

DAB

D is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue, to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPP. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [dauber, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A fore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.

2. A blow with something moist or soft.

3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.

4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.

5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flounders, dabs, plaice. *Carew.*

DAUB-ENTER. *n. f.* A small water-fowl: called likewise dab-bird, and Dabber, and Dipchick. *Columbus, Ray.*

A dab-bird waddles through the coufe, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Page.*

DAB

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.* [dabbelen, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings, A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, dabble in this impurer mud. *Glaville's Apology.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play, And saw them dabbled in their clay,

He stood behind a stall to lurk, And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Attorney to Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from dabble.]

DAD

1. One that plays in water.

2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our dabblers in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*. *Lucifcus*.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;

Where I may see my quill or cork down sink, With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. *Walton.*

DACTYLE. *n. f.* [δακτύλος, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as *candides*.

DAD. } *n. f.* [The child's way of expressing father.]

DA'DDY. } ing father. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of a and d, or the kindred letter d differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; *āta*, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Lat.]

Father.

I was never so bethumpt with words, Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak.*

His loving mother left him to my care; Fine child, as like his dad as he could stare! *Gay.*

To

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers daded to and fro. *Drayton.*

DA'DAL. *adj.* [*dadalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.

Nor hath

The dadal hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. } *n. f.* [Supposed by
DA'FFODILLY. } *Skinner* to be cor-
DA'FFODOWNDI'LLY. } rupted from *aspho-*
delus.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which encircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with daffadownillies,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser.*

Bid *Amaranthus* all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureat herse where *Lycid* lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead

For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus and fair daffodil,
Pancies to please the fight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do oft*; that is, to throw back, to throw off.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly. Not now in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that dapt the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I would the had bestow'd this dotage on me; I would have dapt all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakespeare.*

DAG. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. *n. f.* [*daguer*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.
She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a dagger had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon knight-errants do. *Hudibras.*

He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. *Addison.*

2. [In fencing-schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [+]

DA'GGERDRAWING. *n. f.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at daggersdrawing,
And one another clapper-clawing. *Hudibras.*
I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggersdrawing, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Danish; according to *Skinner*, from *dag*, sprinkled, or teagan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. *Pope.*

DA'GGLETAIL. *n. f.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many daggletail parsons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [*daglic*, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shakespeare.*

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From daily trouble, and continu'd grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.
Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And daily how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen.*

A man with whom I conversed almost daily,
For years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*.]
1. Elegantly; delicately.
Truth is naked and open daylight, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and daintily as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.
There is no region on earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Horwell's Vocal Forest.*

Those young suiters had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare daintily. *Broome's View of Epic Poems.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.
4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dainty*.]
1. Delicacy; softness.
What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs and finest blood? *Ben Jonson.*

2. Elegancy; nicety.
The duke exceeded in the daintiness of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Watson.*

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.
It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the majesty of the dish. *Hokewell on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.
Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. *Watson.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.
Higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your dainty plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.
This is the flowest, yet the daintiest sense;
For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*

They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.
Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that makes dainty,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her dainty hands. *Shakespeare.*

Why should you be so cruel to yourself,
And to those dainty limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage, and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine; in contempt.
Your dainty speakers have the curle,
To plead bad causes down to woe. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. f.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs, xxiii. 3.*

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great dainty to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy store,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,
In the fat flock, and rural dainties feast. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.
Why, that's my dainty; I shall miss thee:
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakespeare. Temp.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus,
And fet thee aloft. *Ben Jonson.*

DA'IRY. *n. f.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. *Mr. Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarse and country dairy, *Ben Jonson.*

That doth haunt the hearth of dairy. *Ben Jonson.*

What stores my dairies and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dry.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her dairy store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milk cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon.*

Children, in dairy countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich;
The dairymaid enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairy-maids. *Addison.*

DA'ISY. *n. f.* [*dagereaze*, day's eye. *Chaucer.*]

A Spring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is fealy and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all over white,
And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

As he passed, the woods put forth their blossoms, the earth her primroses and daisy-eyes to behold him. *Horace.*

Now hawthorns blossom, now the daisies spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground. *Pope.*

This will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The daisy, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DAL. *n. f.* [*dali*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the dale,
She wandered many a wood, and measured many a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy state,
This dale, a pleasing region, not unblest,
This dale possess'd they, and had still possess'd. *T. Kell.*

He steals along the lonely dale. *Thomson's Spring.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Lock.*

D A M

Look thou to be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To th' fire o' th' blood. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as befits
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er;
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal conversation.
The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his *Ducissa dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r.
Fairy Queen.

That bower not mystick, where the sapient
king

Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Mil.*
Thou claim'st me for thy fire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procrastination.
Both wind and tide flay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shakespeare.*

DA'LLIER. *n. f.* [from *dally*.] A trifter; a
fowler.

The daily *dallies* with pleasant words, with
smiling countenances, and with wagers, purposed
to be lost, before they were purposed to be made.
Johnson.

DA'LLOP. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.] A
tuft, or clump; not in use.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallies* till time you do bind.
Tupper.

To DALLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's
self with idle play; to loose time in trifles; to pro-
crastinate idly.

Take up thy master:
If thou should'st *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madness
to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at stake.
Calamy's Sermons.

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised;
for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton;
to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees in meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtizans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sport; to play; to frolic.
She her airy buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the fun.
Shakespeare.

4. To delay.
They that would not be reformed by that cor-
rection, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel
a judgment worthy of God. *Wisdom, xii. 26.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off: to delay; to
amuse till a proper opportunity.
He set down to perform service; not by the
hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the
time with often skirmishes. *Knolly's History.*

DAM. *n. f.* [from *dame*, which formerly signi-
fied mother. *Had Nero never been an emperor,*
Julius never his dame have be flaine. *Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other ani-
mals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss.
Shakespeare.

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your
prayers; Alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of
the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time,
and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or
eight young in the nest together, which, at the
return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal
greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Key.*
2. A human mother: in contempt or detesta-
tion.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
DAM. *n. f.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to
confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams* that like a skreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams* with unresisted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
Bear down the *dams* and open every door. *Dryden.*
The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and
streight; and if it is made very sloping on each
side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [*demman*, pope *demman*, Sax.
dammen, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or
dams.

I'll have the current of this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.
Orway.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, bent by a weight
of earth, that *dams* in the water, and causes it to
spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient
current,

And wond'ring at their banks in other channels
flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* of fire, and by *Mil-*
ton of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns.
Shakespeare.

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists, from gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long level'd rule of streaming light.
Milton.

DA'MAGE. *n. f.* [*domage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.
Gross errors and absurdities many commit for
want of a friend to tell them of them, to the
great *damage* both of their fame and fortune.
Bacon.

Such as were sent from thence did commonly
do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects
than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess
and extortion.
He repulsed the enemy very much to their *da-*
mage. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd!
3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though
they should be willing to sell all they have in Ire-
land, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained
by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils
taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon.*
Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several
particulars which I have related to you, I may
not sue for *damages* in a court of justice. *Aldison.*

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man

taketh in his estate. In the common law it par-
ticularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to
inquire of; for, after verdict given of the prin-
cipal cause, they are likewise asked their con-
sciences touching costs, which are the charges of
suit and *damages*, which contain the hindrance
which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered,
by means of the wrong done him by the defend-
ant or tenant. *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a
person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had
broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sen-
tence, when he heard that the oxen, which had
done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mis-
chief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which
many noble authors are entirely swallowed up,
many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite
disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be *da-*
amaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.]
1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.
2. Mischiefous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the
purity of God, *damageable*, and infectious to the
innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious
to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *n. f.* [*damsceenus*, from *Damascus*.]
A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the
damascene and plum trees in blossom, and the white
thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in
pear plums and *damascenes*; and the choicest plums
are black. *Bacon.*

DAMASK. *n. f.* [*damasquin*, French; *damas-*
chino, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented
at *Damascus*, by which, part by a various direction
of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast
In diaper, *damask*, or in lyne. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a
damask napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the
damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit;
Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white.
Fairfax.

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
2. To variegate; to diversify.

They fat recline
On the soft downy banks, *damask'd* with flowers. *Milton.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised,
I suppose, first at *Damascus*.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. f.* The rose of *Damascus*;
a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England
above one hundred years, and now are so com-
mon. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor shower'd from every bush, the *damask-rose*.
Thomson.

DA'MASKENING. *n. f.* [from *damsquin*, Fr.]
The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making
incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver
wire: used in enriching the blades of swords,
and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. f.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to wo-
men.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of
a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the
English law to signify a lady; but in common use,
now a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a
mistress of a family of the lower rank in the
country. *Watts's Logic.*
Bless

D A M

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.

Shakespeare.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.

Shakespeare.

Shut your mouth, *dame*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milton.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus: a Laurentian *dame* *Dryden.*

His mother, fair Marcia was her name.

Who would not repeat that bliss,

And frequent sight of such a *dame*

Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it
were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not
wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Women in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.

Shakespeare.

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. f.* A plant, called also
queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future
state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doc-
trine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever
those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally con-
demned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having
done the utmost lying in his power, that he might
not be ignorant of it, should not *damn* him.

South's Sermons.

3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought

Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault.

Dryden.

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to
explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse de-
scend

To clap with such who fools and knaves com-
mend.

Dryden.

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone

To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

You are so good a critic, that it is the greatest
happinefs of the modern poets that you do not
hear their works; and next, that you are not to
arrant a critic as to *damn* them, like the rest,
without hearing. *Pope.*

DAMNABLE. *adj.* [*from damn.*]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to ne-
ver-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater
earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds
with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepar'd, unfit for death;
And, to transport him in the mind he is,

Were *damnable*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damna-
ble* nature, so he is far from closing with the new
opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and
ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee
by the nose for thy speeches?

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

DAMNABLY. *adv.* [*from damnable.*]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punish-
ment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those
who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny
Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences
that arise from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense;
odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the
more *damnably* their conferves stunk. *Devin.*

DAMNATION. *n. f.* [*from damn.*] Exclusion
from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal pu-
nishment.

D A M

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of
hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared
from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to
strangle his brother for a trifle.

Taylor's Worth Communicant.

Now mince the sin,

And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:

Say you consented not to Sancho's death,

But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

DAMNATORY. *adj.* [*from damnatorius.*] Contain-
ing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED. *part. adj.* [*from damn.*] Hateful; de-
testable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legions

Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damnd*

In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be

A couch for luxury and *damned* incest.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doubts, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly
loves. *Shakespeare.*

Dare not

To brand the spotless virtue of my prince

With falsehoods of most base and *damnd* contri-
vance. *Rowe.*

DAMNIFIC. *adj.* [*from damnify.*] Procuring
loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [*from damnifico, Latin.*]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to
any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right
to demand in his own name, and he alone can re-
mit satisfaction: the *damned* person has the
power of appropriating the goods or service of the
offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,

As if late fight had nought him *damnd*'d,

He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.

Fairy Queen.

DAMNINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from damning.*] Ten-
dency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which
he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness
and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a
complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*damp*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely
dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.

Dryden.

2. Dejected; funk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with
looks

Downcast and *damp*: yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton.*

A DAMP. *n. f.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night; not now, as ere man fell,

Wholesome and cool, and mild; but with black
air

Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom.

Milton.

A rift there was, which from the mountain's
height

Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,

A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, pene-
trating the exterior parts of the earth, excites
those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns,
which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but
in the summer-time, when the hotter the weather
is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the
mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,

To Michael thus his humble words address'd.

Milton.

His name struck every where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp.

1.

Roocommon.

D A N

Ev'n now, while thus I stand blest in thy pres-
ence,

A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.

Addison.

An eternal state, he knows and confesses that
he has made no provision for, that he is undone
for ever; a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over
his sprightliest hours. *Rogers.*

This commendable repentment against me,
strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and cor-
porations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp*
the relish of another. *L'Estrange.*

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural
man, and like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps*
all his jollity. *Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in
such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in
such course they will be sure to run upon the very
rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to dis-
courage.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than
a hard. *Bacon.*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage;
to dull.

Ufury dulls and *damps* all industries, improve-
ments, and new inventions, wherein money would
be stirring, if it were not for this slug. *Bacon.*

Unless an age too late, or cold

Climate or years, *damp* my intended wing.

Depress'd. *Milton.*

DAMPISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from damp.*] Tendency
to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to
make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk
between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*.

Bacon.

DAMPNESS. *n. f.* [*from damp.*] Moisture; fog-
giness.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;

'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryd.*

By stacks they have often a very great loss, by
the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils
it. *Mortimer.*

DAMPY. *adj.* [*from damp.*] Dejected; gloomy;
forrowful.

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the
remembrance of his uncle might raise, by apply-
ing him with exercises and sports. *Hayward.*

DAMSEL. *n. f.* [*domisella, Fr.*]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of
distinction; now used only in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryd.*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels*
with child. *Gay.*

DAMSON. *n. f.* [*corruptly from damascene.*] A
small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life.

Shakespeare.

DAN. *n. f.* [*from dominus, as now don in Spanish,*
and donna, Italian, from domina.] The old term of
honour for men; as we now say Master. I
know not that it was ever used in prose, and ima-
gine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of English undefiled.

Douglas.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward
boy,

This signor Junio's giant dwarf, dan Cupid. *Shak.*

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank dan Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alman.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser, Fr. dançar, Span. as*
some think from *tanza*, Arabic, a dance; as *junius*,
who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from
tanais.]

1. To

1. To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Penton? He capers, he *dance*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakespeare.*

To *DANCE*. *transitive. v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to *dance* attendance at the gates of foreign lands, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistracies. *Raleigh's Essays.*
It upbraids you

To let your father's friend, for three long months, Thus *dance* attendance for a word of audience. *Dryden.*

To *DANCE. v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandfire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakespeare.*

That I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Beside my threshold. *Shakespeare.*

In pestilence the malignity of the infecting vapour *dances* the principal spirits. *Bacon.*

DANCE. n. f. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.

Our dance of custom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else: for then a man leads the dance. *Bacon.*
But you perhaps expect a modest feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden.*

DANCE. n. f. [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cælius. *Shakespeare.*

Musicians and *dancers*! take some truce
With these your pleasing labours: for great use
As much wearisome as perfection brings. *Donne.*
The ear was so far from being a good *dancer*,
that he was no graceful goer. *Watson.*

It is a usual practice for our funambulous, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

DANCINGMASTER. n. f. [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a *dancingmaster*. *Leffrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought, or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding.*

DANCINGSCHOOL. n. f. [*dancing* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing-school*,
And teach lavolta's high, and swift couranto's;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakespeare.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing-school* for the instruction of apes of quality. *Leffrange.*

DANDELION. n. f. [*dans le lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithesome maid, is dead! *Gay's Pastorals.*

DANDIPRAT. n. f. [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an archin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To *DANDLE. v. a.* [*dandeln*, Dutch.]
1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be *dandl'd* upon her knees. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,
Oft skipt into our chamber those sweet nights,
And, kiss'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see. *Donne.*

Courts are but superficial schools
To *dandle* fools. *Bacon.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandl'd the kid. *Milton.*

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking forward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurses arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.
Their child shall be advanc'd,
And be receiv'd for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Shakespeare.*

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandl'd* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty maffer. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles: not in use.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

DANDLER. n. f. [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF. n. f. [often written *dandriff*, from *zan*, the itch, and *druf*, fordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DANEWORT. n. f. A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER. n. f. [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *dammun*, *Nenage* from *angaria*, *Minthoro* from *dan*, death, to which *Janus* seems inclined.] Risque; hazard; peril.
They that sail on the sea, tell of the *danger*. *Ecclus. xliii. 24.*

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. *Acts, x. 27.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakespeare.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To *DANGER. v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The fides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakespeare.*

DANGERLESS. adj. [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risque; exempt from danger.

He sheweth no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DANGEROUS. adj. [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus. ix.*

All men counsel me to take away thy life, like-ly to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryden.*

DANGEROUSLY. adv. [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,
Most *dangerously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,

Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shakespeare.*
It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch says, Telephila, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was advis'd to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacbam.*

If it were so; which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be tried. *Dryden.*

DANGEROUSNESS. n. f. [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected. *Boyle.*

To *DANGLE. v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apriocks. *Shakespeare.*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useles, harmless follower.

The prebiterians, and other fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

DANGLER. n. f. [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A *dangler* is of neither sex. *Raph.*

DANK. adj. [from *tunken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found,
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakespeare.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pinions, tow'r
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight fearch. *Milton.*

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a fullen day? *Milton.*

By the rusby-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier *dank*,
My sliding chariot stays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and drooping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith,
would keep them from growing *dank* in moist weather. *Grew.*

DANKISH. adj. Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home
There left me. *Shakespeare.*

To *DAP. v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub by *dapping* with a grasshopper. *Waller.*

DAPATICAL. adj. [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DAPPER. adj. [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* spark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 'till himself should sit at the helm. *Leffrange.*

DAPPERLING. n. f. [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAPPLE. adj. [from *apple*; as *pommel*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated; it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse, 'till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To *DAPPLE. v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey steed did he weild,
Whose sides with *dappl'd* circles were endight. *Spenser.*

The gentle day
Dapple: the drowfy east with spots of grey. *Shakespeare.*
Horses

DAR

Horses that are dappled, turn white; and old squirrels turn grizzly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The dapp'd pink, and blushing rose
Deck my charming Chloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR. *n. f.* A fish found in the Severn.

DART. *f. Bailey.* Dart is the same with dare.

To DARE. *v. n. pret.* I *durst*; the preterite I *dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared.* [*deapyan*, Saxon, *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Durst thou be as good as thy word now?—
Why, Hal, thou know'st, as thou art but a man,
I *dare*; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakespeare.*

I *dare* do all that may become a man;

Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakespeare.*

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if
he *durst* steal any thing advent'rously. *Shakespeare.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare*
any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who *durst* his destiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows
both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or
doctrine, 'till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

To DARE. *v. a. pret.* I *dared*, not I *durst*. To
challenge; to defy.

I never in my life

Did hear a challeng' urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shakespeare.*

Here the stands:

Take but possession of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakespeare.*

He had many days come half seas over; and
sometimes passing further, came and lay at the
mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles.*

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they
might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roscommon.*

Time; I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Prefumptuous wretch; with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

To DARE Larks. To catch them by means of
a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey
hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze 'till
caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with
little round nets, not much unlike that which is
used for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *durst* to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

DARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; chal-
lenge.

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

DARE. *n. f.* A small fish, the same with *dace*.
Leuciscus.

DAREFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defi-
ance; not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to
beard,

And beat them backward home. *Shak.*

DARING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous;
fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but
not so *daring* as this; for human passions may be
more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inani-
mate plant. *Addison.*

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great.
Prior.

DAR

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; cou-
rageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.
Some of the great principles of religion are
every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the
press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, firm'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *daring*.] Boldness.

DARK. *adj.* [beopce, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shak.*

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague
spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce
him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muscovy the generality of the people are
more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than
flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden.*

4. Opaque; not transparent; as, lead is a *dark*
body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards
be found more plain. *Hooker.*

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose.
Shakespeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their
degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find
convents fitted to their humours. *Addison on Italy.*

DARK. *n. f.*

1. Darknes; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunest fume of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medi-
um, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in
the *dark* immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure
person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the
dark. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourselves perceive by our own under-
standings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void
of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken;
to obscure; to obsolete.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth
dark

Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark*.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with furrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addison.*

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did
eldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things
ear hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to fully.

The lusts and passions of men do fully and
darken their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotson.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RLING. [*a* participle, as it seems, from *darle*

DAR

which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kin
of diminutive from *dark*, as young, youngling.] Be-
ing in the dark; being without light: a word
merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darling* leave me? do not so. *Shakespeare.*

Darling stands

The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful bird

Sings *darling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's
pow'r,

With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dryden.*

DA'RLY. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a situation void
of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncer-
tainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly*
down.

DA'RKNESS. *n. f.* [from *dark*.]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land
of *darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity; difficultas
to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakespeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; igno-
rance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the
clearness and validity of those proofs upon which
it is received; to talk of any other light in the
understanding, is to put ourselves in the *dark*,
or in the power of the prince of *darkness*. *Locke.*

6. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *dark-
ness*, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear
Son. *Colossians.*

DA'RKESOME. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; ob-
scure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimmed were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly
beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any
thing lightsome; for even a face in iron, red hot,
will not be seen, the light confounding the small
differences of lightsome and *darksome* which shew
the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*

He here with us to be,

Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal
clay. *Milton.*

Mistaken blessing, which old age they call.
'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*

The *darksome* pines that o'er you rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DA'RLING. *adj.* [*deopling*, Sax. diminutive of
dear.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with
great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance
oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling*
favourites. *L'Estrang.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion or some
darling science, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts.*

DA'RLING. *n. f.* A favourite; one much be-
loved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakespeare.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's
pride,

The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*

She became the *darling* of the prince. *Addison.*

To DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To
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D A S

mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
Will the thy linen wash, or hosen darn? *Gay.*
He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in
darning his stockings, which he performed to ad-
miration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL. *n. f.* [*Lolium*.] A weed growing in
the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of darnel; do you like the taste?
Shakespeare.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
Eat oats and darnel choke the rising corn. *Dryden.*
To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by *Juvénis*
referred to *dare*: it seems to me more probably
deducible from *arranger la bataille*.]

1. To prepare for battle; to arrange troops for
battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side
calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsar-
ians; and then darraining a kind of battle, but
without arms, the Cæsarians got the over hand.
Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of
York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand.
Shakespeare.

2. To apply to the fight, of single combatants.
Therewith they 'gan to harlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darraine. *Spenser.*

DART. *n. f.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a
small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a
rock or flint; there another with a dart, arrow, or
lance. *Peacock.*

O'erwhelm'd with darts, which from afar
they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring.
Dryden.

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the
war;
Th' invaders dart their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden.*

2. To throw; to emit; as the sun darts his
beams on the earth.
Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my
smart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart? *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hostile intention.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck. *Shakespeare.*
To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word,
in any of its senses, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against
something.

If you dash a stone against a stone in the bottom
of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*
A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh,
and dashes his head against the stones, does not act
to unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high, have many blasts to shake
them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
Shakespeare.

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overhadowing all the earth;
Or as a stone, that shall to pieces dash
All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton.*

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best
remedy. *Montaigne.*
Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and chest that dash the morning dew.
Tuckey.

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden treach on't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

D A S

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the sur-
face fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths
below. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by
some worse admixture.

Whacum, bred to dash and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudib.*
I take care to dash the character with such par-
ticular circumstances as may prevent ill-natured
applications. *Addison.*

Several revealed truths are dashed and adu-
lterated with a mixture of fables and human inven-
tions. *Speccator.*

7. To form or sketch in haste carelessly.

Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To dash over this with a line, will deface the
whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I
fear, may displease you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly;
to surprise with shame or fear; to depress; to
suppress.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse
appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton.*

An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy,
Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

To dash this cavil, read but the practice of Chris-
tian emperors. *South.*

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his
personal capacity, they found it an easy work to
dash and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Nothing dash'd the confidence of the mule like
the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon
his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus
move,
Still dash'd with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*
Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface, by a violent motion.

If the vessel be suddenly stop'd in its motion, the
liquor continues its motion, and dashes over the
sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, all dashing, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water so as to make it fly.

Doer, though without knowing how or why
Spurr'd boldly on, and dash'd through thick and
thin,
Through sense and nonsense, never out or in. *Dryden.*

A DASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The dash of clouds, or irritating war,
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a
small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much
with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when
it has in it a dash of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line—, to note a
pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes
and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing.
Brooks's Vulgar Errors.
In modern wit, all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and dashes. *Swift.*

D A T

4. Sudden stroke; blow; aft: ludicrous.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile,
—She takes upon her bravely at first dash. *Shakespeare.*

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of wa-
ter dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumber call. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *n. f.* [*astargia*, Saxon.] A cow-
ard; a poltroon; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our dastard nobles,
And suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his dastard foes?
Dryden.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight.
Dryden.

Bag-bear thoughts in the minds of children,
make them dastards, and afraid of the shadow of
darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their dastard souls, they stand astonish'd.
Addison.

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate;
to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And dastards manly soul with hope and fear.
Dryden.

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *dastard*.] To in-
timidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit;
to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual
coward.

He had such things to urge against our
marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in
battle.
And dash'd my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly;
mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a
dastardly wretch, that he does as good as call him-
self so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. f.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardli-
ness; timorousness.

DA'TARY. *n. f.* [*Datarius*.] An officer of the
Chancery of Rome, through whose hands bene-
fices pass. *Dic.*

DATE. *n. f.* [*datte*, French, from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked
at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be
done.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fract'd dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds, without a date, they say are void.
Dryden.

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives
its date;
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our date to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raise,
From the confluent mafs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness. *Milton.*

6. [from *datarius*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices,
nurfe.
—They call for dates and quinces in the
pastry. *Shakespeare.*

DATE-TREE. *n. f.* See PALM, of which it is a
species.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note
with the time at which any thing is written or
done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet
behind, whether we begin the world so many mil-
lions

lions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Süeil has bound. *Pope.*

DA'UTELESS. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-flow hours shall not determinate
The *date* of limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dativ* executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, Fr.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarsely.
Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Utray.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,

He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakespeare.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance, than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and where;

Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his confidence; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I must. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBER. *n. f.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel, two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY. *n. f.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or fear-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*dauktar*, Gothick; *dohter*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.
Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land. *Genesis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.
Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
—My leisure serves me, penitence *daughter*, now. *Shakespeare.*

To DAUNT. *v. n.* [*domter*, French; *domitare*, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some preferences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DAUNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare.*

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with
fury burn'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes oppress'd,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden.*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DAUNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner to be named from his note; by Junius to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul* and *dol*, in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The name of a bird. *Menedulu.*

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck at. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
The *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.
I have been troubled in my sleep this night:
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shakespeare.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such *dauntless* worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ;
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomson.*

DAY. *n. f.* [*dag*, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Matthew.*

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray;
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *days* work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shakespeare.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans.*

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*;
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age: the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reign'd Gutheline his heir,
The justest man, and truest in his *days*. *Fairy Queen.*

I think in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward.*

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural, *He never in his days broke his word*: that is, in his whole life.

He was never at a loss in his *days* for a frequent answer. *Carte. Life of Ormonde.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Roscommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almost itself professes you're,
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all their terms attend. *Dryden.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shakespeare.*

9. From *day* to *day*; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day* to *day*. *Bacon.*

DAY

TO-DAY. On this day.
To-day, if ye will hear his voice; harden not your hearts. *Psalms.*

The past is all by death possest,
 And frugal fate that guards the rest,
 By giving, bids us live *to-day.* *Fenton.*

DAYBED. *n. f.* [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.
 Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
DAYBOOK. *n. f.* [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DAYBREAK. *n. f.* [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.
 I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
 As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies.

Dryden.
DAYLABOUR. *n. f.* [day and labour.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
 I fondly ask? *Milton.*
Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLABOURER. *n. f.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
 His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
 That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DAYLIGHT. *n. f.* [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
 And yield his room to sad succeeding night.

Fairy Queen.
 Thou shalt buy this dear,
 If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.

Now go thy way. *Shakespeare.*
 They, by *daylight* passing through the Turks fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged Christians. *Knolles.*

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
 An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden.*
 Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryden.*

Though rough bears in covert seek defence,
 White foxes slay, with seeming innocence;
 That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

DAY-LILY. *n. f.* The same with ASPHODEL, which see.

DAYMAN. *n. f.* [day and man.] An old word for umpire. *Chaucer.*

Perhaps rather, surety.
 For what art thou,
 That mak'st thyself his *dayman*, to prolong
 The vengeance preft? *Fairy Queen.*

DAYSPRING. *n. f.* [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
 Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton.*
 The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,

With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

DAYSTAR. *n. f.* [day and star.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,
 Of greatest blood and yet more good than great:
 I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,
 Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat.

Ben Jonson.
 Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
 So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,
 And yet anon repairs his drooping head.

Milton.

DEA

DAYTIME. *n. f.* [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
 and flieth most by night; she minglcth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime.* *Addison.*

DAYWORK. *n. f.* [day and work.] Work imposed by the day: day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
 Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

TO DAZE. *v. a.* [daz, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glittering armies as they stand,
 With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
 Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden.*
DAZIED. *adj.* [rather *dazied*. See *DAZE*.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
 Find out the prettiest *dazied* plot we can,
 And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO DAZZLE. *v. a.* [See *DAZE*.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted;
 That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.
 Those heavenly shapes
 Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
 Insufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;
 To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

TO DAZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns?
 Come, boy, and go with me; thy fight is young, *Shakespeare.*

And you shall read, when mine begins to *dazzle.* *Shakespeare.*

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inasmuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
 They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

DEACON. *n. f.* [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy.

Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. 2 Tim. iii. 8.
 The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacons* and widows, are very importunately urged. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DEACONESS. *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY. *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [dead, Saxon; dood, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.
 The queen, my lord, is *dead*:
 — She should have died hereafter. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead.* *Hale.*
 She either from her hopeless lover fled,
 Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead.* *Dryden.*

2. With of before the cause of death.

DEA

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their courtesies, the crew all, except himself, were *dead* of hunger. *Arbutnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.
 All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the prefs.

Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*
 4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Psalms.*

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionless.
 The tin fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* sale and scarcity. *Carow.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
 Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
 When not a breath disturbs the drouy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

6. Empty; vacant.
 This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void space.

A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*
 7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Perfuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him. *Addison.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.
 Travelling over Armanus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the *dead* Winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Addison.*

9. Still; obscure.
 Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.
 At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to found more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.
 How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compos'd in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.
 Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbutnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* bough.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephes. ii. 1.*

THE DEAD. *n. f.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high with just disdain,
 The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The

DEA

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads.
That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith.

The tow'ring bard had sung in nobler lays,
How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*.

DEAD. *n. f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter and mid-night.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter.

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep.

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears Of her unhappy lord.

To **DEAD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightways.

To **DEAD.** } *v. a.*
To **DEADEN.** }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the found may be extinguished or *deadened* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable.

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the found.

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counter-motions.

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deadens* their force by degrees.

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *dead* or abate.

Anodynes are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what *deadens* the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep.

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.
The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deadened* at all.

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make *dead*.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall.

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can
Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man.

DEAD-LIFT. *n. f.* [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift*.

DEADLY. *adj.* [from dead.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.
She then on Romeo calls, as if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murder her.

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go.

2. Mortal; implacable.
The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks.

DEADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the *dead*.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale.

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd *deadly* wan?

2. Mortally.

DEA

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man.

3. Implacably; irreconcilably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys set to cuff,
Will not confess that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary.

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him.

DEADNESS. *n. f.* [from dead.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*,
And inward languishing.

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.

DEADNETTLE. *n. f.* A weed; the fame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. f.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [deaf, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*.

Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets.

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing.

If any sins afflict our life,
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be *deaf*.

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see:
Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spirit;
To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight.

2. It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses;
Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses.

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery!

Whilst virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms.

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain.

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name.

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:
No mortal courage can support the fright.

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice expresses,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore.

The rest were seiz'd with fullen discontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went.

To **DEAF.** *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEA

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they know how to hear, there's none know what to say.

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deaf's* his ears.

To **DEAFEN.** *v. a.* [from deaf.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salus enters; and exclaiming loud
For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd.

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries.

DEAFLY. *adv.* [from deaf.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS. *n. f.* [from deaf.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are *deaf* and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness*.

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness*; for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill?

2. Unwillingness to hear

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place.

DEAL. *n. f.* [deal, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church.

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *some deal*, in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, a great *deal*, or a *deal*, without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous, or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest a great *deal*, than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth.

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in.

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal*;

But sorrow, flouted at, is double death.

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits.

The charge, some *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd.

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason a great *deal* to doubt of it.

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause.

3. [From the verb to deal.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid support,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!

Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut.

4. [dyl, Dutch.] Firewood; or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely inteposed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer day light was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red.

To **DEAL.** *v. a.* [dealen, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out, to thy house.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows.

His

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals*, in whistling air, his empty blows.

The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold.

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick.

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.

2. To scatter: to throw about.
Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,

When hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were *dealt*.

3. To give gradually, or one after another.
The nightly mallet *deals* refunding blows.

4. To distribute the cards.
To *DEAL*. v. n.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.
It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third.

This is to drive a wholesome trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick.
With the fond maids in palmystry he *deals*,
They tell the secret first which he reveals.

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.
Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, traffeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.
I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true.

4. To act in any manner.
Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon.

5. To *DEAL* by. To treat well or ill. This seems a vicious use.
Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright.

6. To *DEAL* in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.
Suitors are so distastful with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal* in suits at first, is grown not only honourable but also gracious.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt* in, though without that success which they proposed to themselves.

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal* in political matters.

True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all in dispute, to which the former ages had debated it.

7. To *DEAL* with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.
Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt* with, to have that which is none of their own given to them.

Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse with his followers, than with him they *dealt*?

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly with him, he must *deal* severely with that.

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also with other nations.

But I will *deal* the more civilly with his two po-

ems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the *deal*.

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly with me in the matter of my own trifles.

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt* with by their country.

8. To *DEAL* with. To contend with.
If he hated me, I should know what passion to *deal* with.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt* with whilst they it and in fear.

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal* with.

To *DEAL*BATE. v. a. [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. n. f. [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All feed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*.

DEALER. n. f. [from *deal*.]
1. One that has to do with any thing.
I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure.

2. A trader or trafficker.
Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

3. A person who deals the cards.
DEALING. n. f. [from *deal*.]
1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven.

What these are!
Whose own hand *dealings* teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind.

2. Intercourse.
It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence.

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.
God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety.

4. Traffick; business.
The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years.

DEAMBULATION. n. f. [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY. adj. [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. n. f. [*decanus*, Latin; *dojen*, French.] From the Greek word *δῆνα*; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbies, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *Comptrolleur* to the chapter, the chapter then choosing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are

chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arch-bishop, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex.

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose.

DEANERY. n. f. [from *dean*.]
1. The office of a dean.
He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal.

2. The revenue of a dean.
Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *deanery* double.

3. The house of a dean.
Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly.

DEANSHIP. n. f. [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. adj. [*deor*, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling.
Your brother Gloucester hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*.

The *dear*, *dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb.
And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.
What made directors cheat the South-sea year?
To feed on venison when it sold for *dear*.

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a *dear* year.
4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakespeare* for *dear*; sad; hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shakespeare*. Twelfth Night.

And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril.

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day.

Thy other banish'd son, with his *dear* fight
Struck pale and bloodless.

DEAR. n. f. A word of endearment; darling.
That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since.

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring.

See, my *dear*,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year.

DEARBOUGHT. adj. [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchased at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, *dear* bought with lasting woe.

Such *dear* bought blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray.

Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my *dear* bought soul be lost.

DEARLING. n. f. [now written *darling*.] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' *darlings*, through her bounty blest.

DEARLY. adv. [from *dear*.]
1. With great fondness.
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her *dearly*.

2. At an high price.
It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine.

Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn:
And corps, and fwords, and shields, on Tyber
born. *Dryden.*

My father dotes, and let him still dote on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dry.*
To DEARN. *v. a.* [Dyrrnan, Sax. to hide.] To
mend clothes. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. f.* [from *dear*.]
1. Fondness; kindness; love.
My brother holds you well, and in *deariness* of
heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakespeare.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friend-
ship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great
dearness of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and
wisely too, must profess all the *dearness* and
friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which
is seen in the *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [deorn, Sax.] Secretly;
privately; unseen. Obsolete.

At last, as chance'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearly* cry'd
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser.*

DEARTH. *n. f.* [from *dear*.]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of
the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from fo-
reign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn,
and every place is strewn with beggars; but
dearths are common in better climates, and our
evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.
Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shakspeare.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*.
Milton.

3. Barrenness; sterility.
The French have brought on themselves that
dearth of plot, and narrowness of imagination,
which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To DEARTHULATE. *n. f.* [de and articulate,
Latin.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. f.* [deap, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life; the departure of the
soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament,
that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the
transgressions, they which are called might re-
ceive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Hebrews, ix. 15.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers,
either in nativity or *death*. *Shakespeare.*

Death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

He must his acts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; defunctness.
How did you daze
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of the dead.
In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie as in a *death*. *Shakspeare.*

4. The manner of dying.
Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain
in the midst of the seas. *Ezekiel, xxviii. 8.*

5. The image of mortality represented by a skele-
ton.

I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with
a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakspeare.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin;
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlaw-
fully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his

mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in
this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.
They cried out, and said, O thou man of God,
there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings, iv. 40.*

He caught his *death* the last county-lessions,
where he would go to see justice done to a poor
widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.
All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with
Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue
which comprehends the battle of the last day.
Broome's View of Epic Poetry.

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.
Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire.
Dryden.

Sounded at once the bow; and swiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hisses through the skies.
Dryden.

Off, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death*.
Pope.

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal tor-
ments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and
wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from
everlasting *death*. *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED. *n. f.* [death and bed.] The bed to
which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no less than the land,
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

These are such things as a man shall remember
with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as shall cheer
and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter
agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round her *death-bed* ev'ry friend should
run,
And joy us of our conquest early won.
Dryden's Fables.

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most hum-
bling sight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be
neglected, because it is the last thing that we can
do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly
on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DEATHFUL. *adj.* [death and full.] Full of
slaughter; destruction; murderous

Your cruelty was such, you would spare his
life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose
wings all things wither, hath vested that lively
virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton.*

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd.
Pope.

DEATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal;
neverdying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and
human souls be *deathless*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still
renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DEATHLIKE. *adj.* [death and like.] Resembling
death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm;
peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the
horrors or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie supprest
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crafter.*

A *deathlike* sleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton.*

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [death and door.] A near ap-
proach to death; the gates of death, *whence* *death*.
It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who
was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting.

Taylor's *Worthy Communicant.*
There was a poor young woman that had
brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for
her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DEATHSMAN. *n. f.* [death and man.] Execu-
tioner; hangman; headman; he that executes
the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsmen*. *Shakspeare.*

As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young
prince. *Shakspeare.*

DEATHWATCH. *n. f.* [death and watch.] An
infect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a
watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognos-
ticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour the
dy'd. *Gay.*

We learn to preface approaching death in a fa-
mily by ravens, and little worms, which we
therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians. *Pope.*

To DE'URATE. *v. a.* [deauris, Latin.] To
gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURATION. *n. f.* [from *deaurate*, Lat.] The
act of gilding.

DEBACCHATION. *n. f.* [debaccatio, Latin.] A
raging; a madness. *Dict.*

To DEBAR. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.]
To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBARRE. *v. a.* [debarquer, Fr.] To dis-
embark. *Dict.*

To DEBAR. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To exclude;
to preclude; to shut out from anything; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are
found in countries *debarred* from all commerce
by unpassable mountains, lakes and deserts.
Raleigh's Essays.

Nor so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed
in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us
of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable
desires. *Swift.*

To DEBASE. *v. a.* [from *base*.]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and
sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Broome on the Ody.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold;
for they are in the condition of two things, put in
opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the
other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to
make despicable: to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to
debase religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to
consider of every slight expence, and will not *de-*
base himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dry.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.
He ought to be careful of not letting his subject
debase his style, and betray him into a meanness
of expression. *Addison.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one
side of a question, and wholly to refuse those
which favour the other, is so far from giving truth
its due value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base ad-
mixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adul-
terated and *debas'd* in the times and troubles of
king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudib.*

DEBASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *debase*.] The act of
debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly fa-
culty

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culty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.

DEBATER. *n. f.* [from *d. baf.*] He that debates; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBATABLE. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots.

A DEBATE. *n. f.* [*debate*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *d. bate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better.

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *d. bate* and controversy.

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end To this *d. bate* that bleedeth at our doors, We will our youth lead on to higher fields, And draw no swords but what are sanctified.

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state; Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*.

TO DEBATE. *v. a.* [*debate*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another.

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment.

TO DEBATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your sev'ral suits Have been consider'd and *debated* on.

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death and his intimate friends.

DEBATEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBATEMENT. *n. f.* [from *debate.*] Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less, He should the hearers put to sudden death.

DEBATER. *n. f.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

TO DEBAUCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr. *debauché*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires, Men so disorder'd, so *d. bauch'd* and bold,

That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn.

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality.

DEBAUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former *d. bauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns.

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made; Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.

DEBAUCHÉ. *n. f.* [from *debauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauché*

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amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.

DEBAUCHER. *n. f.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY. *n. f.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocritise by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance.

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them.

DEBAUCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons.

TO DEBE/L. *v. a.* [*debell*, Latin.] To

TO DEBELLATE. *v. a.* [*debellare*, Latin.] To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour.

Thou didst *debell*, and down from heaven cast With all his army.

DEBELLATION. *n. f.* [from *debellatio*, Latin.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBESTURE. *n. f.* [*debestur*, Latin, from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,

Have desperate *debestures* on your fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

DEBILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bleed, Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note There's many else have done.

TO DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after.

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment.

DEBILITATION. *n. f.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin.

DEBILITY. *n. f.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do glass mine own *debility*.

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometime sudden death.

DEBONAIRE. *adj.* [*debonaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant: an obsolete word.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*, Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare To battle; if thou mean her love to gain.

Zephyr met her once a-maying, Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,

So bucksome, blithe, and *debonair*.

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightly, the other slow and saturnine.

And she that was not only passing fair, But was withal discreet and *debonair*,

Revolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil.

DEC

DEBONAIRELY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. f.* [*debitum*, Latin; *de te*, French.]

1. That which one man owes to another, There was one that died greatly in *debt*: Well, says one, if he be gone, then he ha'h carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed to the king, was no slight ordinary sum.

To this great loss a sea of tears is due; But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you.

Swift a thousand pounds in *debt*, Takes horse, and in a mighty fret Rides day and night.

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man. But like a man he died.

DEBTED. *part.* [from *debt*.] **TO DEBT** is now found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman.

DEBTOR. *n. f.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another. I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwife.

2. One that owes money. I'll bring your latter hazard back again, And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first.

If he his ample palm Should hap'ly on ill-fated shoulder lay Of *debtor*, strait his body, to the touch Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,

To some enchanted castle is convey'd.

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor*; And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better.

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave.

3. One side of an account-book. When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper.

DEBULLITION. *n. f.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over.

DECAUMINATED. *adj.* [*decauminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off.

DECADE. *n. f.* [*deka*, Gr. *decai*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy.

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,

Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine.

DECADENCY. *n. f.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall.

DECAGON. *n. f.* [from *deka*, ten, and *gona*, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECATOLOGUE. *n. f.* [*decatoyogon*, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ.

TO DECA/MP. *v. n.* [*decamp*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA/MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECA/NT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *agua fortis*, and dissolve it in ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decan*t or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear.

They

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*
DECANTATION. *n. f.* [decantation, Fr.] The
act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER. *n. f.* [from decant.] A glass vessel
made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.
To DECANTATE. *v. a.* [decapito, Latin.] To
behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [decbeor, Fr. from *de* and
cadere, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from
the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes decay. *Pope.*
To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to
decay.

Infirmary, that decays the wife, doth ever make
better the fool. *Shakespeare.*

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which
you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will decay
the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and decayed fortune, and
of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which
corrupts the soul decays the body. *Addison.*

DECA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state
of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great decay may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakespeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her decays very well. *Bon Jonson.*

And those decays, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition
of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in
solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than
got, and is always upon the decay. *Newton.*

Each may feel encreases and decays,
And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of
decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must
have the decay of time upon it, and truth too were
liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen
in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Levit. xxv. 35.*

I am the very man,
That, from the first of difference and decay,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able
men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for
the public: but he that plots to be the only figure
among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER. *n. f.* [from decay.] That which
causes decay.

Your water is a fore decayer of your whorson
dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DECEASE. *n. f.* [decessus, Latin.] Death; de-
parture from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after
the owner's decease, divided unto all his children:
in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

To DECEASE. *v. n.* [decedo, Latin.] To die; to
depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is deceas'd to-night. *Shakespeare.*

You shall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once decease. *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest come,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase:

'Till he, press'd down by his own weighty
name,

Did, like the vestal, under spoils debase. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. f.* [deceptio, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by
which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my
tongue utter deceit. *Job, xxvii. 4.*

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest
love,

But from deceit, bred by necessity. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or devise; all
manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness,
sightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and
offence, used to deceive another man by any
means, which hath no other proper or particular
name but offence. *Cowell.*

DECEITFUL. *adj.* [deceit and full.] Fraudu-
lent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smil'd, deceitful, on her birth. *Thomson.*

DECEITFULLY. *adv.* [from deceitful.] Fraudu-
lently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be deceitfully dispatched
of course. *Wotton.*

DECEITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from deceitful.] The
quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the deceitfulness of
riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruit-
ful. *Mat. xiii. 22.*

DECEIVABLE. *adj.* [from deceive.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but
the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

How would thou use me now, blind, and
thereby

Deceivable, in most things as a child
Helpless? hence easily condemn'd and scorn'd,
And last neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider deformity, not as a sign,
which is more deceivable, but as a cause which fel-
dom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*

He received nothing but fair promises, which
proved deceivable. *Hayward.*

O overfalling trust
In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from deceivable.] Li-
ableness to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of
his negligence and deceivableness. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DECEIVE. *v. a.* [decepio, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error;
to impose upon.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that
there was a divine right of primogeniture to both
estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with of before
the thing.

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectation,
withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes
deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice deceiv'd their gasping throats. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for
that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice
of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the
body, and so deceive and rob them of their nourish-
ment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set therein
fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they de-
ceive the trees. *Bacon.*

DECEIVER. *n. f.* [from deceive.] One that leads
another into error; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were deceivers ever:

One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never. *Shakespeare.*

As for Perkin's dismissal out of France, they
interpreted it not as if he were detected for a
counterfeit deceiver. *Bacon.*

Those voices, actions, or gestures, which men
have not by any compact agreed to make the in-
struments of conveying their thoughts one to ano-
ther, are not the proper instruments of deceiving,
so as to denominate the person using them a liar
or deceiver. *Saunders.*

It is to be admired how any deceiver can be so
weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very
few months must of necessity discover the impos-
ture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind deceivers of the soul. *Pope.*

DECEMBER. *n. f.* [december, Latin.] The last
month of the year; but named december, or the
tenth month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and December
when they wed. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

What should we speak of,
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark December. *Shakespeare.*

DECEMPEDAL. *adj.* [from decempedis, Latin.]
Ten feet in length. *Dier.*

DECEMPVIRATE. *n. f.* [decempvirs, Latin.] The
dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome,
who were appointed to rule the commonwealth
instead of consuls. Their authority subsisted only
two years. Any body of ten men.

DECE'NCE. *n. f.* [decence, French; deceit,
DECE'NCY. } Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality: be-
coming ceremony: decency is seldom used.

Those thousand decencies, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

In good works there may be goodness in the
general; but decency and gracefulness can be only
in the particulars in doing the good. *Spratt.*

Were the offices of religion stript of all the ex-
ternal decencies of worship, they would not make a
due impression on the minds of those who assist at
them. *Asterbury.*

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one generous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in decencies for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart?
What with more decency were in silence kept. *Dryden.*

The consideration immediately subsequent to
the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees
with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to
it: and from this springs the notion of decency or
indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very fel-
dom be admitted with any decency into an heroic
poem. *Addison.*

3. Modest; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of decency is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from decennium, Latin.] What
continues for the space of ten years.

DECE'NNIAL. } *adj.* [decem and novem, Lat.]
DECE'NNIARY. } Relating to the number
nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian
war, constituted a decennial circle, or of nineteen
years; the same which we now call the golden
number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole de-
cennary progress of the epacts, to reduce the ac-
counts of her motion and place to those of the sun.
Holder.

DE'CENT. *adj.* [decens, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting
and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at
least be decent. *Vol. I. N^o. 12. 3-1*

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least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.
Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest train
Flowing with majestick train,
And fable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.
DECENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.
They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person who had banished those who had insulted their relation. *Broom.*
Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.
Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *deceit*.] Liability to be deceived.

Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common error, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other eviçion, than the frequent errors we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [from *deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by adventitious *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet
Some spacious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECEPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth avert th' attest of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptive* functions,
Created only to caluminate. *Shakespeare.*

DECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Diç.*

DECEPTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Diç.*

DECEPT. *adj.* [from *deceptus*, Latin.] Cropped; taken off. *Diç.*

DECEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decepto*, Latin.] That may be taken off. *Diç.*

DECEPTION. *n. f.* [from *deceptio*.] The act of cropping or taking off. *Diç.*

DECEITATION. *n. f.* [from *deceitatio*, Latin.] A contention; a striving; a dispute. *Diç.*

DECESSION. *n. f.* [from *decessio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away. *Diç.*

TO DECHARM. *v. a.* [from *decharmer*, French.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

TO DECIDE. *v. a.* [from *decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.
The day approach'd when fortune should
Th' important enterprize, and give the bribe. *Dryden.*

2. To determine a question or dispute.
In council oft, and oft in battles tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*. *Glanville.*

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree,
And roundest casuists doubt? *Pope.*

DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous*, Latin.]

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1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *deciduousness* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successfully reneweth again. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DECIDUER. *n. f.* [from *deciduo*.]

1. One that determines causes.
I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. *adj.* [from *deciduous*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.
In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECIDUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Diç.*

DECIMAL. *adj.* [from *decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions without confusion. *Locke.*

TO DECIMATE. *v. a.* [from *decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION. *n. f.* [from *decimatio*.]

1. A titling; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a tithe death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare.*

A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Chariots did forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

TO DECIPHER. *v. a.* [from *dechiffer*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.

Zelmaue, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

Then were laws of necessity invented, that to every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

3. To stamp; to characterize; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villians mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare.*

4. To unfold; to unravel; to explain; as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

DECIPHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *decision*. *Shakespeare.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryd.*

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or re-

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ports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE. *adj.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event,
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Phillips.*

DECISIVELY. *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

TO DECK. *v. a.* [from *decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations that now rise
From hill or streaming lake, dusky and grey,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling still advance his praise. *Milton.*

2. To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine.
Shakespeare.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's
loss,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakespeare.*

She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-
hair'd silk, *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser.*

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

The god shall to his vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonson.*

We have also rais'd our second *decks*, and given
more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our
nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other
information but what sense affords, he would be
of opinion that a ship was as stable as a house. *Glanville.*

On high rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryd.*

At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryden's Iliad.*

2. Packs of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are
regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel
threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites,
of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DECKER. *n. f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one
that apparels or adorns; a coverer; as a *table-
decor*.

TO DECLAIM. *v. n.* [from *declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *Ben Jonson.*

The splendid *declamings* of novices and men of
heat. *South.*

It is usual for masters to make their boys *de-
claim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*

DECLAIMING. *n. f.* [from *declaim*.]

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and declaim aloud on the praise of goodness.

DECLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. Your Salamander is a perpetual declaimer against jealousy.

DECLAMATION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why declamations prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded.

Thou mayst forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his declamation.

DECLAMATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician; seldom used.

Who could, I say, hear this generous declamator, without being fired at his noble zeal?

DECLAMATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age.

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own declamatory way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet.

DECLARABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers.

DECLARATION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men.

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards.

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel.

2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions.

DECLARATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something obviously *declarative* of their form or nature.

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side.

DECLARATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.

DECLARATORY. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing.

TO DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity; not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you.

The sun by certain signs *declares* Both when the South projects a stormy day, And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen.

4. To shew in open view; to shew an opinion in plain terms.

In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves.

TO DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion; or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring* against them.

God is said not to have left himself without witnesses in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate.

DECLARATION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will catch into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declaration* of very different parts.

DECLARER. *n. f.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-wining and distressed widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days, Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts To base *declension*.

Take the picture of a man in the greatness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain.

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLINABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINATION. *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit.

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime; And Summer, though it be less gay,

Yet is not look'd on as a time Of *declination* or decay.

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all incline, and so there will be no more concurrence than if they did perpendicularly descend.

This *declination* of atoms, in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary.

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honesty, this right reason discouraging upon the stock of its own principles could not but infer.

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted.

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to North and South.

7. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.

8. [In grammar.] The *declension* or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

9. **DECLINATION of a Plane** [in dialling,] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West: or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South.

DECLINATOR. *n. f.* [from *decline*.] An instrument in dialling, by which the *declination*, *reclination*, and *inclination* of planes are determined.

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinator* fitted to the variation of your place.

TO DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses, And with *declining* head into his bosom,

Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd.

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment.

3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son.

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,

Who thrives, and who *declines*.

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,

But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd, Deprives them of their outward liberty.

That empire must *decline*, Whose chief support and finews are of coin.

And nature, which all acts of life designs Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*.

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears; He looks the prop of my *declining* years.

Autumnal warmth *declines*; E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun.

Faith and morality are *declined* among us.

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleas'd to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases and decays of nature.

TO DECLINE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale.

And leaves the semblance of a lover, fix'd In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,

And love-dejected eyes.

2. To shun; to avoid, to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it.

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r, I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,

Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies.

Though I the business did *decline*, Yet I contriv'd the whole design,

And sent them their petition.

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any.

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of the world, had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion.

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*.

3. To modify a word by various terminations ; to inflect.

You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation.

DECLINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse ; diminution ; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed ;
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede.

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature.

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards ; gradual descent ; not precipitous or perpendicular : the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent.

I found myself within my depth ; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore.

DECLIVOUS. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually descending ; not precipitous ; not perpendicularly sinking : the contrary to acclivous ; moderately steep.

To **DECOCT**. *v. a.* [*decoque*, *decoctum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use ; to digest in hot water.

Sena loath its windiness by *decocting*, and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation.

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.
There she *decoct*s, and doth the food prepare ;
There she distributes it to ev'ry vein,

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is.

4. To boil up to a consistence ; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling : this is no proper use.

Can fadden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat ?

DECOCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct*.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION. *n. f.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.
In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor ; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or setteth at the bottom.

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction*.

2. Preparation made by boiling in water.

They distil their husbands' land
In *decoctions* ; and are mann'd
With ten empyrics, in their chamber
Lying for the spirit of amber.

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant.

DECOCTION. *n. f.* [from *decoct*.] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *n. f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy : this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice.

DECOMPOSITE. *adj.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time ; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed.

DECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles.

To **DECOMPOUND**. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]

1. To compose of things already compounded ;

to compound a second time ; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself.

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly.

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange ; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white.

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded ; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it.

No body shall use any compound or *decompound* of the substantive verbs.

DECORAMENT. *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] Ornament ; embellishment.

To **DECORATE**. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn ; to embellish ; to beautify.

DECORATION. *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] Ornament ; embellishment ; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures ; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war.

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare,
As only *decorations* of the war :

So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need.

DECORATOR. *n. f.* [from *decorare*.] An adorn-er ; embellisher.

DECOROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent ; suitable to a character ; becoming ; proper ; besetting ; seemly.

It is not to *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister.

To **DECORTICATE**. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk ; to husk ; to peel ; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water.

DECORTICATION. *n. f.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Decency ; behaviour contrary to licentiousness ; contrary to levity ; seemliness.

If your master
Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him,
That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must
No less beg than a kingdom.

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of *decorum*.

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules
Of vice and virtue in the schools,
The better sort shall set before 'em,
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*.

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum* : a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement.

He kept with princes due *decorum* ;
Yet never stood in awe before 'em.

To **DECOY**. *v. a.* [from *key*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage ; to intrap ; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare.

Decoy'd by the fantastic blaze,
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,
Rider and horse.

DECOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischiefs ; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others.

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and snare ; they only excited and fomented lusts.

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*.

DECOYDUCK. *n. f.* A duck that lures others.

There is a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them.

To **DECREASE**. *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Latin.] To grow less ; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that *decreaseth* in her perfection.

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heart annually *decreaseth* the weight of one drachm ; after which, in the same proportion, it *decreaseth*.

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and *decrease* but a very little for a great while together.

To **DECREASE**. *v. a.* To make less ; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find
Those articles, which did our state *decrease*.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store.

Heat increases fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey ; and thereby *decreases* their resistance.

DECREASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less ; decay.
By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb.

2. The wain ; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.

To **DECRETE**. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict ; to appoint by edict ; to establish by law ; to determine ; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wife, and shall not understand what God in his council hath *decreed* of him.

Father eternal ! Thine is to *decree* ;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.

Had Heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to fave unhappy Troy.

To **DECRETE**. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing and it shall be established.

The king their father,
On just and weighty reasons, has *decreed*
His sceptre to the younger.

DECRETE. *n. f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict ; a law.
If you deny me, fie upon your law !
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice.

There went a *decree* from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust *decree*,
No more our houses and our homes to see ?

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good ; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust : and the folly of man, and not the *decree* of Heaven, is the cause of human calamity.

2. An established rule.
When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder.

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In cannon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon.

DECREMENT. *n. f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease ; the state of growing less ; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our

our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our decrement accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower.

Woodward.

DECREPIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch! Shakesp.
Of mens lives in this decrepit age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years,

Raleigh.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of froth years.

Bacon.

Decrepit superstition, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads.

Brown's Vul. Errors.

And from the North to call

Decrepit Winter.

Milton.

Who this observes, may in no body find

Shakspeare.

Decrepit age, but never in his mind.

Propp'd on his staff, and flooping as he goes,

A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;

The god, in the decrepit form array'd,

The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd.

Pope.

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor decrepit parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage.

Addison.

To **DECREPITATE.** *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.]

To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DECREPITATION. *n. f.* [*from decrepitare*.] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

Quincy.

DECREPITNESS. *n. f.* [*from decrepit*.] The

DECREPITUDE. *n. f.* [*from decrepit*.] The

last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and decre-

pitness of age can procreate such swarms of curious

engines.

Bentley.

DECRESCENT. *adj.* [*from decrescere*, Latin.]

Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DECRETAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A decretal epistle is that which the pope decrees

either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by

some particular persons thereon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DECRETAL. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. A book of decree or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls

Were painted fair with memorable gifts,

Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,

Of laws, of judgments, and of decretals.

Spenser.

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and decretals were made of equal

force, and as authentic as the sacred charter it-

self.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

DECRETIST. *n. f.* [*from decreta*.] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The decretists had their rise and beginning under

the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DECRETORY. *adj.* [*from decreta*.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply,

before it will be brought to the decretory rigours

of a condemning sentence.

South's Sermons.

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive

event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be mea-

sured by sevens, and the critical or decretory days,

depend on that number.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DECRUAL. *n. f.* [*from decry*.] Clamorous cen-

sure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence

in censuring any thing.

To **DECURY.** *v. a.* [*decryer*, French.] To cen-

sure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in criticks reigns so high,
That for small errors they whole plays decry.

Dryden.

Those measures which are extolled by one half
of the kingdom, are naturally decry'd by the other.

Addison.

They applied themselves to lessen their author-
ity, decry'd them as hard and unnecessary re-

Rogers.

Quicks and impostors are still cautioning us to
beware of counterfeits, and decry others cheats only

Swift.

DECU'MBENCE. *n. f.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The
DECU'MBENCY. *n. f.* [*from decumbere*, Latin.] The

act of lying down; the

posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion

they lie not down, and enjoy no decumbence at all;

for station is properly no rest, but one kind of mo-

tion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Not considering the ancient manner of decum-

bency, he imputed this gesture of the beloved dis-

ciple into rusticity, or an act of incivility.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DECU'MBATURE. *n. f.* [*from decumbo*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in

a disease.

2. [*In astrology*.] A scheme of the heavens

erected for that time, by which the prognosticks

of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile the travel out of town,

The planetary hour must first be known,

And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,

Or itches, its decumbiture she takes.

Dryden.

DECU'PLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold;

the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the

vertex unto the sole of the foot, is decuple unto his

profundity; that is a direct line between the

breast and the spine.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects

in this island, if the same proportion holds between

the insects of England and of the world as between

plants domestick and exotick, that is, near a decu-

ple, the species of insect will amount to ten thou-

sand.

Ray.

DECURION. *n. f.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A comman-

der over ten; an officer subordinate to the cen-

turion.

He instituted decurions through both these colo-

nies, that is, one over every ten families.

Temple.

DECURSION. *n. f.* [*decursum*, Lat.] The act of

running down.

What is decayed by that decursion of waters,

is supplied by the terrene feces which water

brings.

Hale.

DECURTATION. *n. f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The

act of cutting short, or shortening.

To **DECUSSATE.** *v. a.* [*decussare*, Lat.] To in-

tersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable mus-

cle on each side, having the form of the letter X,

made up of many fibres, decussating one another

longways.

Ray.

DECUSSATION. *n. f.* [*from decussate*.] The act

of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal an-

gles.

Though there be decussation of the rays in the

pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in

the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted, yet

doth not the object appear inverted, but in its

right or natural posture.

Ray.

To **DEDECORATE.** *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.]

To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

Dict.

DEDECORATION. *n. f.* [*from dedecorate*.] The

act of disgracing; disgrace.

Dict.

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgrace-

ful; reproachful; shameful.

Dict.

DEDENTITION. *n. f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.]

Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in

every one thereof a man received some sensible

mutation: in the first is *dedentition*, or falling of

teeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **DEDICATE.** *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to confe-

crate and set apart to sacred uses.

1

A pleasant grove

Was shot up high, full of the stately tree

That dedicated is to Olympick Jove,

And to his son Alcides.

Spenser.

The princes offered for dedicating the altar, in

the day that it was anointed.

Num. vii. 10.

Warn'd by the fear, to her offended name

We rais'd, and dedicate this wond'rous frame.

Dryden.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or

purpose.

There cannot be

That vulture in you to devour so many,

As will to greatness dedicate themselves.

Shakspeare.

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace

Salutes you all: this night he dedicates

To fair content and you.

Shakspeare.

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to

which he had dedicated himself.

Clarendon.

Bid her instant wed,

And quiet dedicate her remnant life

To the just duties of an humble wife.

Priori.

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and dedicated

them to the lord Burghley.

Peasbarn.

DEDICATE. *adj.* [*from the verb*.] Confe-

crate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preferred souls,

From fasting maids, whose names are dedicate

To nothing temporal.

Shakspeare.

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned

unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the

other nine parts, which are given us for our

worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing dedi-

cate and appropriate unto God.

Spelman.

DEDICATION. *n. f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or pur-

pose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that

they have been so curious as to trouble bishops

with placing the first stone in the churches; or

so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to

make any great ado for their dedication.

Hooker.

Among publick solemnities there is none so glo-

rious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at

the dedication of the temple.

Addison.

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,

Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;

Fed by soft dedication all day long,

Horace and he went hand in hand in song.

Pope.

DEDICATOR. *n. f.* [*from dedicate*.] One who

inscribes his work to a patron with compliment

and fertility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,

And flattery to fulsome dedicators.

Pope.

DEDICATORY. *adj.* [*from dedicate*.] Compos-

ing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a de-

dicatory one; but it is a friendly letter.

Pope.

DEDITION. *n. f.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of

yielding up any thing; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a

dedition upon terms and capitulations agreed be-

tween the conqueror and the conquered.

Hale.

To **DEDUCE.** *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series,

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *deduco*.] The thing deducted; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deductions*, which I am confident are the remotest effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduco*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few.

The general character of the new earth is paradoxical, and the particular character that it hath no fear; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Barnes.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduco*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

TO DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* fright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*deductio*, Latin.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Rowville.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All crofs and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account; Make fair *deductions*, see to what they mount. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glazewille.*

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is hence a popular error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEED. *n. f.* [*æet*, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done. From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,

The place is dignified by the doers *deed*. *Shakspeare.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,

And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The same had not consented the council and *deed*. *Locke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*

2. Exploit; performance.

1, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, tho' mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. Act declamatory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent, *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen;
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in *deeds*, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Instant, he cry'd, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

TO DEEM. *v. n.* part. *deem't*, or *deem'd*, [*deem*, Gothic; *doemen*, Dutch; *teman*, Saxon.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' *Idean* ladies disagreed,
'Till partial Paris *deem't* it Venus' due. *Spenser.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leapt fondly into *Ætna* flames. *Milton.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Spenser.*

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

DEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakspeare.*

DEEMSTER. *n. f.* [from *deem*.] A judge; a word yet in use in *Jersey* and the *Isle of Man*.

DEEP. *adj.* [*deep*, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound; opposed to shallow.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watry grounds more shallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the

sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.
This avarice
Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. *Shakspeare.*

For, even in that season of the year, the ways
in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon.*

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour
thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.
If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*,
the mind must stop and buckle to it, and tick up-
on it with labour and thought, and close contem-
plation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

The spirit of *deep* prophecy he hath. *Shakspeare.*

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakspeare.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milton.*

I do not discover the helps which this great man
of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard,
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread. *Dryden.*

11. Having a great degree of filiness, or gloom, or sadness.

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall
upon Adam. *Gen. ii. 21.*

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically low.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of
their liberality. *2 Cor. viii. 2.*

13. Bafs; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are
deeper and fuller than if the like percussion were
made in the open air. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to
God above, who shewed his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies fafer in the *deep*. *Wallis.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakspeare.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shakspeare.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and
waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

TO DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks, and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

DEF

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the ornament may be the highest. *Peacbam.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See *DEEP*. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED, *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakespeare.*

Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd*
sea. *Shakespeare.*

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd*
train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING, *adj.* [*deep* and *mus*.] Contemplative; lost in thought.

But the *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd
Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope.*

DEEPLY, *adv.* [*from deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.
Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our nature, and flows immediately from the principle of self preservation. *Tillotson.*

Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptible of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He *figh'd deeply* in his spirit. *Mark*. viii. 12.
Klockins so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come

In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Dante.*

Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.
To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

DEEPNESS, *n. f.* [*from deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Kneller.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matt*. xiii. 5.

DEER, *n. f.* [*deon*, Saxon; *thür*; Teutonic; *zē*, Greek.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red-deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakespeare.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To *DEFACE*, *v. n.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly *defacing* and flandering it. *Whigist.*

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakespeare.*

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakespeare.*

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

DEF

One nobler wretch can only rise,

'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*

The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT, *n. f.* [*from deface*.] Violation;

injury; rature; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image and how it is defaced?

The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the

image of God is purity; and the *defacement* sin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CE, *n. f.* [*from deface*.] Destroyer; ab-

olisher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,

Thy womb let loose, to chace us to our graves. *Shakespeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE, *n. f.* [*d'failance*, French.] Fail-

ure; miscarriage; a word not in use.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy

defailance. *Gloucester.*

To *DEFA'LCATE*, *v. a.* [*from fals, falsis*,] a

fickle, *defalque*, French.] To cut off; to lop;

to take away part of a pension or salary. It is

generally used of money.

DEFA'LCATION, *n. f.* [*from defalcate*.] Diminution;

abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea-table is set forth with its accustomed

bill of fare and without any *defalcation*. *Addison.*

To *DEFA'LE*, *v. a.* [See *DEFA'LCATE*.] To

cut off; to lop away.

What he *defals* from some insipid sin, is but to

make some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMATION, *n. f.* [*from defame*.] The act

of defaming or bringing infamy upon another;

calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language

of any one, with an intent of raising an ill

fame of the party, and this extends to writing, as

by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful

postures, signs and gestures. *Ayliffe.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;

'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he. *Dryden.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to

detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious

spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY, *adj.* [*from defame*.] Calumnious;

tending to defame, unjustly censorious; libellous;

falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory*

reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes,

made an edict against lampoons and satires, and

defamatory writings. *Dryden.*

To *DEFA'ME*, *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To

make infamous; to censure falsely in public;

to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports;

to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by

either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer*. xx. 10.

They live as if they professed Christianity merely

in spite, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;

My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name; *Dryden.*

DEFA'ME, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Disgrace;

dishonour; not in use.

Many doughty knights he in his days

Had done to death,

And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*

On gallows-trees. *Spenser.*

DEFA'MER, *n. f.* [*from defame*.] One that in-

juries the reputation of another; a detractor; a

calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the

defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To *DEFA'TIGATE*, *v. a.* [*d'fatigo*, Lat.] To

weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigat'd*,

hath been great. *Dr. Mains.*

DEFATIGATION, *n. f.* [*d'fatigatio*, Lat.] Wea-

riety; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFA'ULT, *n. f.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

DEF

Sedition tumbled into England, more by the *default* of

governours than the peoples. *Haywood.*

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,

Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt.

Divine prediction; what if all foretold

Had been fulfill'd, but though mine own *default*

Whom have I to complain of but myself? *Milton.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies,

and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were

laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in

default of the real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day

assigned. *Cowel.*

To *DEFA'ULT*, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To fail

in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit

by breaking a contract.

DEFA'ULTER, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One that

makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE, *n. f.* [*d'faisance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract

or stipulation.

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act;

as to an obligation, a recognisance, or statute,

which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee,

the act is disabled, and made void, as if it had

never been done. *Cowel.*

3. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering;

the state of being conquered. *Obsolete.*

That hoary king, with all his train,

Being arrived, were the champion stout,

After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,

Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE, *adj.* [*from defaire*, Fr. to make

void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so

was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT, *n. f.* [*from defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army

End Malborough's work, and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king upon whose life

A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakespeare.*

To *DEFE'AT*, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with usurped beard. *Shaksp.*

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;

Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakespeare.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the

Lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations

He pleaded still not guilty, and alledg'd

Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakespeare.*

Death,

Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,

Defeated of his seizure, many days,

Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,

You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior

Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disap-

point all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFE'ATURE, *n. f.* [*from de* and *feature*.] Change

of feature; alteration of countenance; not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,

Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakespeare.*

To *DEFE'CAT*, *v. a.* [*d'fecco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to

purify; to cleanse.

I practis'd a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy

oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clar-

fied, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube

Inflex; self-raught and voluntary flies

The *defecated* liquor, through the vent

4 Ascending

DEF

Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Sprouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Philips*
2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious
mixture: to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and ab-
stract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity
from it. *Glanville.*

DEFECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from
lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are
no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

This liquor was very *defecate*; and of a pleasing
golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECATION. *n. f.* [*defecatio*, Latin.] Purifi-
cation; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their of-
fices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish
blood. *Harvey.*

DEFECT. *n. f.* [*defectus*, Lat.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; in-
sufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and defects sup-
plied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,
Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Of't 'tis seen

Our mean secures us, and our more *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them
whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them
whom we love. *Harker.*

You praise yourself,

By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakespeare.*

Trust not yourself; but your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a
failure; without direct implication of any thing
too little.

Men, through some *defects* in the organs, want
words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas
by signs. *Locke.*

TO DEFECT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be
deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above huma-
nity, yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way,
and tired within the sober circumference of know-
ledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEFECTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *defectible*.] The
state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has
been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that parti-
cular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends
upon the intrinsic *defectibility* of the connection
or union of the parts of things corporeal. *Hale.*

DEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favour-
ed, were for a great part of their lives in a *defec-*
tible condition. *Hale.*

DEFECTION. *n. f.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was
first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word
of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be? *Arthur.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection*
from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions
that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king or state; revolt.

He was *defected* and drawn from hence by the
general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*
Neither can this be meant of evil governors
or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defec-*
tion in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor was polished amber, although it send
forth a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found
a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient;
not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending
upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance,
that this is the best of four or five hypotheses
proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment,
it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addison.*

3. Faulty; vicious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *de-*
fective in giving proper sentiments to the persons
they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFECTIVE or deficient Nouns. [in grammar.]
Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number,
or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [In grammar.] A verb
which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*.] Want;
the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth,
or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes
any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFENCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities
for *defence* in Judah. *2 Chron. ii. 5.*

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a
defence from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Eccles. xxxiv. 16.*

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence*
to save me. *Pf. xxxi. 2.*

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but
that of supporting one established form of doctrine
and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would
have made his *defence* unto the people. *Art. xix. 33.*

The youthful prince

With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.
Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any
linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after decla-
ration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks ano-
ther work.

TO DEFENCE. *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend
by fortification: not in use.

The city itself he strongly fortifies
Three sides by fix it well *defenced* has. *Fairfax.*

DEFENCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided
with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My sister is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Milton.*

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy? *Addison.*

TO DEFEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*,
French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to sup-
port.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of
Pual. *Judges.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *de-*
fend me from them that rise up against me. *Psalms, lix. 1.*

Heaven *defend* your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shakef.*

DEF

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to main-
tain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is
able to *defend* herself against all her majesty's ene-
mies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O sons! like one of us, man is become
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some
places *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those
that attack it.

Let me be foremost to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wife, *defend*. *Smith.*

DEFENDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend*.] That may be
defended.

DEFENDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defen-
five; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakespeare.*

DEFENDANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans
might more conveniently fight with the *defendants*
on the wall, those also were broken by Archi-
medes' engines. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shakef.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER. *n. f.* [*defensor*, Lat.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Banish your *defenders*, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

Do'st thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd
in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An asserter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to be-
tray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends
another in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *defenco*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensive* it is against the fury of
the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or
blood-royal, which Pliny doth place in cock broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If the bishop has no other *defensives* but ex-
communication, no other power but that of the
keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. *South.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like,
used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name,
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shakespeare.*

They must make themselves *defensible*, both
against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one
of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I inform-
ed myself in what its strength consists. *Addison.*

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adver-
sary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFENSIVE. *adj.* [*defensif*, Fr. from *defendens*,
Latin.]

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence;
not offensive.

He

DEF

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war, testifies for me, that I am set on the defensive part. *King Charles.*
Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, recoil'd,
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon just fears, are true defenses, as well as on actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the defensive only. *Clarendon.*

DEFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensive*.] In a defensive manner.

DEFENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,

Like Troy's old town, *defest* with Ilion's tow'r. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differe*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long defer
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. *Bacon.*

DEFERENCE. *n. f.* [from *deferere*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of deference to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest deference, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no deference for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a deference to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DE'FERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *deferere*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however, it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENTS. [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFIANCE. *n. f.* [from *desfi*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breath'd defiance to my ears,
He swung about his head. *Shakespeare.*

Nor is it just to bring

A war, without a just defiance made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it bade such express defiance to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.

Decay of Piety.

No body will so openly bid defiance to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFICIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]

DEFICIENCY. } *n. f.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]

1. Want; something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or deficiency of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any deficiency to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Addison.*

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less deficiency himself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee

Is no deficiency found. *Milton.*

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual deficiency, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

What great deficiency is it, if we come short of others? *Spratt.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and deficiency, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden.*

DEFICIENT. *adj.* [from *deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.]

Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best of all things as the will

Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or deficient left. *Milton.*

Figures are either simple or mixed; the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals. *Wotton.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diligently to be studied. *Locke.*

DEFICIENT Numbers [in arithmetick] are those numbers whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFIER. *n. f.* [from *desfi*, Fr. A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven? *Tillotson.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. a.* [aplan, Sax. from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakespeare.*

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev. xxii. 8.*

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father. *Leviticus xxi. 11.*

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revild,

The husband murder'd, and the wife *defild*. *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls,

adultery and shameless uncleanness. *Wild. xiv. 26.*
God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any instance of sin *defile* your requests. *Wako.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [from *defiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. f.* [from *defile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter. *Addison.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] The state of being *defiled*; the act of *defiling*; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Lust,

By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchafed are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator.*

DEFI'LER. *n. f.* [from *defile*.] One that *defiles*; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addison.*

DEFINABLE. *adj.* [from *defina*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme nature we cannot otherwise *define*, than by saying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFINE. *v. a.* [from *definio*, Lat. *definer*, Fr.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can'st thou mean,
That do'st so well their miseries *define*? *Sidney.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

To DEFINE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFINER. *n. f.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found
Incomprehensible and infinite;

But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak *definer* know. *Prior.*

DEFINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired,
and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

Idiots, in this case of favour, would
Be wisely *definit*. *Shakespeare.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DEFINITE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedness. *DiD.*

DEFINITION. *n. f.* [from *definitio*, Lat. *definitio*, French.]

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DEF

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my definition of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him. *Dryden.*

2. Decision; determination.

3. [In logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition. *Bentley.*

DEFINITIVE. *adj.* [definitivus, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work, being indeed the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFINITIVELY. *adv.* [from definitive.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert, Unmeritable, thuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

Bellarmino faith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively and definitively in more places at once. *Hall.*

That Methuselah was the longest lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it definitively set down by Moses.

DEFINITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from definitive.] Decisiveness. *Dea.*

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. f.* [from deflagro, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready deflagrability, if I may so speak, of salt-petre did permit us to imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from deflagro, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and deflagrable. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRATION. *n. f.* [deflagratio, Lat.]

A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Ethiops with fire, with sal prunella, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper moist. *Boyle.*

TO DEFLECT. *v. n.* [defleto, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle deflects not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the West. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

For did not some from a straight course deflect, They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

DEFLECTION. *n. f.* [from defleto, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the South on the other side of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, stand without deflection. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. *n. f.* [from deflexio, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dea.*

DEFLOURATION. *n. f.* [defloratio, Fr. from defloratus, Latin.]

1. The act of deflowering; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable. The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloratio of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

TO DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [deflorer, Fr.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to deflower a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Eccles. xx. 4.*

Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor, And let my spleenful fons this trull deflower. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost, Defac'd, deflow'd, and now to death devote! *Mil.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was deflowered and ravished from him, by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLOURER. *n. f.* [from deflorer.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those deflowers of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity. *Addison.*

DEFLOUS. *adj.* [defluus, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLOUX. *n. f.* [defluxus, Latin.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the deflux of humours without penning them too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLOUXION. *n. f.* [defluxio, Lat.] A defluxion; a flowing of humours down.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and defluxions from the head. *Bacon.*

DEFLU. *adv.* [from deflu.] Dexterously; skillfully. Obsolete. Properly defily.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot To the instrument;

They dauncen defly, and singen foote, In their merriment. *Spenser.*

DEFODATION. *n. f.* [from defodius, Latin.]

The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written defodation.

What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and instilled through the whole, which the defodation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

DEFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from force.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* [deformo, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion, Cheated of feature by dissembling nature, Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. *Shakspeare.*

Wintry blasts Deform the year delightful. *Thomson.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

DEFORM. *adj.* [deformis, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim, That who so kill'd that monster most deform, Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Spenser.*

So spake the grievous terror; and in shape, So speaking and so threatening, grew tenfold

More dreadful and deform. *Milton.*

Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long Dry-ey'd behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMATION. *n. f.* [deformatio, Lat.] A de-

facing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY. *adv.* [from deform.] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from deformed.] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMITY. *n. f.* [deformitas, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace, Have no delight to pass away the time, Unless to spy my shadow in the fun, And defcant on mine own deformity. *Shakspeare.*

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare.*

Where sits deformity to mock my body, To shape my legs of an unequal size; To disproportion me in every part. *Shakspeare.*

Why should not man, Retaining still divine similitude

In part, from such deformities be free, And, for his maker's image sake, exempt? *Mil.*

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some deformity. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when deformities are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

DEFORMSOR. *n. f.* [from forceur, Fr.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [defraudo, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With of before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. *1 Thessalonians, iv. 6.*

My son, defraud not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecc. iv. 1.*

Churches seem injured and defrauded of their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim disown, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne; Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold, Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd Brifeis' heav'nly charms, And of my valour's prize defrauds my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wife man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without defrauding his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDATION. *n. f.* [defraudo, Latin.] Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEFRAUDER. *n. f.* [from defraud.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe, Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere. *Blackmore.*

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [defraudo, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the sacrifices. *2 Mac. ix. 16.*

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and defrayed is the chief part of good advisement. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will defray you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRAUDER. *n. f.* [from defray.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRAIMENT. *n. f.* [from defray.] The payment of expences.

DEFT.

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DEFT. *adj.* [deft, Sax.] Obsolete.
 1. Neat; handsome; spruce.
 2. Proper; fitting.
 You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.—
 —Yea, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shakes.*
 3. Ready; dexterous.
 Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see The limping god to *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*
 The wanton calf may skip with many a bound, And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay.*
DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.
 1. Neatly; dexterously.
 Come, high or low,
 Thyself and office *deftly* shew. *Shakespeare's Macb.*
 2. In a skilful manner.
 Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
 Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay.*
DEFUNCT. *adj.* [defunctus, Latin.] Dead; deceased.
 I therefore beg it not,
 To please the palate of my appetite;
 Nor to comply with heat, the young affects;
 In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shakes.*
 Here entity and quiddity,
 The souls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras.*
DEFUNCT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.
 Nature doth abhor to make his couch
 With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shakespeare.*
 In many cases, the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*
DEFUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *defunct*.] Death.
 Nor did the French possess the Salique land,
 Until four hundred one and twenty years
 After *defunct* of king Pharamond. *Shakespeare.*
TO DEFY. *v. a.* [deffier, Fr. from *de fide* deceive, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult.]
 1. To call to combat; to challenge.
 I once again,
 Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*
 Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled!
 Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;
 Without it, trembling now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*
 Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
 To single fight the boldest foe *defy'd*. *Dryden.*
 2. To treat with contempt; to slight.
 As many fools that stand in better place,
 Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
 Defy the matter. *Shakespeare.*
DEFY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.
 At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
 His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
 With clangour rings the field, refounds the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*
DEFYER. *n. f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.
 God may revenge the affronts put upon them
 By such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*
DEGENERACY. *n. f.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]
 1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.
 2. A desertion of that which is good.
 'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Tillotson.*
 The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present. *Swift.*
 3. Meanness.
 There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of misery. *Addison.*

DEG

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [degenerare, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spanish.]
 1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.
 2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.
 When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*
 3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.
 Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*. *Bacon.*
DEGENERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.
 Thou art like enough
 To fight against me under Piercy's pay;
 To dog his heels, and curtsy at his frowns,
 To show how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakespeare.*
 Yet thou hast greater cause to be
 Asham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
 Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*
 2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.
 So all shall turn *degenerate*, all deprav'd;
 Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
 One man except. *Milton.*
 When a man so far becomes *degenerate*, as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other. *Locke.*
DEGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]
 Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.
DEGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]
 1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.
 2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.
 3. The thing changed from its primitive state.
 In plants, these transplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, cecrops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
DEGENEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]
 1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.
 2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.
 Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent. *King Charles.*
 Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices. *South.*
DEGENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.
 How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed? *Decay of Piety.*
DEGLUTITION. *n. f.* [deglutition, Fr. from *deglutit*, Latin.] The act or power of swallowing.
 When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [degradation, Fr.]
 1. A deprivation of dignity; dismissal from office.
 The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing a man from his degree. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Degeneracy; baseness.
 So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South.*
 3. Diminution; with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.
 4. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. *Dict.*
TO DEGRADE. *v. a.* [degrader, Fr.]

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1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.
 He should
 Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain,
 That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.
 Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
 Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own. *Milton.*
 All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded. *Milton.*
 3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities; as, gold is *degraded* into silver.
DEGRADATION. *n. f.* [from *degradatus*, of *degradare*, Latin.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*
DEGREE. *n. f.* [degré, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]
 1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.
 It was my fortune, common to that age,
 To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
 The which was born of noble parentage,
 And set in highest seat of dignity. *Spenser.*
 I embrace willingly the ancient received course
 and conveniency of that discipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*
 Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pf. lxii. 9.*
 Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakespeare.*
Degree being vizarded,
 Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the Mask. *Shakespeare.*
 This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame
 Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*
 Farmers in *degrees*,
 He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryden.*
 But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,
 From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*
 2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.
 The book of wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature. *Bacon.*
 As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
 And Heav'n itself had rather want perfection,
 Than punish to excess. *Dryden.*
 Poesy
 Admits of no *degree*: but must be still
 Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Roscommon.*
 3. A step or preparation to any thing.
 Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be misliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abated to the judgment by art. *Sidney.*
 Which fight the knowledge of myself might bring,
 Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Danvers.*
 4. Order of lineage; descent of family.
 King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
 Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*
 5. Orders or classes.
 The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*
 6. Measure; proportion.
 If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden.*
 7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one *degree* in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.
 In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;
 In the same sign, almost the same *degree*. *Dryden.*
 To you who live in chill *degrees*,
 As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*
 8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units,
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tens and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetic.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In music.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Di.*

11. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next.

By DEGREES. adv. Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats;
Till by *degrees* remote and small,
The strains decay,
And melt away,

In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it.

DEGUSTA'TION. n. f. [*de gustatio*, Latin.] A tasting. *Di.*

To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

One severely *dehorted* all his followers from profiting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

DEHORTATION. *n. f.* [*from dehortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly *dehort* from unbelief, did they never read these *dehortations*. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [*from dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER. *n. f.* [*from dehort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE. *n. f.* [*from deus and cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And Earth profan'd, yet blest'd, with *deicide*!

Prior.

To DEJECT. *v. a.* [*de jectio*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shakespeare.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear!

Shakespeare.

Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;

All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glittering armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.

Dryden.

DEJECT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down:

afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his musick vows.

Shakespeare.

DEJECTEDLY. *adv.* [*from deject.*] In a *dejected*

manner; afflictedly.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but

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dejectedly; and that repulsion from the eyes diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from dejectus*, Latin.] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION. *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring. *Milton.*
Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.
The effects of an alkaliescent state in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.
The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJECTURE. *n. f.* [*from deject.*] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

DEJERATION. *n. f.* [*from de jero*, Latin.] A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION. *n. f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM. *adj.* [*from deus and forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; of *deus* and *fo*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as a god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherd's love,

Renov'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

Perfunde the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.

South.

Half of thee

Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and passable. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [*from deigner*, Fr. of *ignor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milton.*

Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
The mossy fountains, and the green retreats.

Pope.

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;

Nor would he *deign* him burial of his men,

Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shakespeare.*

DEIGNING. *n. f.* [*from deign.*] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*from de and integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish.

DEIPAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.

DEISM. *n. f.* [*deism*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship,

are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

DEIST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEISTICAL. *adj.* [*from deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DEITY. *n. f.* [*deus*, French, from *ditas*, Lat.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity*

alone is the spring from which they flow; some things man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker.*

With what arms

We mean to hold, what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built forever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed?

Sidney.

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleases their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakespeare.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains for passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakespeare.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

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DELACERATION. *n. f.* [*from delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriness of the eyes, or a weeping much.

DELACTATION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast.

DELA'PED. *adj.* [*With physicians.*] [*from delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like.

To DELATE. *v. a.* [*from delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein found is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuse; to inform against.

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserves them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpressibly covetous?

Sandys's Travels.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets.

Government of the Tongue.

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness.

Government of the Tongue.

To DELAY. *v. a.* [*from delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron.

Exod. xxxiii. 1.

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;
For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryd.*
2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.
3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.
Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.

Milton.

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious
ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*.

Dryden.

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made!
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*?
To DELAY. v. n. To stop; to cease from action.

Pope.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quick-
ness and slowness of the succession of those ideas
one to another in our minds, beyond which they
can neither *delay* nor hasten.

Locke.

DELAY. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering in-
activity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

The conduct of our lives, and the manage-
ment of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*.

Locke.

2. Stay; stop.
The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pais'd on, and took th' irremediable way.

Dryden.

DELA'YER. n. f. [from *delay*.] One that defers;
a putter off.

DELECTABLE. adj. [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleas-
ing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach;
For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden; planted with the trees or God;
Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton.*
Some of his attributes, and the manifestations
thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the in-
tellective faculty, but are suitably and easily con-
ceptible by us, because apparent in his works:
as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power.

Hale.

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;
'Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering
noise,

Philips.

He tastes the bitter morsel.
DELECTABLENESS. n. f. [from *delectabilis*.] De-
lightfulness; pleasantness.

DELECTABLY. adv. Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTATION. n. f. [*delectatio*, Latin.] Plea-
sure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*.

Sir T. More.

To DE'LEGATE. v. a. [*delego*, Latin.]
1. To send away.
2. To send upon an embassy.
3. To intrust; to commit to another's power
and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several
parts upon several estates of men, as princes, pa-
rents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated*
and committed part of his care and providence
unto them.

Taylor.

As God is the universal monarch, so we have
all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and
can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other,
than what he has *delegat'd* us.

Decay of Piety.

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her living lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegat'd* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bless the night?

Prior.

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a
particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. n. f. [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy;
a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to
act for, or represent another.

If after her

Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,
Every such person is her *delegate*,
'T' accomplish that which should have been her
fate.

Donne.

They must be severe exactors of accounts from
their *delegates* and ministers of justice.

Taylor.

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear;
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war.

Prior.

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*
DE'LEGATE. adj. [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed;
sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges,
must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and
impartially.

Taylor.

DE'LEGATES [Court of]. A court wherein all
causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either
of the archbishops, are decided. *Asyliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGATION. n. f. [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.
2. A putting in commission.
3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. adj. [*deleuificus*, Latin.] Having
virtue to assuage, or ease pain.

Dist.

To DELE'TE. v. a. [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot
out.

Dist.

DELETERIOUS. adj. [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly;
destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or
quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some oc-
casional activity.

Brown.

DELETERY. adj. [from *deleterius*, Latin.] De-
structive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemic,
Though stor'd with *deletory* medicines,
Which whosoever took is dead since,
E'er sent to vast a colony

Hudibras.

To both the under worlds as he.
DELETION. n. f. [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raising or blotting out.
2. A destruction.
Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every per-
son of the opposing party or country, then the
victory is complete, because none remains to call
it in question.

Hale.

DELF. } *n. f.* [from *delwan*, Saxon, to dig.]

DELFE. }
1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains
and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would
be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines
could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Ray.

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware,
made at *Delft*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*:
No, not for China's wide domain itself.

Smart.

DELIBA'TION. n. f. [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay;
a taste.

To DELI'BERATE. v. n. [*delibero*, Lat.] To
think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wife, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end designed.

Blackmore.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.

Aldison.

DELI'BERATE. adj. [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-belly was *deliberate*,
Not rash, like his accusers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous considerations, that
wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make
them desirous of flow and *deliberate* death, against
the stream of their sensual inclination.

Hooker.

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again
as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more
deliberate, that is, give more space between the

voice and the echo, which is caused by the local
nearness or distance.

Bacon.

DELI'BERATELY. adv. [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows
better than any man what is not to be written;
and never hazards himself so far as to fall: but
plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought,
is sure to put his staff before him.

Dryden.

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS. n. f. [from *deliberate*.] Cir-
cumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts,
in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a
parliament.

King Charles.

DELIBERA'TION. n. f. [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The
act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose
good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty
of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELI'BERATIVE. adj. [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Per-
taining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELI'BERATIVE. n. f. [from the adjective.]
The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and
of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is
less.

Bacon.

DE'LICACY. n. f. [*delicaciesse*, French, of *de-
licie*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.

Milton.

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and
flow'rs,

Milton.

Walks, and the melody of birds.

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong
making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierce-
ness.

Sidney.

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy*
of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.

Dryden.

You may see into the spirit of them all, and
form your pen from those general notions and *de-
licacy* of thoughts and happy words.

Felton.

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners; contrary to *grossness*.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive
a weakness of constitution from the ease and lux-
ury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their
own education.

Temple.

9. Tendernefs; scrupulousness.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his
country, must conquer all that *tendernefs* and *de-
licacy*, which may make him afraid of being spoken
ill of.

Adison.

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DE'LICATE. adj. [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable
flavour.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary
dish, is to be done as other human actions are,
in which there are no degrees and precise natural
limits described.

Taylor.

2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as
through all the body; the circulation is quicker,
and heat greater, and their texture is extremely
delicate.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

6. Polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such ma's and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakespeare.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft
angry, they have so many things to trouble them,
which more robust natures have little sense of.

Bacon.

8. Pure; clear.

Where

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed

The air is delicate. *Shakespeare.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words and the numberfulness of his verse: there is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not, delicately, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy fauces. *Taylor.*

4. Chocely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deut. xxviii. 56.*

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rareties; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
As far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakespeare.*

They their appetites not only feed
With delicacies of leaves and marshy weed:
But with thy sickle reap the rankst land. *Dryden.*

With abstinence all delicacies he fees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese.

DELICIES. *n. f. pl.* [from *delicious*, Latin.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty delicacies and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Spenser.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chafed him out of Paradise, the fairest and most delicious part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Woodward.*

In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, delicious in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much the hath glorified herself and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Rev. xviii. 7.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and deliciousness, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELICAT'ION. *n. f.* [from *delicatus*, Latin.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *delicatio*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wise's Surgery.*

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *delecto*, French, from *delecto*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath delight in thee, and all his servants love thee. *1 Sam. xviii. 22.*

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters' cheer we up his sprights,

And shew the best of our delights:

We'll charm the air to give a sound,

While you perform your antick round. *Shakespeare.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the delight of human kind: the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his delight;
Most in his thought, and ever in his fight. *Dryden.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. a.* [from *delecto*, Latin.] To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the discipline differed from the land-service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Pf. xxxvii. 4.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

TO DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, delight in this thing? *2 Sam. xxiv.*

Blessed is the man that feareth the lord, that delighteth in his commandments. *Psal. cxiii. 1.*

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the delightful, but almost from the necessary use thereof. *Sidney.*

No spring nor summer on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits, or with delightful green. *Addison.*

DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires, tyrannical extortion,
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the delightfulness of the knowledge. *Tillotson.*

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so delightful for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

God hath furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for delightful vigour. *Greene.*

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

TO DELINEATE. *v. a.* [from *delineo*, Latin.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and time with Absalom's head. *Breun.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to delineate to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEATION. *n. f.* [from *delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions. *Mortimer.*

DELINIMENT. *n. f.* [from *delinimentum*, Latin.] A mitigating, or alluaging. *DiA.*

DELINQUENCY. *n. f.* [from *delinquentia*, Latin.]

A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable delinquency of the tumults, and their excitors. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou should'st my delinquencies enquire,
And with varieties of tortures tire?

Sandy's Paraphrase of Job.
A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELINQUENT. *n. f.* [from *delinquent*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
That sooner will accuse the magistrate
Than the delinquent; and will rather grieve
The treason not acted, than believe. *Ben Jonson.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other disaster,
but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

TO DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [from *deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to deliquate. *Boyle.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and deliquated salt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUATION. *n. f.* [from *deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; dissolving.

DELIQUUUM. *n. f.* Latin. [a chymical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *DiA.*

DELIRAMENT. *n. f.* [from *deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish fancy. *DiA.*

TO DELIRATE. *v. n.* [from *deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *DiA.*

DELIRATION. *n. f.* [from *deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madness. *DiA.*

DELIRIOUS. *adj.* [from *delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours delirious: but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious slung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thomson.*

DELIRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching delirium; and in a feverish delirium there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITICATION. *n. f.* [from *delitigo*, Latin.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *DiA.*

TO DELIVER. *v. a.* [from *deliver*, French.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus she the captive did deliver;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psal. lxxi. 4.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakespeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt deliver him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deut. xxiv. 12.*

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, thou wilt neither kill me, nor deliver me.

DEL

me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. 11 Sam.

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity. Tob. iii. 4.

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but deliver it for the breaches of the house. 2 Kings.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler. Gen. xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. Dryden.

5. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind

All sense of woe delivers to the wind. Pope.

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,

She is something before her time deliver'd. Shakspeare.

Tully was long ere he could be deliver'd of a few verses, and those poor ones too. Peacham.

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's expofitor,

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,

That aged years play truant at his tales. Shakspeare.

Tell me your highness' pleasure:

What from your grace I shall deliver to him.

Shakspeare.

I knew a clergyman who appeared to deliver his sermon without looking into his notes. Swift.

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seem'd so to overrun his age in strength, that Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly. Sydney.

To DELIVER over. v. a.

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. Psal. xxvii. 12.

The constables have deliver'd her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. Shakspeare.

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be deliver'd over to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. Dryden.

To DELIVER up. v. a. To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but deliver'd him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? Rom. viii. 32.

Are the cities that I got with wounds,

Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? Shakspeare.

Happy having such a son,

That would deliver up his greatness to

Into the hand of justice. Shakspeare.

DELIVERANCE. n. f. [from deliverance, French.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath seen me heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. Luke iv. 18.

O God, command deliverances for Jacob.

Psal. xlv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;

One death or one deliverance we will share. Dryden.

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called delivery.

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd deliverance more. Shakspeare.

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy deliverance. Bacon.

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly delivery.

DEL

If seriously I may convey my thoughts

In this my light deliverance, I have spoke

With one, that in her sex, her years profession, Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more Than I dare blame my weakness.

Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.

DELIVERER. n. f. [from deliver.]

1. A saviour; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the deliverer came from the one end of the world unto the other. Bacon.

By that feed

Is meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise

The serpent's head. Milton.

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth. Addison.

Him their deliverer Europe does confess,

All tongues extol him, all religions blest. Halifax.

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the deliverers of those experiments. Boyle.

DELIVERY. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,

That he would labour my delivery. Shakspeare.

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. Denham.

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the delivery of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. Clarendon.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restraint to any certain kind of delivery, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. Hooker.

I was charmed with the gratefulness of his figure and delivery, as well as with his discourses. Addison.

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. Sidney.

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. Walton.

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is in pain and crieth out. Isaiah, xxvi. 7.

DELL. n. f. [from dal, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,

Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,

Fell headlong into a dell. Spenser.

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. Milton.

But, foes to sun-shine, most they took delight

In dell and dales, conceal'd from human sight. Tickell.

DELPH. n. f. [from Delft, the name of the capital of Delfland.] A fine fort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself;

Five nothings in five plates of delph. Swift.

DELTOIDE adj. [from delta, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and

DEL

from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the deltoid muscle, and carry the arm backward. Sharp's Surgery.

DELUDABLE. adj. [from delude.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather deludible.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways deludable.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To DELUDE. v. a. [deludo, Latin.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have delud'd you;

'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence

Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER. n. f. [from delude.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, all fair deluder, speak;

Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break. Granville.

And thus the sweet deluders tune their song. Pope.

To DELVE. v. a. [delpen, Sax. delpen, Dutch, perhaps from delpen, a hog. Junius.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard

But I will delve one yard below the mines,

And blow them at the moon. Shakspeare.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;

With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. Dryden.

The filthy swine, with delving snout

The rooted forest undermine. Philips.

2. To fathom; to sift; to found one's opinion.

Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?

—I cannot delve him to the root: his father

Was call'd Sicilius. Shakspeare.

DELVE. n. f. [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit;

pitfall; a den; a cave.

He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;

Which to that shady delve him brought at last,

Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury. Spenser.

Such a light and metall'd dance

Saw you never yet in France;

And by leadmen, for the nonce,

That turn round like grindle-stones,

Which they dig out fro' the delves,

For their bairns bread, wives, and selves. Ben Jonson.

A DELVE of Coals. A certain quantity of coals

dug in the mine or pit. Ditz.

DELVER. n. f. [from delve.] A digger; one

that opens the ground with a spade.

DELUGE. n. f. [deluge, French, from diluvium,

Latin.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under

water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old

world was subject to perish by a deluge, as this is

subject to perish by conflagration. Burnet's Theory.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a

river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force

His channel to a new or narrow course,

No longer then within his banks he dwells,

First to a torrent, then a deluge swells. Denham.

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,

By which the delug'd earth would useless grow. Blackmore.

Still the battering waves rush in

Implacable, till delug'd by the foam

The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. Philips.

2. To

DEM

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, Shall deluge all. *Pope.*

DELUSION *n. f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these True wisdom finds her not, or by *delusion*.

Milton.

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun, And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELUSIVE *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair, *Delusive* fights and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimsey you pursue, 'Till you at length believe it true;

Caught by your own *delusive* art, You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Tatler*, N^o. 81.

Phenomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward.*

DELUSORY *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DEMAGOGUE *n. f.* [*δημαγωγος*, Gr.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to fend for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMAIN. } *n. f.* [*domaine*, French.]
DEMAIN. }
DEMAINE. }

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *fodum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided A gentleman of noble parentage, Of fair *demies*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and feigniority, though the lands of that county in *demies* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Darwin.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest-trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demies* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskillfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMAND *v. a.* [*demand*, French.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I demand of him, Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? *2 Sam. xi. 7.*

If any friend of Cæsar's demand why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakespeare.*

DEM

Young one,

Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems, They crave to be demanded. *Shakespeare.*

The oracle of Apollo being demanded, when the war and misery of Greece shall have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubic form. *Peachment on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMAND *n. f.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging: the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones. *Daniel, iv. 14.*

Giving vent, gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the demand for those my papers increases daily.

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *precept*, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or feising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law. *Blount.*

DEMANDABLE *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All fums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

DEMANDANT *n. f.* [from *demand*.]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMANDER *n. f.* [*demandeur*, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the demanders ready use at all seasons. *Carew.*

4. A dinner; one that demands a debt.

DEMAIN. *n. f.* [from *demenier*, French.] A mien; pretence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*, And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie. *Spenser.*

To DEMEAN *v. a.* [from *demenier*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains, How with so high a nymph he might

Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipolis is mad; Else he would never so *demean* himself. *Shakespeare.*

DEMEANOUR. *n. f.* [*demenier*, French.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain. *Sidney.*

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker.*

DEM

His gestures fierce

He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen. *Milton.*

Thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,

Ill worthy I. *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhée, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEMEANS. *n. f.* pl. properly *demesnos*. An estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.] To make mad.

DEMENTATION. *n. f.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

DEMERIT. *n. f.* [*demerite*, French. from *demeritus*, of *demerere*, Latin.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill-deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign, Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity, should be secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being From men of royal siege; and my *demerits* May speak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune

As this that I have reach'd. *Shak. Othello.*

To DEMERIT. *v. n.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERSED. *adj.* [from *demersus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned.

DEMERSION. *n. f.* [*demersio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chemistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEMESENE. See DEMAIN.

DEMI. *inseparable particle.* [*semi*, French, *dimidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as *demigod*, that is half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. f.* [*semi* and *cannon*.]

DEMI-CANNON *Lowest*. A great gun, that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighths parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary*. A great gun six inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON of the *greatest Size*. A gun six inches and six eighths parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a sleeve? 'tis like a *semi-cannon*.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demicanon*, culverin or *demiculverin*, may be framed at the same price that one of those will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. f.* [*semi* and *culverin*.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the *lowest Size*. A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary*. A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN *elder Sort*. A gun four inches and six eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighths parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demiculverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demiculverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. f.* [*de mi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *de mi-devil*,
Why he hath thus entur'd my soul and body.

Shakespeare's Othello

DEMI-GOD. *n. f.* [*de mi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature: half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade him
farewell with tears, making temples to him as to
a *de mi-god*.

Be gods or angels *de mi-gods*.

Transported *de mi-gods* flood round,

And men grew heroes at the found,

Enflam'd with glory's charms.

Nay half in heaven, except (what's mighty
odd)

A fit of vapours clouds this *de mi-god*.

DEMI-LANCE. *n. f.* [*de mi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads their *de mi-lances* were
Small pennons which their ladies colours bore.

Dryden.

Light *de mi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.

Dryden.

DEMI-MAN. *n. f.* [*de mi* and *man*.] Half a man.
A term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle lest we perish
by the complaints of this barking *de mi-man*.

Knolles.

DEMI-WOLF. *n. f.* [*de mi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf;
a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf.

Lycifca.

Showghs, water-rugs and *de mi-wolves*, are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

DEMI'SE. *n. f.* [*from de metre, demis, demis, Fr.*]
Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal
and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne,
the author retired.

Swift.

To **DEMI'SE.** *v. a.* [*demis, demise, Fr.*] To grant
at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my
lands to be purchased.

Swift's Last Will.

DEMISSION. *n. f.* [*demissio, Lat.*] Degradation;
diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a *lache demis-*
son of sovereign authority.

L'Estrange.

To **DEMI'T.** *v. a.* [*demitto, Lat.*] To depress;
to hang down; to let fall.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing
their train, if they decline their neck to the
ground, they presently *demit*, and let fall the same.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEMOCRACY. *n. f.* [*δημοκρατία, Gr.*] One of the
three forms of government; that in which the
sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor
in the nobles, but in the collective body of the
people.

While many of the servants, by industry and
virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the na-
ture of the government inclines to a *democracy*.

Temple.

The majority having the whole power of the
community, may employ all that power in making
laws; and executing those laws; and there the
form of the government is a perfect *democracy*.

Locke.

DEMOCRATICAL. *adj.* [*from democracy*.] Per-
taining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and
are *democratical* enemies to truth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

As the government of England has a mixture
of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the
people.

Arbutnot.

To **DEMO'LISH.** *v. a.* [*demolir, Fr. demolir, Lat.*]
To throw down buildings; to raze; to de-
stroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long
since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the
ground.

Tillotson.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent.

Dryden.

DEMO'LISHER. *n. f.* [*from demolish*.] One that

throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer
waste.

DEMOLITION. *n. f.* [*from demolish*.] The act
of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; de-
struction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in
the *demolition* of Dunkirk.

Swift.

DE'MON. *n. f.* [*demon, Lat. daemōn*.] A spirit;
generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:
Curs'd *demon*! O for ever broken lie

Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed!

Prior.

DEMON'ACAL. } *adj.* [*from demon*.]
DEMON'ACK. }

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.
He, all unarm'd,

Shall chafe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniac* holds, possession foul.

Milton.

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabo-
lical possession.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.

Milton.

DEMON'ACK. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One
possessed by the devil; one whose mind is dis-
turbed and agitated by the power of wicked and
unclean spirits.

Those lunatics and *demoniacs* that were re-
stored to their right mind, were such as fought
after him, and believed in him.

Bentley.

DEMON'IAN. *adj.* [*from demon*.] Devilish; of
the nature of devils.

Demoniac spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called
Powers of fire, air, water.

Milton.

DEMON'CRACY. *n. f.* [*daemōn and κράτος*.] The
power of the devil.

Di.

DEMON'LATRY. *n. f.* [*daemōn and λατρεία*.] The
worship of the devil.

Di.

DEMON'LOGY. *n. f.* [*daemōn and λόγος*.] Dis-
course of the nature of devils. Thus king James
entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMON'STRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis, Latin*.]
That which may be proved beyond doubt or con-
tradiction; that which may be made not only
probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstra-*
ble as geometry.

Glennville.

DEMON'STRABLY. *adv.* [*from demonstrable*.] In
such a manner as admits of certain proof; evi-
dently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to exe-
cute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned
the public peace.

Clarendon.

To **DEMONSTRATE.** *v. a.* [*demonstro, Latin*.]
To prove with the highest degree of certainty;
to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary
position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew
that the contrary often involves a contradiction.

Tillotson.

DEMONSTRATION. *n. f.* [*demonstratio, Latin*.]
1. The highest degree of deducible or argumen-
tal evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such
proof as not only evinces the position proved to
be true, but shews the contrary position be ab-
surd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invin-
cible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by
any possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind
doth necessarily yield.

Hooker.

Where the agreement or disagreement of any
thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called
demonstration.

Locke.

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.
Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are
encountered with clear evidences and sensible *de-*
monstrations of a Deity.

Tillotson.

DEMONSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus, Latin*.]
1. Having the power of demonstration; invin-
cibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, is
such as, being proposed unto any man, and under-
stood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield.

Hooker.

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and
certainly.

Printing is necessary to all other arts, because
of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures,
which often give more light to the understanding
than the clearest discourses.

Dryden.

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [*from demonstra-*
tive.]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an as-
surance either of the good which he designs, or of
the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demon-*
stratively certain.

South.

First, I *demonstratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move.

Prior.

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of
perfection, it was not in the power of earth to
work them from it.

Brown.

DEMONSTRATOR. *n. f.* [*from demonstrare*.]
One that proves; one that teaches; one that de-
monstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. *adj.* [*from demonstrare*.]
Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'CENT. *adj.* [*demulcent, Lat.*] Soften-
ing; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatic parts,
are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but
being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when
dissolved by digestion.

Arbutnot.

To **DEMU'R.** *v. n.* [*demeurer, French; demor-*
are, Italian; demorari, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and ob-
jections. See **DEMURRER**.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred. *Walt. Angl.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend in deter-
mination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of
an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadors thought
fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive
directions from the lords of the council.

Hayward.

Running into demands, they expect from us a
sudden resolution in things wherein the devil of
Delphos would *demur*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous hu-
mour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or de-
mand higher encouragements than the hope of
heaven.

Decay of Piety.

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wish'd, he easily believ'd;
But long *demur'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true.

Dryden.

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties;
to deliberate.

There is something in our composition, that
thinks and apprehends, and reflects and delibe-
rates, determines and doubts, consents and denies;
that wills and *demurs*, and resolves and chuses, and
rejects.

Bentley.

To **DEMU'R.** *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears.

Milton.

DEMU'R. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Doubt; hesita-
tion; suspense of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reason hath deep silence and *demur*.

Milton.

Seiz'd us, though undismay'd.

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a
temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those
of an eternal; and consequently ought, without
any *demur* at all, to be sacrific'd to them, when-
soever they come in competition with them.

South.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, Do, and we go stacks.

Pope.

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*desmours, French*.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.

Spenser.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and *demure*.

Milton.

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now gene-
rally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I
know my place, as I would they should do theirs.

Shakespeare.

There be many wise men, that have secret
hearts and transparent countenances; yet this

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would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes.

A cat lay and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her.

So cat, transform'd, fat gravely and *demure*, 'Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure.

Love sent and found, far in a country scene, Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;

From which ingredients, first, the dextrous boy Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy.

To *DEMURE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,

Demure upon me.

DEMURELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.] 1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and swear but now and then, Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*.

Esop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, fat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her.

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer, Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down;

But hid the dagger underneath the gown.

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly.

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers.

DEMURENESS. *n. f.* [from *demure*.] 1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*,

which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe.

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

DEMURRAGE. *n. f.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER. *n. f.* [from *demur*, Fr. *i. e. manere in aliquo loco, vel morari*.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt.

I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without further work.

But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chancery-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy.

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*.

DEN. *n. f.* [den, Saxon.] 1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth.

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*, And fright him there?

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame, Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;

The cavern only, to her father known, By him was to his darling daughter shown.

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forlakes; In woods and fields a wild destruction makes.

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may

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signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon *den* imports both.

DENAL. *n. f.* [a word formed between *den* and *nay*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say My love can give no place, hide no *denay*.

DENDROLOGY. *n. f.* [from *dendron* and *logos*.] The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason.

DENIAL. *n. f.* [from *deny*.] 1. Negation; contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler.

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or confession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*: I must and will have Catharine to my wife.

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much.

He, at ev'ry fresh attempt, is repell'd With faint *denials*, weaker than before.

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him.

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *deny*.] 1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word *Virtue* the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word *Virtue* means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God.

2. A disownor; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction!

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince.

DENIER. *n. f.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a fous.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst? — No, not a *denier*.

To *DENIGRATE*. *v. a.* [from *denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus.

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness.

DENIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *denigro*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the adventitious and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress.

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts.

DENIZATION. *n. f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in fall ages were purchased by them.

DENIZEN. *n. f.* [from *dinasiddyn*, a man of DEWELSON.] The city, or *dinasydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised.

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Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained.

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods, Natives, or *denizens* of blest abodes,

From whence these murmurs?

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their feed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *denison* of the world.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air; The lucid squadrons to the sails repair.

To *DENIZEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free:

Pride, lust, covetize, being several To these three places, yet all are in all;

Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous; Falshood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous.

DENOMINABLE. *adj.* [from *denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler.

To *DENOMINATE*. *v. a.* [from *denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places.

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understanding, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills?

DENOMINATION. *n. f.* [from *denomino*, Lat.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians?

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such.

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like.

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*.

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.] 1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

DENOMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole.

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction.

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent.

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consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of this proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTATION. *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.

TO DENOTE. *v. a.* [*denote*, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse denotes a fever.

TO DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denonce*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.
I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deuteronomy.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, denouncing wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws
Upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,

Like heralds, first denounce the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*
3. To give information against; to delate; to accuse publicly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and denounce such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DENOUNCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse, my iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

DENOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less dense it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

TO DENSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DENSITY. *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent, if dissolved in menstruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their density alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater density, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-dentals, as also the lingua-dentals. *Holder.*

DENTAL. *n. f.* A small shell-fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by

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the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillions.

The modillions, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spektor.*

DENTICULATION. *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.]

The state of being set with small teeth, or prominencies resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Museum.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. f.* [*dens*, and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice? *Ben Jonson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature: most of them, to order and powdered, make excellent dentifrices.

TO DENTISE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did dentise twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTITION. *n. f.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

TO DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

'Till he has denuded himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENU'DATION. *n. f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping or making naked.

TO DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in Summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is denuded, to shew the muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

In a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those denunciations? *Ward.*

Midst of these denunciations, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting duration. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIATOR. *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO DENY. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Lat.]

1. To contradict; opposed to affirm.
2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not, for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which
Great nature cries—deny not. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I;
How long can you my bliss and your's deny? *Dryden.*

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, left you deny your God. *Job. xxiv. 27.*

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers Christians as denying themselves in the

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pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

TO DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.]

To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good-wound-herb, useful for deobstructing the pores of the body.

More's Antidote against the Sea.

Such as carry off the faces and mucus, deobstruct the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood.

Arbutnot on Diet.

DEO'STRUENT. *n. f.* [*deobstruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All ropes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving viscid substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DE'ODAND. *n. f.* [*Deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree: in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures; and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

TO DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.]

To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEO'PILATION. *n. f.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deoppilations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DEO'PILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a deoppilative and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSULATION. *n. f.* [*deosulatio*, Latin.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications and deosulations. *Stillinger's.*

TO DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depaint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield depainted he did see. *Spenser.*

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I depaint
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

TO DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place; with from before the thing left.

When the people departed away, Susanna went into her garden. *Susan. vii.*

He said unto him, go in peace; so he departed from him a little way. *2 Kings, v. 19.*

They departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Matt. xxviii.*

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his passport shall be made. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa appeared with presents, departed out of that bay. *Kneller.*

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone?
Not one kind kiss from a departing son!
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desert from a practice.

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He cleaved unto the fins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. *2 Kings*, iii. 3.
 3. To be lost; to perish.
 The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. *2 Esd.* iii.
 4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize.
 In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah*, lix. 13.
 5. To desert from a resolution or opinion.
 His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon*.
 6. To die; to de cease; to leave the world.
 As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen.* iii. 5. 18.
 Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke*, xxix.
 As you with Christian peace to souls *departed*, stand these poor people's friend. *Shakespeare*.
 To *DEPART*. *v. a.* [to quit; to leave; to retire from: not in use.
 You have had dispatch in private by the consul; you are will'd by him this evening
 To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonson*.
 To *DEPART*. *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to separate: a chymical term.
DEPART. *n. f.* [*d part*, French.]
 1. The act of going away: now *departure*.
 I had in charge, at my *depart* from France, to marry prince's Marg'ret. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Death.
 When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp, tidings, as swiftly as the post could run, were brought me of your loss and his *depart*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Diss.*
 The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon*.
DEPARTER. *n. f.* [from *d part*.] One that refines metals by separation.
DEPARTMENT. *n. f.* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person; a French term.
 The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbutnot*.
DEPARTURE. *n. f.* [from *d part*.]
 1. A going away.
 For thee, fellow,
 Who needs must know of her *departure*, and do't seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee by a sharp torture. *Shakespeare*.
 What besides
 Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
 Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place. *Milton*.
 They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Arbutnot*.
 2. Death; de cease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.
 Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sidney*.
 3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with *from*.
 The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson*.
DEPAISCENT. *adj.* [*depaissent*, Lat.] Feeding.
 To *DEPAISCE*. *v. a.* [from *depaiscor*, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.
 They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depaisted* the former. *Spenser*.
 To *DEPAUPERATE*. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.
 Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer*.
 Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbutnot*.

DEPERIBLE. *adj.* [from *deperis*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.
 It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *deperible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon*.
 To *DEPERIS*. *v. a.* [*deperire*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser*.
 The red rose meddled with the white y fere,
 In either cheek *deperis*ten lively here. *Spenser*.
 To *DEPEND*. *v. n.* [*dependere*, Latin.]
 1. To hang from.
 From the frozen beard
 Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden*.
 From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display
 Nocturnal beams that emulate the day. *Dryden*.
 There is a chain let down from Jove,
 So strong, that from the lower end,
 They say all human things *depend*. *Swift*.
 The direful monster was afar deserv'd,
 Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope*.
 2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with *upon*.
 We work by wit and not by witchcraft;
 And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakespeare*.
 Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the courtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon*.
 3. To be in a state of dependance; to retain to others.
 Be then desir'd
 Of fifty to dequantify your train;
 And the remanuers, that shall still *depend*,
 To be such men as may besort your age. *Shakespeare*.
 4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.
 The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers*.
 5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.
 By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of justice. *Bacon*.
 The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,
 And doubtful issue of misconstr'd laws. *Prior*.
 6. To *DEPEND* upon. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.
 He resolv'd no more to *depend* upon the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon*.
 But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addison*.
 I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depend*d upon. *Swift*.
DEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *d pend*.]
DEPENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *d pend*.]
 1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
 2. Something hanging upon another.
 On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
 Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
 And make a large *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden*.
 3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.
 In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependence* of ideas should be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke*.
 4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with *upon*.
 Every moment we feel our *dependence* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson*.
 5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.
 Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependencies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon*.
 The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and

consequently *dependencies*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift*.
 6. Reliance; trust; confidence.
 Their *dependencies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker*.
 They slept in peace by night,
 Secure of bread, as of returning light;
 And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
 That need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden*.
 7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.
 Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke*.
DEPENDANT. *adj.* [from *d pend*.]
 1. Hanging down.
 2. Relating to something previous.
 3. In the power of another.
 On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Hooker*.
DEPENDANT. *n. f.* [from *d pend*.] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.
 A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakespeare*.
 For a fix-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon*.
 His *dependants* shall quickly become his profligates. *South*.
DEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *dependere*, Latin.]
DEPENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *dependere*, Latin.] This word, with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.
 1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.
 We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies*. *Collier on Pride*.
 2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.
 Let me report to him
 Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find
 A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness,
 Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare*.
 At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon*.
 3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.
 We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory*.
 4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequences from premises.
 Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
 Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
 As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakespeare*.
 5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.
 I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet's Theory*.
 6. Trust; reliance; confidence.
 The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillington*.
DEPENDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latin.] This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.
 In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacock*.
DEPENDENT. *n. f.* [from *dependens*, Latin.]
 One

One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPENDER. *n. f.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that repofes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect, To be depend on a thing that leans? *Shakespeare.*

DEPERDITI'ON. *n. f.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the nonomission of weights, or *deperdition* of any poudrous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMATION. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cafes it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLEGM. *v. a.* [dephlegmo, low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous infpid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMA'NESS. *n. f.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralling solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPICT. *v. a.* [depingo depictum, Latin.] 1. To paint; to pourtray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPI'ATORY. *n. f.* [de and pilus, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS. *adj.* [de and pilus, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. f.* [d. planto, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Di.*

DEPLETION. *n. f.* [depleo, depletus, Latin.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbutnot.*

DEPLO'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentations; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable; as, *deplorable* nonsense: *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLO'ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Di.*

DEPLO'ABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [deploratus, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorable* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLORE. *v. a.* [deploro, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana who his death *deplor'd*, With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*

If Arcite thus *deplore* His sufferings; yet Palemon suffers more. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'ER. *n. f.* [from *deploro*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION. *n. f.* [deplumatio, Latin.] 1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In furgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Philips.*

To DEPLUME. *v. a.* [ds and pluma, Lat.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPOSE. *v. a.* [depono, Latin.] 1. To lay down as a pledge or security.

2. To risk upon the success of an adventure. On this I would *depose*

As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.] 1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *facior*, I confels. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [depopulo, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper, That would *depopulate* the city, and Be every man himself? *Shakespeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A land exhausted to the last remains, *Depopulated* towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different shapes, *Depopulates* the nations, thousands fall His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold The end of all thy offspring, end so sad, *Depopulation!* Thee another flood, Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd, And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war, *Depopulation.* *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPORT. *v. a.* [deporter, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milton.*

Of middle age one rising, eminent In wife *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *n. f.* [deportatio, Latin.] 1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general. An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [deportment, French.] 1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Weston.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour. The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPOSE. *v. a.* [depono, Latin.] 1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *depos'd* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station. First, of the king: what shall of him become? —The duke yet lives that Henry should *depose*. *Shakespeare.*

May your sick fame still languish 'till it die; Then, as the greatest curse that I can give, Unpitied, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Depos'd consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of: not in use. You may my glory and my state *depose*, But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shakespeare.*

4. To give testimony; to attest. 'Twas he that made you to *depose*; Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shakespeare.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use. According to our law, *Depose* him in the justice of his cause. *Shakespeare.*

To DEPOSE. *v. n.* To bear witness. Love straight stood up and *depos'd*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *n. f.* [depositarius, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. I gave you all. —Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*; But kept a reservation to be follow'd With such a number. *Shakespeare.*

To DEPOSITE. *v. a.* [deposito, Latin.] 1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security. 3. To place at interest. God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Spratt.*

4. To lay aside. The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. f.* [depositum, Latin.] 1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security. 3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *depositio*, Lat.] 1. The act of giving public testimony. If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parag.*

2. The

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders.

DEPOSITORY. *n. f.* [from *deposui*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

DEPRAVATION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme for *depravation*, to squander the sex. *Shakespeare.*

To **DEPRAVE.** *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate: to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of Infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics to *deprave* the same. *Hooker.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraved*?

But from me what can proceed, But all corrupt; both mind and will *depraved*. *Milton.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*, Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRAVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRAVER. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRIVITY. *n. f.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To **DEPRECATE.** *v. a.*

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecate* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets Those darts, whose points make gods adore His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

DEPRECATION. *n. f.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]

1. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech implor'd, And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

DEPRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] That

DEPRECATORY. } serves to deprecate; apologetic; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish King was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECATOR. *n. f.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

To **DEPRECIATE.** *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Addison.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spektor.*

To **DEPREDATE.** *v. a.* [*depredari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATION. *n. f.* [*depredatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther, we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such *depredations* and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATOR. *n. f.* [*depredator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon.*

To **DEPREHEND.** *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *Morc.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehendo*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be apprehended or discovered. *DiG.*

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*deprehensio*, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To **DEPRESS.** *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To press, or thrust down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise

moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject: to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison.*

Passion can *depress* or raise

The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRESSION. *n. f.* [*depressio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much *depressed*, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wijeman.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *DiG.*

DEPRESSION of a Star. [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *DiG.*

DEPRESSOR. *n. f.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRESSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimere*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attolent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVATION. *n. f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Philips.*

To **DEPRIVE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *privare*, Lat.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with of.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job. xxxix. 17.*

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *deprived* of sight.

Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: Milton uses it without of.

From

DEP

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
His blessed countenance.
The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew,
Depriv'd of sepulchres, and funeral due.
3. To release; to free from.
Most happy he,
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him oppress.

4. To put out of an office.
A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that
if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred
men's lives.

DEPTH. *n. f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]
1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from
the surface downwards.

As for men, they had buildings in many places
higher than the *depth* of the water.

We have large and deep caves of several *depths*:
the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms.

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends.

For though, in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite;

In poetry the height we know
'Tis only infinite below.

2. Deep place; not a shoal.
The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray.

3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.
When he prepared the heavens I was there,
when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*.

4. The middle or height of a season.
And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown.

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter,
rescued the city of York from the rebels.

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.
There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an
elaborate and well-written piece of nonfence,
than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity.

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the num-
ber of men in the file.

To **DEPTHEN.** *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To
deepen, or make deeper.

To **DEPU'CELATE.** *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To de-
flower; to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'LSION. *n. f.* [*depulsio*, Latin.] A beating
or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting
away; averting.

To **DEPURATE.** *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *de-
purgare*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any
thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and
in some measure to analyze them, and take a-
funder their heterogeneous parts, in many che-
mical experiments we may better than in others,
know what manner of bodies we employ.

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Cleaned; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate*
from the defilement of a contrary, within this at-
mosphere of flesh.

DEPURATION. *n. f.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of separating the pure from the im-
pure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflam-
mable parts; and this is either used crude, and
called *sulphur vive*, or is of a fadder colour and,
after *deputation*, such as we have in magdeleons,
or rolls of a lighter yellow.

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us
to look upon the ventilation and *deputation* of the
blood as one of the principal and constant uses of
respiration.

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.
To **DEPU'RE.** *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.
It produced plants of such imperfection and

harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood
could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same
defection hath had continuance in the very gene-
ration and nature of mankind.

DEPUTATION. *n. f.* [*deputation*, Fr.]
1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a
special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commis-
sion given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.

He looks not below the moon, but hath de-
signed the regiment of sublunary affairs into sub-
lunary *deputations*.

The authority of conscience stands founded
upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God.

To **DEPU'TE.** *v. a.* [*deputor*, Fr.] To send with
a special commission: to empower one to transact
instead of another.

And Abfalom said unto him, See thy matters
are good and right, but there is no man *deputed*
of the king to hear.

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
The heroes welcome, and their thanks express'd.

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to
administer the sacraments, may remove him.

DEPUTY. *n. f.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is ap-
pointed by a special commission to govern or act
instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vice-
gerent and *deputy* of Almighty God.

He was vouch'd his immediate *deputy* upon
earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lie-
tenant of the world.

2. Any one that transacts business for another.
Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their
churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*,
who, in their stead, did but read homilies.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined
to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of
life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*;
for he may exercise them by his friend.

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or
other thing in another man's right, whose for-
feiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or
person for whom he acts to lose his office.

To **DEQUANTITATE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *quan-
titas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is
current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by
reason of its alloy, which is a proportion of silver
or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantita-
ted* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names
or places. It is generally to be derived from
deop, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon
a river; for then it may rather be fetched from
the British *der*, i. e. water.

To **DERACINATE.** *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]
1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the cuteer rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.
To **DERAIGN.** *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or *diratio-
to DERATIN.* *n. f.* [*deratio*, Lat.]

1. To prove; to justify.
When the parson of any church is disturbed to
demand tithes in the next parish by a writ of *in-
dicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand
the advowson of the tithes being in demand; and
when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the
court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the
king's court.

2. To disorder; to turn out of course.

DER

DERAIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]
DERAIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *deraign*.]
1. The act of *deraigning* or proving.

2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out
of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used
in the very literal signification with the French
desfrayer, or *disfranger*: that is, turning out of course,
displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignment*
or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or
discharge of their profession, which is spoken of
those religious men who forsook their orders and
professions.

DERA'Y. *n. f.* [from *desfrayer*, Fr. to turn out
of the right way.]
1. Tumult; disorder; noise.

2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity: not in use.

To **DERE.** *v. a.* [*deujan*, Sax.] To hurt. Ob-
solete. Some think that in the example it means
during.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands might not withstand its might;
Dred for his *deriving* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight.

DERELICTION. *n. f.* [*derelictio*, Lat.]
1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandon-
ment.

2. The state of being forsaken.
There is no other thing to be looked for, but
the effects of God's most just displeasure, the with-
drawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in
the world to come confusion.

DERELICTS. *n. f. pl.* [in law.] Goods wilfully
thrown away, or relinquished by the owner.

To **DERIDE.** *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at;
to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such preference to offend with any the least
unseemliness, we would be surely as loath as they
who most reprehend or *deride* what we do.

What shall be the portion of those who have
derided God's word and made a mock of every
thing that is sacred and religious?

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*.

Some that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride*
him for his religion.

DERIDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable
blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders*
of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have
been known to follow.

2. A droll; a buffoon.
DERISION. *n. f.* [*derisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of
the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised
and rejected of men.

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious
man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and
derision of those he converses with.

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.
I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours,
a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about
us.

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound,
Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor, and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust.

DERISIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scof-
fing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast:
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd.

DERISORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ri-
diculing.

DERIVABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable
by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and stand-
ard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those
who honour him shall be honoured by him.

DERIVATION.

DER

DERIVATION. *n. f.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course; letting out.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of anything from its source. As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that *revulsion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wifeman.*

3. The thing deduced or derived: not used. Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glauville.*DERIVATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERIVATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,

'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare.*

The word *Honestus* originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.To DERIVE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumsolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbutnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were,

by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy, Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n

Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,As well possessest. *Shakespeare.*DERIVER. *n. f.* [from *derivo*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DERN. *ad.* [veajun, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To DEROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.]1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent; distinguishing from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs and styles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to vilify.

To DEROGATE. *v. n.*1. To detract; to lessen reputation, with *from*. We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in't?

—You cannot *derogate*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*DEROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility;

Dry up in her the organs of increase,

And from her *derogate* body never spring.A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*DEROGATION. *n. f.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation from* their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disparage. *Spenser on Ireland.*

DER

DES

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation from* their merit to have it said, that they receive many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DEROGATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Lat.] Derogating; lessening the honour of: not in use.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner. *Diels.*DEROGATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating. *Diels.*DEROGATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] Detracting; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Chym.*

DE'RVIS. *n. f.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach, Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DESCANT. *n. f.* [*dis-canto*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,

And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful nightingale

All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand, And stand between two churchmen, good my lord; For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shakespeare.*

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe *descants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace, Have no delight to pass away the time; Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,

And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shakespeare.*

Com't thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me, To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

To DESCEND. *v. a.* [*descendo*, Latin.]

1. To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matt. vii. 25.*

The brook that *descended* out of the mount. *Deut. ix. 21.*

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with stains

Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addison.*

O goddesses

O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes.

Pope.

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.
He shall *descend* into battle, and perish.

1 Sam. xxvi. 10.

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon us from an eminence.

For the pious fire preserve the son;
His with'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.

Pope.

4. To go down, in a figurative sense.
He with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.

Milton.

5. To make an invasion.
The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. Dryden.
A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,
Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends.

Dryden.

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

Collier against Despair.

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and *descends* d of the ancient family of the Wimbles. Addison.

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.
Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance.

Locke.

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by the same rules. Locke.

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority.

Locke.

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars.

Decay of Piety.

To *DESCEND*. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve lay sleeping.

Milton.

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road. Addison.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth.

Addison.

DESCENDANT. n. f. [*descendant*, Fr. *descendant*, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there.

Bacon.

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. Dryden.
He revealed his own will and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them.

Atterbury.

DESCENDENT. adj. [*descendens*, Latin.] It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; *descending*.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. Ray.

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of æthereal race. Pope.

DESCENDIBLE. adj. [from *descend*.]

1. Such as may be *descended*; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries

those honorary fees and infeudations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males.

Hale's Common Law of England.

DESCENSION. n. f. [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of going downwards, falling or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.
From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*!

It was Jove's case. From a prince to a prentice! a low transformation: that shall be mine.

Shakespeare.

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

Ozanam.

DESCENSIONAL. adj. [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCENT. n. f. [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*?

Blackmore.

2. Progress downwards.
Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above.

Locke.

3. Obliquity; inclination.
The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all.

Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.

4. Lowest place.
From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy feet.

Shakespeare.

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.
O soul *descent*, that I who erst contended
With Gods to fit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime

Milton.

This effluence to incarnate and inbrute.

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured
With a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the
landing in his long-boat.

Watson.

The duke was general himself, and made that
unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Ree, which
was attended with a miserable retreat, in which
the flower of the army was lost.

Clarendon.

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those foppings, and declare for sense;

For should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next *descent* upon the fair.

Dryden.

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave
a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct
its *descent* and conveyance.

Locke.

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular
claim, had great reason to glory in their common
descent from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to whom
the promise of the blessed seed was severally made.

Atterbury.

9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true *descent*!

Shakespeare.

God knows, I will not do it.

Ternus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen.

Dryden.

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our *descent* perplexes us most,
Which must be born to certain woe.

Milton.

From him
His whole *descent*; who thus shall Canaan win.

Milton.

11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed
from Adam himself.

Hooker.

Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd,
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *descents*: the crown retain'd,
'Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd.

Fairy Queen.

12. A rank in the scale of subordination.

How have I then, with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferior; infinite *descents*

Beneath what other creatures are to thee? Milton.
To DESCRIBE. v. a. [*describo*, Latin.]

1. To delineate; to mark out: to trace: as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.

2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'st
them, I will *describe* them; and according to my
description, level at my affection.

Shakespeare.

He that writes well in verse will often send his
thoughts in search, through all the treasure of
words that express any one idea in the same lan-
guage, that so he may comport with the measures
of the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful and
vivid sentiments of the thing he *describes*.

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.
Men pass'd through the land, and *described* it by
cities into seven parts in a book.

4. To define a lax manner by the promiscuous
mention of qualities general and peculiar. See
DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIBER. n. f. [from *describo*.] He that *describes*.

From a plantation and colony, an island near
Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra.

DESCRIBER. n. f. [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector.

The glad *describer* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss.

DESCRIPTION. n. f. [*descriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary
descriptions: a robe which is too heavy, is less an
ornament than a burthen.

Sometimes misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still.

3. A lax definition.

The sort of definition which is made up of a
mere collection of the most remarkable parts or
properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a
description; whereas the definition is called perfect
when it is composed of the essential differences
added to general nature or genus.

4. The qualities expressed in a description.

I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *description*!

Shall lose a hair. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

To DESCRIBE. v. a. [*describo*, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.

2. To spy out: to examine at a distance.

And the house of Joseph sent to *descrie* Bethel.

Edmund, I think, is gone to *descrie*
Th' strength o' th' enemy.

Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth
fleets to *descrie* the seas.

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a fight after dinner in a
gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table;
in neither place *descried*, nor not by Cadinet, who
had been lately ambassador in England.

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye: to see
any thing distant or obscure.

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Thus dight, into the court he took his way ;
Both through the guard, which never him *desery'd*
And through the watchmen, who him never spy'd.

Hubbard's Tale.

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath ;

What's past and what's to come she can *desery*.

Shakespeare.

That planet would, unto our eyes, *deserying* only
that part whereon the light falls, appear to be
horned, as the moon seems.

Raleigh.

And now their way to earth they had *desery'd*,
To Paradise first tending.

Milton.

Although the motion of light be not *desery'd*, no
argument can be made from thence to prove that
light is not a body.

Digby.

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *desery*
All Ilium.

Denham.

Once more at least look back, said I,

Thyself in that large glass *desery*.

Prior.

DESCRY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Discovery ;
thing discovered.

How near's the other army ?

—Near, and on speedy foot, the main *desery*

Stands on that hourly thought.

Shakespeare.

To *DESECRATE*, *v. a.* [*desecro*, Latin.] To
divert from the purpose to which any thing is con-
secrated.

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on
those who should *desecrate* their donations.

Salmon's Survey.

DESECRATION, *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abo-
lition of consecration.

DE'SERT, *n. f.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilder-
ness ; solitude ; waste country ; uninhabited
place.

Be alive again,

And dare me to the desert with thy sword.

If trembling I inhibit ; then protest me

The baby of a girl.

Shakespeare.

He, looking round on every side, beheld

A pathless desert, dusk with horrid shades.

Milton.

DE'SERT, *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild ; waste ;
solitary ; uninhabited ; uncultivated ; untill'd.

I have words

That would be howl'd out in the desert air,

Where hearing should not catch them.

Shakespeare.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste
howling wilderness.

Deut. xxxii. 10.

The promises and bargains between two men in
a desert island are binding to them, though they are
perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one
another.

Locke.

To *DESERT*, *v. a.* [*deserter*, French ; *desero*,
Latin.]

1. To forsake ; to fall away from ; to leave
meanly or treacherously ; to abandon.

I do not remember one man, who heartily
wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted*
them till the kingdom was in a flame.

Dryden.

2. To leave ; to quit.

What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed
stations and intervals, against an incessant and in-
herent tendency to *desert* them ?

Bentley.

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one
is enlisted.

DESERT, *n. f.* [properly *desert* : the word is
originally French.] The last course ; the fruit or
sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See
DESSERT.

DESERT, *n. f.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect
to rewards or punishments ; degree of merit or
demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is,
through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and
occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise
and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired.

Hooker.

The base o' th' mount

Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,

That labour on the bosom of this sphere

To propagate their states.

Shakespeare.

Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall
scape whipping ?

Shakespeare.

2. Proportional merit ; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the good
conferred, and the good *deserved*, or made due.

South.

3. Excellence ; right to reward ; virtue.

More to move you,

Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both.

Shakespeare.

DESERTER, *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post :
commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first with-
drew, were counted *deserters*, and outed of their
places in parliament.

King Charles.

Streight to their ancient calls, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair.

Dryden.

Hofts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And safely broke your faith for bribes of gold.

Dryden.

2. He that leaves the army in which he is in-
listed.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay
in our own camp, or run over to the enemies.

Decay of Piety.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the
garrison is brought to the utmost necessity.

Taiter, N° 59.

3. He that forsakes another ; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their
power, would certainly have shewn him more
mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus.

Dryden.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood.

Pope.

DESE'RTION, *n. f.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or
post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by
one, is a contradiction to the commands of the
other ; and our adherence to one, will necessarily
involve us in a *desertion* of the other.

Rogers.

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency ; a
sense of the dereliction of God ; an opinion that
grace is withdrawn.

Christ hears and sympathises with the spiritual
agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of
some stinging affliction.

South.

DESE'RTLESS, *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without
merit ; without claim to favour or reward.

She said the lov'd ;

Lov'd me *desertless*, who, with shame, confess
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast.

Dryden.

To *DESE'ERVE*, *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.] To be
worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work
or cease, as men *deserved* of them.

Hooker.

Some of us love you well ; and even those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name.

Shakespeare.

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The cup of their *deservings*.

Shakespeare.

What he *deserves* of you and me I know.

Shakespeare.

Yet well, if here would end

The misery : I *deserv'd* it, and would bear

My own *deservings*.

Milton.

A mother cannot give him death : though he

Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me.

Dryden.

Since my Orazia's death I have not seen

A beauty so *deserving* to be queen.

Dryden.

To *DESE'ERVE*, *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice one man
may merit and *deserve* of another.

South.

Courts are the places where best manners
flourish,

Where the *deserving* ought to rise.

Otway.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from
the republic, was an admirable speaker, and very
popular.

Swift.

DESE'RVEDLY, *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily ;
according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,

Milton.

Deservedly made vassal.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affec-
tions of that community which he endeavours to
subvert.

Addison.

DESE'RVING, *n. f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who

merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good
sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
'Till his *deserts* are pass'd.

Shakespeare.

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight
of obligation ; or otherwise great *deservers* do per-
chance grow intolerable presumers.

Watson.

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets,
when particular rewards and prizes are propos'd
to the best *deservers*.

Dryden.

DESICCANTS, *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] Applica-
tions that dry up the flow of fores ; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by
desiccants, and wafted.

Wifeman.

To *DESICCATE*, *v. a.* [*desiccio*, Latin.]

1. To dry up ; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the na-
tive spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it,
the air with time getteth into the pores.

Bacon.

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or
some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the
sun.

Hale.

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluo-
us, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the
moisture.

Bacon's Natural History.

DESICCATION, *n. f.* [from *desiccate*.] The act
of making dry ; the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there follow-
eth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.

Bacon.

DESICCATIVE, *adj.* [from *desiccate*.] That
which has the power of drying.

To *DESIDERATE*, *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.] To
want ; to miss ; to desire in absence. A word
scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the
solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated*
problem.

Cheyns.

DESIDERATUM, [Latin.] Somewhat which
enquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover ;
as, the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation.
The trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of
a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry.

DESIDIOSE, *adj.* [*desidisus*, Latin.] Idle ; lazy ;
heavy.

Dick.

To *DESIGN*, *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin ; *dessiner*, Fr.]

1. To purpose ; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose ;
with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely
designed for the acknowledgment of a being, whom
the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as
well as we.

Stillington.

You are not for obscurity *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

Dryden.

3. To devote intentionally : with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man
to his son.

Clarendon.

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid
fortune ; he was *designed* to the study of the law.

Dryden.

4. To plan ; to project ; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or out-
lines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans
term it, well *designed* ; then, whether it be well
coloured, which be the two general heads.

Watson.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince
designs

The new elected feat, and draws the lines.

Dryden.

5. To mark out by particular tokens : little
used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to
convince him that there is regal power in the
world ; but there must be ways of *designing* and
knowing the person to whom this regal power of
right belongs.

Locke.

DESIGN, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention ; a purpose.

2. A scheme ; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,
that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prof-
pect to the remaining part of his life ?

Tillotson.

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of ano-
ther.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life,

puts

DES

puts him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals, one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*designatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose: not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESIGNER. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes; a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

DESIGNING. *participial adj.* [from *design*.] Infidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,

Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESIGNLESS. *adj.* [from *design*.] Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertently.

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless*.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective fingers. *Boyle.*

DESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *design*.]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

DES

News, lords, our wars are done:

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shakespeare.*
She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvases; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;

For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESIRABLE. *adj.* [from *desire*.]

1. That which is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cafes, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of this will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison.*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. *Watts.*

DESIRE. *n. f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desco*, Ital. *desiderium*, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakespeare.*

Desire's vast extent of human mind;

It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the fort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

To **DESIRE.** *v. a.* [*desirer*, French; *desiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deut. vii. 25.*

2. To express wishes; to appear too long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakespeare.*

But since you take such int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last most fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

DESIRER. *n. f.* [from *desire*.] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakespeare.*

DESIROUS. *adj.* [from *desire*.] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii. 3.*

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

DES

Conjugal affection,

Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton.*

DESIROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *desirous*.] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Dick.*

DESIROUSLY. *adv.* [from *desirous*.] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes. *Dick.*

To **DESIST.** *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop; with *from*.

Desist, thou art discern'd,
And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest. *Milton.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

DESISTANCE. *n. f.* [from *desist*.] The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freeleave where they have not given before: and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESISTIVE. *adj.* [*desistus*, Latin.] Ending: conclusive; final.

Inceptive and *desistive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

DESK. *n. f.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,

That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,

Nor bureau of expence,

Nor standish well japann'd, avails

To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

DESOLATE. *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Brome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer. xxvi.*

3. Solitary; without society.

To **DESOLATE.** *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around

Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun

And dog, impatient bounding at the shot,

Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*

DESOLATELY. *adv.* [from *desolate*.] In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION. *n. f.* [from *desolate*.]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,
Herself, the land, and many a Christian soul,

Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sidney.*

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every

3 M 2

thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*.

My *desolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakespeare.*

To complete
The scene of *desolation* stretch'd around,
The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken.
How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the
nations! *Jeremiah, l. 23.*

DESPAIR. *n. f.* [*despair*, French.]
1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.
Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of
any good, which works differently in mens minds,
sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, some-
times rest and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change,
set on with hope, or never discovered it, stoop
with *despair*. *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed;
we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. *2 Cor. iv. 8.*

Weary'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last,
All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,
Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear
All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear. *Denb.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*.
Dryden.

2. That which causes *despair*; that of which
there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All swol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye:
The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the
mercy of God.
Are not all or most evangelical virtues and
graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God
knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there
may be an excess on the other: may not hope in
God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presump-
tion or *despair*? *Spratt.*

To **DESPAIR.** *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] To be with-
out hope; to despond: with *of* before a noun.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend,
yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning.
Ecclesi. xxii. 21.

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *des-
pair* of making of gold, but are mad upon mak-
ing of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair* of God's blessing here, or of his
reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun.
Wake.

DESPAIRER. *n. f.* [*from despair*.] One without
hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dry.*
DESPAIRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *full*.] Hope-
less. Obsolete.

That sweet but four *despairful* care. *Sidney.*
Other cries amongst the Irish, favour of the
Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their
burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser.*

DESPAIRINGLY. *adv.* [*from despairing*.] In a
manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.
He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our so-
ciety. *Boyle.*

To **DESPA'TCH.** *v. a.* [*despatcher*, French.]
1. To fend away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *des-
patched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa,
and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care
Despatch'd Achates to the ships in haste,
To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery to *despatch*
His knighted life. *Shakespeare.*

And the company shall stone them with stones,
and *despatch* them with their swords.
Ezek. xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I *des-
patched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to
drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey,
the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.*

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by
such a determination as the will, we are set upon,
but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work.
Locke.

4. To conclude an affair with another.
What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone.
Shakespeare.

DESPA'TCH. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous
things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as
beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself.
Addison.

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.
You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*,
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.
Shakespeare.

3. Express; hasty messenger or message; as,
despatches were sent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*from despatch*.] Bent
on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DESPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]
1. Without hope.

Since his exile he hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant;
fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' plea-
sure,
Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
And live a subject? *Shakespeare.*

He who goes on without any care or thought
of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *des-
perate* person, and that sure is a most damning sin.
Hammond.

3. Irretrievable; unfurmountable; irrecoverable.
These debts may be well called *desperate* ones;
for a mad man owes them. *Shakespeare.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case
comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and
laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left
there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man
whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any
other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.
Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to
with his friend dead, rather than to apply the best
endeavours of his skill for his recovery? *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludi-
crous, and only marks any bad quality predomi-
nating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desperate* fots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules *Pope.*

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [*from desperate*.]
1. Furiously; madly; without attention to
safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
And *desperately* are dead. *Shakespeare.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would
not have done, or desired undone, when he
broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done un-
civilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. In a great degree; violently; this sense is
ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a
voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

DESPERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from desperate*.] Mad-
ness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrors and amaze-
ment of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully,
confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a
desperateness also; and the more bold thus, the
more desperate. *Hammond.*

DESPERATION. *n. f.* [*from desperate*.] Hope-
lessness; despair; despondency.

Desperation
Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them. *Shakespeare.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and
have no promise of remission, whatever our fu-
ture care be, this *desperation* of success chills all
our industry, and we sin on, because we have
sinned. *Hammond.*

DESPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Con-
temptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It
is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we
most endeavour to please God were in his sight
so vile and *despicable* as mens disdainful speech
would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low.
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears:
Of *despicable* foes. *Milton.*

All th' earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift. *Milton.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Then when my name shook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone.
Dryden.

All the quiet that could be expected from such
a reign, must be the result of absolute power on
the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the other.
Addison.

When men of rank and figure pass away their
lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they ren-
der themselves more vile and *despicable* than any
innocent man can be, whatever low station his
fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DESPICABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from despicable*.]
Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between
the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of
our service. *Decay of Piety.*

DESPICABLY. *adv.* [*from despicable*.] Meanly;
sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPISABLE. *adj.* [*from despise*.] Contempt-
ible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A
word scarcely used but in low conversation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor
old distressed courtier, commonly the most *despise-
able* thing in the world. *Arbutnot to Pope.*

To **DESPISE.** *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French, *Skis-
ner*; *despicio*, Latin.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.
For, lo, I will make thee small among the
Heathen, and *despised* among men. *Jer. xlix. 15.*

My sons their old unhappy fire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems once to signify abhor,
as from the Italian *despitare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare.*

DESPISER. *n. f.* [*from despise*.] Contemner;
scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shakesp.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justi-
fied even of her *despisers*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of re-
ligion, usually pass under the name of free-think-
ers. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *n. f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness;
spleen; hatred.

Thou

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shakesp.*
With men these considerations are usually the
causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others;
but with God they pass for reasons of our greater
tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

2. Defiance; un subdued opposition.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
'Til with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date. *Shakesp.*

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shakesp.*

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*. *Dryden.*
I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*
Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And in *despite*, ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*
3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

To *DESPI'TE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness
to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, fet-
ting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*
DESPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malici-
ous; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant;
mischievous: used both of persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakesp.*

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and
deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.] Ma-
liciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and per-
secute you. *Matthew, v. 44.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *despiteful*.] Ma-
lice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and tor-
ture, that we know his meekness, and prove his
patience. *Wisd. ii. 19.*

DESPI'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite*.] Malicious;
furious. A word now out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, with him he spy'd
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turning *despiteous* torture out of door.
Shakesp.

DESPI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous*.] In a
furious manner: not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giamsbeux
falls. *Spenser.*

To *DESPOIL*. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]
1. To rob; to deprive: with *of*.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield.
Spenser.

You are nobly born,
Despoil'd of your honour in your life. *Shakesp.*

He waits with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or fend thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of blis. *Milton.*

He, pale as death's *despoil'd* of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryd.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Phillips.*

2. To *despoil* by any accident.

These formed stones *despoil'd* of their shells, and
exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time
moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip: not in use.

A groom, gan *despoil'd*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The
act of despoiling or stripping.

To *DESPO'ND*. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Latin.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hope-
less or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling,
and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or disap-
pointments that were not in his own power to pre-
vent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and
desponding weakness, than first to govern ourselves
by the best improvement of that reason which
Providence has given us for a guide; and then,
when we have done our own parts, to commit
all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure
of Heaven with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Physick is their bane:
The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art. *Dryden.*

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the
first difficulty; and conclude, that making any
progress in knowledge, farther than serves their
ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine
mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of
such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized
that the representation of some of these things
may convince the understanding, some may terri-
fy the conscience, some may allure the slothful,
and some encourage the *desponding* mind. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. f.* [from *despondent*.] Des-
pair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Lat.] Despair-
ing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and mo-
dern experience, that the very boldest atheists,
out of their debauches and company, when they
chance to be surprized with solitude or sickness,
are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent*
wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, fit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson.*

To *DESPO'NSATE*. *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] To
betroth; to affianc; to unite by reciprocal pro-
mises of marriage.

DESPO'NSATION. *n. f.* [from *desponsate*.] The
act of betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT. *n. f.* [*despotes*, Gr.] An absolute prince;
one that governs with unlimited authority. This
word is not in use, except as applied to some Da-
cian prince, as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPOTICAL. *adj.* [from *despot*.] Absolute
DESSPO'TICK. } in power; unlimited in au-
thority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotic* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lowre. *Milton.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, rea-
son conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and
enjoined them with power: it had the passions in
perfect subjection; though its command over them
was but persuasive and political, yet it had the
force of coercive and *despotic*. *South.*

We may fee in a neighbouring government the
ill consequences of having a *despotic* prince, for
notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and
many of them better than those of the Swis and
Grisons, the common people among the latter are
in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness
of the people, who were now wholly bent upon
single and *despotic* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPOTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *despotic*.] Ab-
solute authority.

DESPOTISM. *n. f.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot*.]

Absolute power.
To *DESPUMATE*. *v. n.* [*despumio*, Lat.] To
throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *despumate*.] The
act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum
or foam.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *squama*, Latin.]
The act of scaling foul bones. Term of chirur-
gery.

DESSERT. *n. f.* [*desserte*, French.] The last
course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweet-
meats set on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

To *DE'STINATE*. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To de-
sign for any particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of
trees and bushes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESTINATION. *n. f.* [from *destinate*.] The pur-
pose for which any thing is appointed; the ulti-
mate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed
to the members, being almost infinite, and each
of them drawn through so many meanders, it is
wonderful that they should perform their regular
destinations without losing their way. *Glasseville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and
fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of
things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

To *DE'STINE*. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably
to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more? *Milton.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryd.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately sub-
ordinate vessels, which are *destin'd* to carry hu-
mours secreted from the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or mis-
ery: used absolutely.

May Heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n. f.* [*destinée*, Fr.]

1. The power that spins the life, and deter-
mines the fate of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy fire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakesp.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal feat? *Fairy Queen.*

How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether
they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse? *Milton.*

Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will. *Denham.*

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be. *Dryden.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakesp.*

DESTITUTE. *adj.* [*desinitus*, Lat.]

1. Forfaken; abandoned: with *of*.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall
into

into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *despite* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker.*

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *despise*, and not despise their prayer. *Psal. ciii. 17.*

3. In want of.

Take the *despise*'d way

To find the regions *despise* of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *despise* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITUTE. *n. f.* [from *despise*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted; applied to persons.

That *despise* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *despise*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *despise* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor.*

To **DESTROY.** *v. a.* [*despise*, Lat. *despise*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.

The Lord will *despise* this city. *Gen. xix. 14.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *despise*d the country villages. *Knolles.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *despise*d them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwell in their stead. *Deut. ii. 21.*

'Tis safer to be that which we *despise*,

Than by *despise* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

The wise Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their *despise*, though they use them not as food; as the peacock *despise*s snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *despise* spiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *despise* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *despise*s the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTROYER. *n. f.* [from *despise*.] The person that *despise*s or lays waste; a murderer.

It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *despise*r was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
*Despise*r's rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milton.*

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *despise*r lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *despise*, Lat.]

Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *despise*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*despise*, Lat.]

1. The act of *despise*; subversion; demolition.

2. Murder; massacre.

'Tis safer to be that which we *despise*,
Than by *despise* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

3. The state of being *despise*; ruin; murder suffered.

If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *despise*. *Shakespeare.*

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *despise* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

4. The cause of *despise*; a *despise*r; a depopulator: as a confuming plague.

The *despise* that wasteth at noon-day. *Pf. xci. 6.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *despise*. *Matthew.*

DESTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [*despise*, low Lat.]

1. That which *despise*s; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to *despise*.

In ports and roads remote,
Despise fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryden.*

One may think, that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *despise* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *despise* of all politeness. *Addison.*

Both are defects equally *despise* of true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With to.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perihable kind, *despise* to the strength. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *despise* to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *despise*.]

Ruinously; mischievously; with power to *despise*.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish?
O that men were not so *despise* foolish. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *despise*.]

The quality of *despise* or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *despise* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Dec. of Piety.*

DESTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *despise*.] *Despise*r; consumer.

Helmunt wittily calls the fire the *despise* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDATION. *n. f.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUETUDE. *n. f.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESULTORY. } *adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]

DESULTORIOUS. } ing from thing to thing; unfetted; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorius* is not in use.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultory* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classics.*

To **DESUME.** *v. a.* [*desume*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desume*d, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

They have left us relations suitable to those of *desume* and Pliny, whence they *desume*d their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be *desume*d and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

To **DETA'CH.** *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. f.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Taylor, N° 55.*

Besides materials, which are brute and blind, Did not this work require a knowing mind? Who for the task should fit *detachments* chuse From all the atoms. *Blackmore.*

To **DETA'IL.** *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *n. f.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To **DETA'IN.** *v. a.* [*detinere*, Lat.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings *detain* him

So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Brown.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges, xiii. 15.*

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *n. f.* [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *n. f.* [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that *detains* any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of mens inheritances. *Taylor.*

To **DETECT.** *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakespeare.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou Would'st easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton.*

2. To discover in general.

The

DET

The utmost infinite ramifications and inosculation of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

DETECTOR. *n. f.* [from *detect.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the detector. *Shakespeare.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its detector; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETECTION. *n. f.* [from *detect.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakespeare.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and not for the detection of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Spratt.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the detection of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETENTION. *n. f.* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. How goes the world that I am thus encountered

With clamorous claims of debt, of broken bonds, And the detention of long fine due debts, Against my honour? *Shakespeare.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by detention of the spirits, and confinement of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

TO DETE'R. *v. a.* [from *deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terror; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain essay'd, Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and deter us from our duty, yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. *Tillotson.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or deter imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be deterred from corresponding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face deters me from my glafs; And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

DETERMENT. *n. f.* [from *deter.*] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient determent unto others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These are not all the determents that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

TO DETE'ERGE. *v. a.* [from *detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a fore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to detergo or incarn. *Wifeman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it detergeth the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*

DETERGENT. *adj.* [from *detergo.*] That which cleanses.

The food ought to be nourishing and detergent. *Arbutnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds were more easily determinable, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferns, and some others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

About this matter, which seems so easily deter-

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minable by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. *Boyle.*

TO DETERMINE. *v. a.* [from *determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate: not in use.

The fly flow hours shall not determine The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATE. *adj.* [from *determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and determinate in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a determinate impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Boutly.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or stint, appointed by any determinate order. *Hooker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business, Ere a determinate resolution, he, I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shakespeare.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men diffused in a long peace, more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and determinately bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

In those errors they are so determinately settled, that they pay into falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either determinately true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *determine.*]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their determination, which is to go home, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and determination or decision. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their determinations on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy determination upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy determination of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETERMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determine.*]

1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it,

DET

then it is determinative, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETERMINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *determine.*] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

TO DETERMINE. *v. a.* [from *determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector. —It is determin'd, not concluded yet;

But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakespeare.* More particularly to determine the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetoric. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly determined on the other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not determine the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak, On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been determined by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus determines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives, Who were the opposites of this day's strife: We do require them of you, so to use them

As we shall find their merits and our safety May equally determine. *Shakespeare.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father to slay David. *1 Sam. xx. 33.*

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another; to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long 'Till sickness hath determin'd me? *Shakespeare.*

TO DETERMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps Of us will soon determine, or impose

New laws to be observ'd. *Milton.*

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger determined by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs determine with that passion. *South.*

4. To

4. To make a decision.

She soon shall know of us,
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for
new institutions and forms; and often determine in
either setting up some tyranny at home, or bring-
ing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to determine of the coronation. *Shakespeare.*

DETERRATION. *n. f.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *de-
terrer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by remo-
val of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, de-
terrations or the devolution of earth down upon
the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds.

DETERSION. *n. f.* [*from detergo*, Latin.] The
act of cleansing a fore.

I endeavoured detersion; but the matter could
not be discharged. *Wifeman.*

DETERGENT. *adj.* [*from deterge*.] Having the
power to cleanse.

DETERGENT. *n. f.* An application that has the
power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with
sharp humours, which corrode them, and render
them painful forid ulcers, if not timely relieved by
detergents and lenients. *Wifeman.*

TO DETEST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate;
to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did detest. *Fairy Queen.*
Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart.

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my baseness. *Shakespeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man
which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would
make him detest it both in himself and others too.

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETESTABLE. *adj.* [*from detest*.] Hateful; ab-
horred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most detestable death. *Shakespeare.*

He desired him to consider that both armies
consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more
detestable than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETESTABLY. *adv.* [*from detestable*.] Hatefully;
abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a
temper of mind, rendering men so detestably bad,
that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor
desires to make them worse. *South.*

DETESTATION. *n. f.* [*from detest*.]
1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what
she had done, especially finding in us rather detesta-
tion than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but of seems
more proper.

The detestation you can express
For vice in all its glittering drefs. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a detesta-
tion for sin, as that is of all things most con-
trary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETESTER. *n. f.* [*from detest*.] One that hates
or abhors.

TO DETRONE. *v. a.* [*de-troner*, Fr. *de* and *thron-
us*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down
from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETINUE. *n. f.* [*detinue*, French.] A writ that
lies against him, who, having goods or chattels de-
livered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION. *n. f.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat
more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts
in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or
a grum fulminans, or the like. It is also used so

that noise which happens upon the mixture of
fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of tur-
pentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explo-
sion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till
the detonation occasioned by the former be either
quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance
that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon
out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

TO DETONIZE. *v. a.* [*from detono*, Latin.] To
calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is
destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbutnot on Air.*

TO DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.]
To wrest from the original import, meaning, or
design.

They have assumed what amounts to an infalli-
bility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of
scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruc-
tion of the civil government. *Dryden.*

TO DETRACT. *v. a.* [*detrahim*, Latin; *detrac-
ter*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calum-
ny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of
another; with *from*.

Those were assistants in private, but not
trusted to manage the affairs in public; for that
would detract from the honour of the principal am-
bassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can detract from this: it will shine in
history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it
endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder
both the light within, and likewise detract much
from the view of the front without. *Watson.*

The multitude of partners does detract nothing
from each private share, nor does the publickness
of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRACTER. *n. f.* [*from detract*.] One that
takes away another's reputation; one that impairs
the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet
was never able till now to choke the mouth of
such detractors with the certain knowledge of their
flanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loy-
alty upon the present foot of government as you
may imagine, their detractors make a question.

Away the fair detractors went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRACTIION. *n. f.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detracti-
on*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word,
signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a
thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it
denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point
of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed
by others, which is the final aim of detraction. *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse

Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*
If detraction could invite us, discretion surely
would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and detractions of
vain men, I resolved to enter into the examina-
tion. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy
and detraction, we may observe with what pleasure
a work is received by the invidious part of man-
kind, in which a writer falls short of himself.

DETRACTORY. *adj.* [*from detract*.] Defama-
tory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes
with *to*, properly *from*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of
God, who hath proposed the world unto our know-
ledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also

detractory unto the intellect and sense of man, ex-
pressedly disposed for that inquisition. *Broton.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the ex-
pressions I find less detractory from a theme above
our praises. *Boyle.*

The detractory lye takes from a great man the
reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbutnot.*

DETRACTRESS. *n. f.* [*from detract*.] A censo-
rious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, un-
less she be absent, the said detractors shall be forth-
with ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *n. f.* [*detrimētum*, Latin.]
Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one Christian church to
abolish that which all had received and held for the
space of many ages, and that without any detriment
unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That detriment, if such it be, to lose.

Self-lost. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear: go and be strong. *Milton.*

There often falls out so many things to be done
on the sudden, that some of them must of neces-
sity be neglected for that whole year, which is
the greatest detriment to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than
the usual number, and they may take in the Spec-
tator without detriment to their private affairs.

DETRIMENTAL. *adj.* [*from detriment*.] Mi-
chievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither
dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remember
none so remarkable as the titles which are be-
stowed by the emperor of China: these are never
given to any subject 'till the subject is dead.

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are detrimental to
our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtu-
ous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRITION. *n. f.* [*detritio*, Latin.] The
act of wearing away. *Dict.*

TO DETRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thrust
down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are detrudd down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;

Or, ty'd in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of
men may, for their miscarriages, be detrudd into
the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, detrudd to the root

By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

TO DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To
lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCATION. *n. f.* [*from detruncate*.] The
act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION. *n. f.* [*from detrusio*, Latin.] The
act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this detrusion of the waters towards the
side, the parts towards the pole must be much in-
creased. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBATION. *n. f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act
of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTATION. *n. f.* [*devasto*, Latin.] Waste;
havock; desolation; destruction.

By devastation the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns.

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days
of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theffaly in
Deucaion's time, made cruel havock and devasta-
tion among them. *Woodward.*

DUCE. *n. f.* [*dux*, French.]

1. Two: a word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I
am sure, you know how much the gross sum of
duce amounts to. *Shakespeare.*

2. The Devil. See DEUSE.

TO DEVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To
disengage from something that enfold and con-
ceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

DEV

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man.

DEV'RGENCE. *n. f.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.
To DEV'EST. *v. a.* [*devesler*, French; *de* and *estis*, Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths.
Friends all but now,
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom,
Dressing them for bed.
Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.
What are those breaches of the law of nature
and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right
and title in a nation to government?

3. To free from any thing bad.
Come on thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy fake from passions I *devest*.
DEV'X. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down;
declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEV'XITY. *n. f.* [from *devex*.] Incurvation
downwards; declivity.

To DEV'VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.
The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track.
What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will.

Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense
of the author, it would be kind to observe any
deficiencies in the diction.

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEV'ATION. *n. f.* [from *deviate*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error;
wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the
same tracts without making the least *deviation*.

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural
alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations*
from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by
defect of single characters, of letters, or by
confusion of them.

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a
deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their
lost ground, that they may not bring error into
habit.

DEV'CE. *n. f.* [*devise*, French; *devisa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *devise*,

That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.

He intended it as a politick *devise* to lessen their
interest, and keep them low in the world.

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with
laws in *devise*, which they say are better for the
state of the church, if they might take place: the
farther we examine them, the greater cause we
find to conclude, although we continue the same
we are, the harm is not great.

His *devise* is against Babylon, to destroy it.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless,
the counsel of the Lord shall stand.

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial
of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and thir *devices* bear;
Let fraud supply the want of force in war.

Hibernia's harp, *devise* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen.

They intend to let the world see what party
they are of, by figures and designs upon these

DEV

fans; as the knights-errant used to distinguish
themselves by devices on their shields.

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned;
full of noble device, of all sorts enchantingly be-
loved.

DEV'IL. *n. f.* [*diopul*, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin.]

It were more properly written *devil*.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual
enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?

—Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*.

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*!

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman.

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*.

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or
vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor
rare;

But wonder how the *devil* they got there!

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial
sense.

The *devil* was well, the *devil* a monk was he.

DEV'ILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; dia-
bolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because
she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of
her heart.

For grief thereof, and *devilish* despight,
From his infernal furnaces forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's
light,

Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue.

He trains his *devilish* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep.

2. Having communication with the devil.

The duchess, by his subordination,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices.

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *devilish* knave! besides the knave is hand-
some, young, and blyth: all those requisites are
in him that delight.

4. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of a foot, distorted of an eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.

DEV'ILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a man-
ner suiting the devil; diabolically.

Those trumpeters threatened them with conti-
nual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture
life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and
devilishly those impostors called the cause of God.

DEV'ILKIN. *n. f.* [from *devil*.] A little devil.

DEVIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Lat.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way.

In this minute *devious* subject I have been ne-
cessitated to explain myself in more words than
may seem needful.

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently
leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and
error.

Some lower muse, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads.

4. It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly
vagrant; erring from the way.

DEV

To DEVISE. *v. n.* [*deviser*, French, as of *de-
visare*, to look about. Skinner.]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to
excogitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the
land, or afterwards, by trading with other nati-
ons which had letters, learned them of them, or
devised them among themselves, is very doubtful.

Spenser's *State of Ireland*.

He could by his skill draw after him the weight
of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those
rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but
great ones afar off.

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose constructure motion shall arise.

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a
device against you.

To DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive;
to lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with
of.

Her merry fit she freshly 'gan to rear,
And did of joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to cheer.

But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you,
a little *devise* of those evils by which that country
is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you
say, be recured.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
and let us two *devise* to bring him thither.

DEVISE. *n. f.* [*devise*, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our com-
mon law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his
last will or testament in writing; and the reason
is, because those that now appertain only to the
deviseur, by this act are distributed into many
parts.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will
only, and the third part of these profits is there
demandable.

2. Contrivance. See *DEVISE*.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose,
nor left his intention to be accomplished by our
devices.

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant
by will. A law term.

DEVISEE. *n. f.* He to whom something is be-
queathed by will.

DEVISER. *n. f.* [from *devise*.] A contriver;
an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they
are yet farther removed by advenient deception;
for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into
error by *devisers*.

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of
wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of an-
cient times, were honoured as the fathers and pro-
phets of their country.

DEVISOUR. *n. f.* He that gives by will. See
DEVISE.

DEV'ITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible
to be avoided; avoidable.

DEV'ITATION. *n. f.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act
of escaping or avoiding.

DEV'OID. *adj.* [*void*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grafs where she had lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd.

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil;
free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed.

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity
and dimension, and that they have nothing to do
with proper locality, is generally opinioned.

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DEV

The motion of this chariot will be still *easier* as it ascends higher, 'till at length it shall become utterly devoid of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion.

Wilkins's Mark. Magic.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear.

Dryden.

We Tyrians are not so devoid of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence.

Dryden.

DEVOIR. *n. f.* [devoir, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes,
he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service.

Knolles.

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay
their *devoirs* to one particular fair.

Spektator.

Aukward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,

She flatters her good lady twice a-day.

Pope.

To DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [devolvere, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracks
Of life deserted sand.

Thomson.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond, the king had wholly
devolved the care and disposition of all affairs in
Ireland.

Temple.

Because they found too much confusion in such
a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole
authority into the hands of the council of sixty.

Addison.

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *de-*
volved upon that family.

Swift.

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down
upon the lower grounds, does not considerably
raise and augment them.

Woodward.

To DEVOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings,
did lose all their right to temporal, yet that for-
feiture must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord.

Decay of Piety.

DEVOLUTION. *n. f.* [devolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or
the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from
the hills and high grounds, will fall under our
consideration.

Woodward.

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is *de-*
volved from the crown of England, and the last *de-*
volution is to the king by way of appeal.

Hale.

DEVORATION. *n. f.* [from devoro, Latin.] The
act of devouring.

Diſ.

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* [devorare, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate
by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the
Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast,
and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or
redeemed.

Lev. xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds?

Shakespeare.

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day.

Pope.

2. To addict; as to a sect, or study.

While we do admire

This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's checks,

As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd.

Shakespeare.

If persons of this make should ever *devote* them-
selves to science, they should be well assured of a
solid and strong constitution of body.

Watts.

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despoil.

Decay of Piety.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere!

Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream.

Pope.

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

DEV

The Romans having once debauched their senses
with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted*
themselves unto all wickedness.

Grew.

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

I fly

Those wicked tents *devoted*; left the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not.

Milton.

To destruction sacred, and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die.

Milton.

Goddeſs of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,

When, hisſing through the skies, the feather'd
deaths were dealt.

Dryden.

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born:

Like me to deserts and to darkness run.

Rowe.

DEVOTE. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote*!

Milton.

DEVOTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from devote.] The state
of being devoted or dedicated; consecration: ad-
dictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disad-
vantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again
be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love.

Boyle.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may
be styl'd natural religion; that is to say, a *devo-*
tedness unto God, so as to act according to his will.

Grew.

DEVOTEE. *n. f.* [devot, French.] One erro-
neously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. *n. f.* [devotion, French; devotio,
Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.

Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion*, pays

Dryden.

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of
publick *devotion*.

Hooker.

For as I pass'd by and beheld your *devotion*, I
found an altar with this inscription, To the un-
known God.

Act, xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect.

Denham.

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply.

Fairy Queen.

Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must pray
always, but chiefly at certain times.

Spratt.

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense
of dependance upon God; devoutness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore

Milton.

And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works.

From the full choir, when loud Hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice:

Amid' that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,

One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n.

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise
of publick or private prayers at set times and oc-
casions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and
disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected
with such exercises.

Law on Christi's Perfection.

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?
—Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.

Shakespeare.

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes
the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck,
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.

Shakespeare.

DEV

He had a particular reverence for the person of
the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for
that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be
trusted with his education.

Clarendon.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than
they can render it him; and leaves nothing un-
done that may fully discover him their opposite.

Shakespeare.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependance on
any one.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of
the country at his majesty's *devotion*.

Clarendon.

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from devotion.] Pertain-
ing to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *de-*
votional compliance and juncture of hearts, which
I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed
with me.

King Charles.

The favourable opinion and good word of men
comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few de-
mure looks, with some *devotional* postures and
grimaces.

South.

DEVOTIONALIST. *n. f.* [from devotion.] A man
zealous without knowledge; superstitiously *de-*
vout.

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* [devoro, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or ani-
mal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath *devoured* him.

Genesis.

We've willing dames enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to *devour* so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it so inclin'd.

Shakespeare.

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That tremblings under his *devouring* paws.

Shakespeare.

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and
violence.

A fire *devoured* before them, and behind them
a flame burneth.

Isa. ii. 3.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;

Dryden.

It was the waste of war.
Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time
of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never
caught the least infection.

Addison.

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seem'd in swiftness to *devour* the way.

Shakespeare.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoy-
ment; and though continually fed upon, yet is
never *devoured*.

South.

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*.

Dryden.

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the fight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.

Dryden.

DEVOURER. *n. f.* [from devour.] A consumer;
he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tigers:
Tigers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou then,
From these *devourers* to be banish'd?

Shakespeare.

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser
devourers supply their place: fraud succeeds to vio-
lence.

Decay of Piety.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish
being *devourers* of their spawn.

Mortimer.

DEVOUT. *adj.* [devotus, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship
of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to
our neighbour.

Rogers.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.

Dryden.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient fire descends, with all his train:
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n.

Milton.

DEVOUTLY. *adv.* [from devout.] Piously; with
ardent devotion; religiously.

Heb

DEW

Her grace rose, and with modest pace
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and faint-
like,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

One of the wise men having a while attentively
and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar
and cross, fell down upon his face.

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *deuillier* than most use to pray.

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise!
To second causes we seem to trust,
expressing, so devoutly as we ought to do, our de-
pendance on the first.

DEUSE. *n. f.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*,
from *Dusus*, the name of a certain species of evil
spirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. f.* [*deuteros* and *gamy*.]
A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY. *n. f.* [*deuteros* and *nomos*.] The
second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [*deuteros* and *scopia*.]
The second intention: the meaning beyond the
literal sense: not in use.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second inten-
tion of the words, they are faint to omit their con-
sequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.

DEW. *n. f.* [beap, Saxon: *dawu*, Dutch.] The
moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-set-
ting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but
a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was
sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day,
than now in the evening: but the sun then being
above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the
earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmos-
phere, it was not discernible: the sun being now
gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the
earth, and saturates the air 'till it is so thick as to
be easily visible therein: and when at length the
heat there is somewhat further spent, which is
usually about the middle of the night, it falls down
again in a dew, alighting upon herbs and other ve-
getables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, in-
deed;

A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His dew falls ev'ry where.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.

Dews and rain are but the returns of moist va-
pours condensed.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with
dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
A dainty dew, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had dewed been with timely rain.

With him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.

—Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds.

Give me thy hand,

That I may dew it with my mournful tears.

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd.

DEW

Palemon above the rest appears,
In sable garments, dew'd with gushing tears.

In Gallick blood again
He dews his reeking sword, and strows the ground
With headless ranks.

DEWBERRY. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]
Dewberries, as they stand here among the more
delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raf-
berries, which are also of the bramble kind.

Feed him with apriocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.

DEWBESPRESSANT. *part.* [*dew* and *bessprent*.]
Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the favours herb
Of knot-grass dewbessprent, and were in fold,
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.]
The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Per-
haps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp so fore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.

DEWDROP. *n. f.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of
dew which sparkles at sun rise.

I must go seek some dewdrops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

AN HOST
Innumerable! as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flower.

Rest, sweet as dewdrops on the flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!

DE'WLAP. *n. f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]
1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat
of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung.

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip flaccid with
age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with
dewlaps.

Who would believe, that there were moun-
taineers
Dewlaps like bulls, whose throats had hanging at
em

Wallets of flesh.

The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein.

DE'WORM. *n. f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A
worm found in dew.

For the trout, the dew worm, which some call
the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief.

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew*.]
1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field.

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from dewy vapours in mid sky,
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine
Roars stormy,

2. Moist with dew; roscid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her dewy bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red.

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such comfort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feather'd sleep.

DIA

His dewy locks distill'd
Ambrosia.

Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and dewy fields.

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] The right; not the
left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my fire's.

DEXTERITY. *n. f.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]
1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to
attain skill; skill; expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of ex-
pedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was
turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself
from dangers, when they press'd him, than into a
providence to prevent and remove them afar off.

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art
and dexterity.

The same Protestants may, by their dexterity,
make themselves the national religion, and dispose
the church-revenues among their pastors.

DEXTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active;
ready: as, a dexterous workman.

For both their dextrous hands the lance could
wield.

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of ex-
pedients.

They confine themselves, and are dextrous ma-
nagers enough of the wares and products of that
corner, with which they content themselves.

DEXTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dextrous*.] Ex-
pertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own
office dexterously, but by acting the minister.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky fice.

DEXTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not
the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hin-
der the liver from enabling the dextral parts, we
must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere
irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels.

DEXTRALITY. *n. f.* [from *dextral*.] The state
of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the
right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in
nature, we might expect the same in other ani-
mals, whose parts are also differentiated by dextrality.

DIABETES. *n. f.* [*diabētēs*, Gr.] A morbid copious-
ness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary
passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany
the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic
sweats and coughs, diabetes, and other consump-
tions.

DIABOLICAL. *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.] De-
diabolick. Vilish; partaking of the qua-
lities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious;
pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of diabolick pow'r,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the
revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of
blood, and affectation of dominion by violence
and oppression, is a most diabolical outrage upon
the laws of God and Nature?

The practice of lying is a diabolical exercise, and
they that use it are the devil's children.

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair,
and rage; and have so much of a diabolical nature
in them, as to wish all men to share their misery.

DIACODIUM. *n. f.* [*diacodium*, Gr.] The syrup of
poppies.

DIACOSTICS. *n. f.* [*diacostica*, Gr.] The doctrine
of sounds.

DIADEM. *n. f.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

DIA

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs.

The sacred diadem in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound.

Spenser,

A lift the cobblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the diadem,
That princes wear, derives from them.

Swift.

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,

Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,

To him who wears the regal diadem.

Milton.

Why should he ravish then that diadem
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Must shortly plant on his?

Denham.

Faction, that once made diadems her prey,
And stopp'd our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day.

Rochester.

DIADÉMED. *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,

Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity.

Pope.

DIADROM. *n. f.* [*διαδρομή*.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of one inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute.

Locke.

DIARRESIS. *n. f.* [*διαρρησις*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *ac'er*.

DIAGNOSTICK. *n. f.* [*διαγνωστικόν*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house: — let us hear your diagnosticks.

Collier on *Pride*.

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather diagnosticks.

Harvey on *Consumptions*.

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [*διαγώνιος*.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the diagonal movers.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

All sorts of stone composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a diagonal, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata.

Woodward.

DIA'GONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and diagonal of a square, whereof the diagonal is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts.

Locke.

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or diagonally unto the other; but were distinguished, according unto their activity and predominant loco-motion, on the either side.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

DIAGRAM. *n. f.* [*διαγράμμα*.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very spec-

cious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanical operation.

Dryden.

Why do not these persons make a diagram of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles?

Bentley.

DIAGRYDIATES. *n. f.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder.

Floyer.

DIAL. *n. f.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.

Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more than that it is gone.

Glanville.

DIAL-PLATE. *n. f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of a magnetical needle, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate.

Addison's *Spectator*.

DIALECT. *n. f.* [*διαλεκτική*.] 1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their dialect; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting.

Hooker.

3. Language; speech.

In her youth

There is a prone and speechless dialect,
Such as moves men.

Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?

South.

DIALECTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectic*.] Logical; argumental.

Those dialectical subtleties that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth.

Boyle.

DIALECTICK. *n. f.* [*διαλεκτική*.] Logic; the art of reasoning.

DIALLING. *n. f.* [from *dial*.] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

DIALIST. *n. f.* [from *dial*.] A constructor of dials.

Scientifick dialists, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.

Moxon.

DIALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGUE. *n. f.* [*διαλογος*.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the dialogue that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo?

Shakespeare.

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious dialogues are innocent with you.

Dryden's *Spanish Fryar*.

In easy dialogues is Fletcher's praise;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise.

Dryden.

To DIALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to confer.

Do'st dialogue with thy shadow? Shakespeare's *Timon*.

DIA

DIA

DIALYSIS. *n. f.* [*διάλυσις*.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *n. f.* [*διά* and *μέτρον*.] The line which passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the diameter of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles.

Raleigh.

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter.

Addison on *Italy*.

DIA'METRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *adv.* [from *diameter*.] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, diametrically opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions.

Hammond.

DIAMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] 1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The fin of calumny is set in a most diametrical opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diameter*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was diametrically against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security.

Clarendon.

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum diametrically, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it.

Woodward.

DIAMOND. *n. f.* [*diamant*, French; *adamant*, Latin.]

The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles.

Hill on *Fossils*.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the diamond, the chain you promised.

Shakespeare.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond: thou hast the right arched bent of the brow.

Shakespeare.

The diamond is preferable and vastly superior to all others in lustre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable than any other stone.

Woodward.

The diamond is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the star that utters in the morn.

Blackmore.

The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact.

Thomson.

DIAPASE. *n. f.* [*διάπασον*.] A chord including all tones. The old word for diapason. See DIAPASON.

And

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good diapase. *Spenser.*
The sweet numbers and melodious measures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful diapase of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DIAPASON. *n. f.* [*dia-pa-sion*.] *Spenser.*
Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into diapasons, which is the return of the same found. *Bacon.*

Harsh din
Broke the fair musick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion
fway'd

In perfect diapason, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good. *Milton.*

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth diapason swallows all. *Crawshaw.*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DIAPER. *n. f.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft filken twine;

Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In diaper, in damask, or in lyne,

Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;

Another bear the ewer, a third a diaper. *Shakespeare.*

To DIAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should
wrong,

The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And diaper'd like the discoloured mead. *Spenser.*

Flora useth to cloath our grand-dame Earth
with a new livery, diapered with various flowers,
and chequered with delightful objects. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. To draw flowers upon cloaths.

If you diaper upon folds, let your work be
broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for
reason tells you, that your fold must cover some-
what unseen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [from *diaphaneia*.] Trans-
parency; pellucidness; power of transmitting
light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to
be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the
eyes should always stand open, would be apt to
grow dry and shrink, and lose their diaphaneity;

therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to
wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and
varnish them over with the moisture they contain. *Ray.*

DIAPHANICK. *adj.* [*dia* and *phanos*.] Transpa-
rent; pellucid; having the power to transmit
light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than wa-
ter, through whose vast, open, subtle, diaphanick,
or transparent body, the light, afterwards created,
easily transpired. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*dia* and *phanos*.] Transpa-
rent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to
transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or
cleaving to a diaphanous body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in
the leaf very little and diaphanous eggs, exactly like

to those which yet remained in the tubes of the
fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORETICK. *adj.* [*diaphoreticus*.] Sudori-
fick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration;
causing sweat.

A diaphoretick medicine, or a sudorifick, is some-
thing that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help
the organs of digestion, because the attenuation
of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbutnot.*

DIAPHRAGM. *n. f.* [*diaphragma*.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity
of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a
hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about
one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and part-
ed into numerous cells by means of diaphragms,
thick set throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward on Fossils.*

DIARRHŒA. *n. f.* [*diarrhœa*.] A flux on the
belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool,
and is cured either by purging off the cause, or re-
stringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his diarrhœa I healed up the fontanel. *Wifeman.*

DIARRHŒICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa*.] Pro-
moting the flux of the belly; solvent; purgative.

Millet is diarrhœick, cleansing, and useful in
diseases of the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*

DIARY. *n. f.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the
transactions, accidents, and observations of every
day; a journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be
seen but sky and sea, men make diaries; but in
land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed,
they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended diary. *Tatler.*

DIASTOLE. *n. f.* [*diastole*.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syl-
lable is made long.

2. The dilation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bend-
ing of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again
to its natural state. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIASTYLE. [*dia* and *styla*.] a pillar.] A fort
of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance
from one another, that three diameters of their
thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATESSERON. *n. f.* [*di* and *τέσσαρες*, four.]
An interval in musick, composed of one greater
tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone; its
proportion being as four to three. It is called, in
musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATONICK. *adj.* [*di* and *τῶν*.] The ordinary
sort of musick which proceeds by different tones,
either in ascending or descending. It contains only
the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater
semi-tone. *Harris.*

DIAZEUTICK Tone. *adj.* [*di* and *ζεύω*.] In
the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two-
fourths, one on each side of it; and which being
joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our mu-
sick, from A to B.

They allowed to this diazeutick tone, which is
our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as
being the unalterable difference of the fifth and
fourth. *Harris.*

DIABLE. *n. f.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch, a sharp
point, *Skinner*; from *dabble*, *Junius*.] A small
spade; a pointed instrument with which the gar-
deners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with dibble, rake, mattock,
and spade,

By line and by level trim garden is made. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

DIESTONE. *n. f.* A little stone which children
throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours to-
gether, and take abundance of pains to be expert
at dibstones. *Locke.*

DICACITY. *n. f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness;
sauciness.

DICE. *n. f.* The plural of die. See DIE.

It is above a hundred to one against any parti-

cular throw, that you do not cast any given set of
faces with four cubical dice; because there are so
many several combinations of the six faces of four
dice: now, after you have cast all the trials but
one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining
time, as it was at the first. *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with
dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to
be; virtuous enough; swore little; dined not
above seven times a-week. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

DICE-BOX. *n. f.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from
which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the spark-
ler shaking her elbow for a whole night together,
and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Addison's Guardian.*

DICER. *n. f.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a
gamester.

They make marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DICH. *adj.* This word seems corrupted from
dit for *do it*.

Rich men sin, and I eat root:
Much good dieb thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

DICHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*dyxomía*.] Distribution of
ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of na-
ture, and abused their readers by an affectation of
dichotomies, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let
the nature of the subject, considered together
with the design which you have in view, always
determine the number of parts into which you di-
vide it. *Watts.*

DICKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation,
importing, as it seems, much the same with the
devil; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?
I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my
husband had him of. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

What a dickens does he mean by a trivial sum?
But han't you found it, fir? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

DICKER of Leather. *n. f.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten
hides. *Ditt.*

To DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver
to another with authority; to declare with confi-
dence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder dictates is the dome of Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Whatsoever is dictated to us by God himself, or
by men who are divinely inspired, must be believ-
ed with full assurance. *Watts.*

DICTATE. *n. f.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or max-
im delivered with authority; prescription; pre-
script.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be
found by those who servilely confine themselves to
the dictates of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian dictates say,
And Samian sounds o'er Scotia's hills convey. *Prior.*

Then let this dictate of my love prevail. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DICTATION. *n. f.* [from *dictate*.] The act or
practice of dictating or prescribing. *Ditt.*

DICTATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of ex-
igence and distress, and invested with absolute au-
thority.

Kind dictators made, when they came home,
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the dictator rose. *Prior.*

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care,
And management of this main enterprise,
To him their great dictator. *Milton.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him
to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over
another,

another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths.

Locke.

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding.

Watts.

DICTATORIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* style, and is lavish in the praise of the author.

Watts.

DICTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship*.

Wotton.

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

Dryden.

DICTATURE. *n. f.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

Diſ.

DICTION. *n. f.* [*dictio*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.

Dryden.

DICTIONARY. *n. f.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order; with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

Is it such a fault to translate simulacra images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholic *dictionary*.

Stillington.

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words.

Watts.

DID. of *do*. [*did*, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do*.

Thou canst not say I *did* it.

Shakespeare.

What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind?

Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it design'd.

Dryden.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,

Or rail at arts he *did* not understand?

Dryden.

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDACTICAL. *adj.* [*didacticus*, Gr.] Preceptive; **DIDACTIC.** *s.* giving precepts; as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical, demonstrating the truth of the gospel; and then urging the professors of those truths to be steadfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity.

Ward on Infidelity.

DIDAPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK. *adj.* [*didascalicus*, Gr.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didasclick* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics.

Prior.

TO DIDDLE. *v. a.* [*didden*, Teut. *zittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word.

Skinners.

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See **DID**.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain

Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign.

Dryden.

DIDUCTION. *n. f.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are,

which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of the fides.

Boyle.

TO DIE. *v. a.* [beag, Sax. a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts

Had entertain'd, as dy'd her cheeks with pale.

Milton.

All white, a virgin faint she fought the skies; For marriage, though it fullies not, it dies.

Dryden.

DIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing

To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me, Which makes my whit'ft part black.

Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many.

Bacon's *New Atlantis*.

Darkness we see emerges into light,

And shining suns descend to fable night:

Ev'n heav'n itself receives another *die*,

When weary'd animals in slumbers lie

Of midnight ease; another, when the grey

Of morn preludes the splendor of the day.

It is surprising to see the images of the mind

Stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours of thought.

Collier of the *Aspect*.

TO DIE. *v. n.* [dedian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer.

Sidney.

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,

Dying ere scarce he had begun to live.

Addison's *Ovid*.

Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too!

To live and *die* is all I have to do!

Denham.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only serv'd to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat.

Dryden.

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,

Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:

In vain a single Trojan fues for grace;

But least the fons of Priam's hateful race:

Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!

The great, the good Patroclus is no more!

He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;

And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality?

Pope's *Homer*.

3. It has by before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall *die* by the sword; their fons and daughters shall *die* by famine.

Jerem.

4. Of before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died* of it, or at least have been very infirm.

Wijeman.

5. For commonly before a privative, and of before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first the startles, then she stands amaz'd;

At last with terror she from thence doth fly,

And loaths the wat'ry glafs wherein she gaz'd,

And thuns it still, although for thirst she *die*.

Davies.

He in the laden vineyard *dies* for thirst.

Addison.

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died* of his fall.

Addison.

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

What is the love of our neighbour? —The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*.

Hammond.

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone? Of sorriest fancies your companion making,

Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*

With them they think on. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him.

Locke.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whiffers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast.

Speſiator.

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.

Samuel.

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.

Hakewill on Providence.

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To founds of heav'nly harps the *dies* away,

And melts in visions of eternal day.

Pope.

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,

When *dying* clouds contend with growing light.

Shakespeare.

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that furrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character.

Addison's *Speſiator*.

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca.

Taylor.

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit.

John.

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. f.* pl. *dies*. [*dé*, French; *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shakespeare.

I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.

Shakespeare's *Richard III.*

He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast.

Southey.

2. Hazard; chance.

Estfoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid, Temp'ring the passion with advisement flow, And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;

For th' equal *die* of war he well did know.

Fairy Queen.

So both to battle fierce arranged are; In which his harder fortune was to fall

Under my spear: such is the *die* of war.

Fairy Queen.

Thine is the adventure, thine the victory: Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee.

Dryden.

3. Any cubick body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*.

Watts.

DIE. *n. f.* plur. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage.

Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult.

Swift.

DIER. *n. f.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* stain'd,

Never again its native whiteness gain'd.

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates: cobler, *diers*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people.

Arbutnot on Coins.

DYET. *n. f.* [*dyeta*, low Latin; *dyeta*, Gr.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *dyet*, than to maintain life.

Raleigh.

3

Time

D I E

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient diet, nor too light fare.

No part of diet, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits.

Milk appears to be a proper diet for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality.

Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I recommend rather some diet for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those diets alter the body more, and trouble it less.

I refrained myself to so regular a diet, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar.

Allowance of provision.

For his diet, there was a continual diet given him by the king.

To Diet. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.
She diets him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late.

Shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him

'Till he be dieted to my request.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office.
Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease,
'Till dieted by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know.

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have dieted a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food.

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leapt into my seat.

3. To board; to supply with diet.

To Diet. v. n.

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet.
Diet-drink. n. f. [diet and drink.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's diet-drinks, or apothecary's medicines.
Diet. n. f. [from dies, an appointed day, Skinner: from diet, an old German word signifying a multitude, Junius.] An assembly of princes or estates.

An emperor in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a diet, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal.

Dietary. adj. [from diet.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

Dietter. n. f. [from diet.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her dieter.

Dietetical. } n. f. [dietares.] Relating to diet.
Dietetic. } diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetical cau-

D I F

tion, and such as culinary prescription might have afforded.

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the dietetic philosophy.

To Differ. v. n. [differe, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing found from the same pipe dry.

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero differs from the brute.

The several parts of the same animal differ in their qualities.

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree.

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit;
We'll never differ with a crowded pit.

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments.

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments.

Others differ with me about the truth and reality of these speculations.

Difference. n. f. [differentia, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between customs of the church doth no harm.

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue.

Thus born alike, from virtue first began
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;
But that which made him noble, made him good.

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such difference.

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia.
Oh the strange difference of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due;
My fool usurps my body.

Here might be seen a great difference between men practis'd to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil.

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference?
It was a contention in publick.

He is weary of his life that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight.

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences.

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a difference between the guilty and the innocent; but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal.

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the difference, what holds this present question in the court?

7. A logical distinction.

D I F

Some are never without a difference, and commonly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter.

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.
Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty.

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some differences of brake or fern.

To Difference. v. a. [from the noun.] To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.

Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs which are commonly observed, and are differenced by other concurrent causes.

Grass differenceth a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness.

We see nothing that differences the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergethus.

Different. adj. [from differ.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches.

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where's different food and soil
Portend distempers.

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to different men, are very different things.

Differential Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals.

Differently. adv. [from different.] In a different manner.

He may consider how differently he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius.

Differingly. adv. [from differing.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so differingly, as to vary a colour.

Difficil. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious.

Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as difficult apprehension as any mystery in nature.

Latin was not more difficult,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope difficult in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by the popes in England.

Difficilness. n. f. [from difficil.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance; impracticability. A word not in use, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or apthens to oppose, or difficultness, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief.

Difficult. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Hard;

DIF

1. Hard ; not easy ; not facil.
It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*
2. Troublesome ; vexatious.
3. Hard to please ; peevish ; morose.

DIFFICULTY, *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly ; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY, *n. f.* [from *difficult* ; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardness ; contrariety to easiness or facility.
The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty* ; a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*
2. That which is hard to accomplish ; that which is not easy.
They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities : a pernicious mistake certainly ; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*
3. Distress ; opposition.
Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat :
Thus *difficulties* prove a foul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs ; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Objection ; cavil.
Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

TO DIFFIDE, *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To distrust ; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear :
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE, *n. f.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrust ; want of confidence in others.
No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another ; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought scandal
To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Doubt ; want of confidence in ourselves.
If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense ;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*, lest possibly they may be in the wrong ; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DIFFIDENT, *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful ; doubting others.
Be not *diffident*.
Of wisdom ; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh. *Milton.*

Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbutnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things ; uncertain.
I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself ; not confident.
I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others ; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutally to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clarissa.*

DIF

TO DIFFIND, *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two ; to split. *Dis.*

DIFFISION, *n. f.* [*diffisso*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Dis.*

DIFFLATION, *n. f.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Dis.*

DIFFLUENCE, *n. f.* [from *difflo*, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all sides ; the effect of fluidity ; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form ; but rather a consistence or determination of its fluidity, and omitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DIFFLUENT, *adj.* [*diffuens*, Latin.] Flowing every way ; not consistent ; not fixed.

DIFFORM, *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform ; having parts of different structure ; dissimilar ; unlike ; irregular : as a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities ; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glasses. *Newton.*

DIFFORMITY, *n. f.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form ; irregularity ; dissimilitude.

While they murmur against the present disposition of things, they desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

DIFFRACTIONISEMENT, *n. f.* [*franchise*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

TO DIFFUSE, *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way ; to pour without particular direction.
When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To spread ; to scatter ; to disperse.
Wisdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create ; instead
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds, and ages infinite. *Milton.*

No sect wants its apostles to propagate or *diffuse* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden's Good Person.*

DIFFUSE, *adj.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered ; widely spread.
2. Copious ; not concise.

DIFFUSED, *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.] This word seems to have signified, in *Shakespeare's* time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffus'd* song. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He grows like savages,
To swearing and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

DIFFUSEDLY, *adv.* [from *diffused*.] Wildly ; dispersedly ; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *diffus'd*.] The state of being diffused ; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY, *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely ; extensively.
2. Copiously ; not concisely.

DIFFUSION, *n. f.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion ; the state of being scattered every way.
Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DIG

A sheet of very well sleeked marble paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion* ; but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiousness ; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.
Diffusive of themselves, where-e'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect :
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered ; dispersed ; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive* ; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mafs,
And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass,
And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cherish'd buds with hope, and fed with joy it grows ;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,
And round the happy foil *diffusive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended.
They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated ; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of Christians. *Tillotson.*

DIFFUSIVELY, *adv.* [from *diffusive*.] Widely ; extensively ; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *diffusive*.]

1. Extension ; dispersion ; the power of diffusing ; the state of being diffused.
2. Want of conciseness ; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness* ; you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it. *Addison on Medals.*

TO DIG, *v. a.* preter. *dig*, or *digged* ; part. pass. *dig*, or *digged*. [*dic*, Saxon, a ditch ; *dyger*, Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.
Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall ; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezekiel.*

2. To form by digging.
Seek with heart and mouth to build up the wall of Jerusalem, which you have broken down ; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells ; for he had much cattle. *2 Chron xxvi. 10.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.
The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house ; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be first to *dig* the ground, be first to burn
The branches lopt. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.
A ravenous vulture in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd ;
Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast,
The growing liver still supply'd the feast. *Dryden's Axiid.*

5. To gain by digging.
It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently ; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share ;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore. *Dryden's Ovid.*

TO DIC, *v. n.* To work with a spade ; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They ong for death, but it cometh not ; and *dig* for it more than for hid treasures. *Job, iii. 17.*

The

DIG

The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom fail of success.

Addison's Travels.

To DIG up. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not flake mine ire.

Shakespeare.

DIGAMY. *n. f.* [*digamia*, Lat.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as bigamy, having two wives at once.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy or digamy rather deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining.

Bishop Ferne.

DIGERENT. *adj.* [*digerent*, Lat.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Dig.*

DIGEST. *n. f.* [*digesta*, Lat.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular digest, or repository to the laws of mine own nation.

Bacon.

Laws in the digest shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade.

Arbutnot on Coins.

To DIGEST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear?

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Each then his organs to digest his food;

One to beget, and one receive the brood. *Prior.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chemical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,

Learning digested well.

Thomson.

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play

Leaps o'er the vault and firstlings of those broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away,
To what may be digested in a play.

Shakespeare.

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.

—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;

Then howsoever thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall digest it.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

The pleasure of numbers is, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and digest the lessons of civility.

Peacham.

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,

With my two daughters dowers, digest the third.

Shakespeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGESTER. *n. f.* [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or disposes.

2. He that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill digesters.

Arbutnot.

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.

Quincy.

4. That which causes or strengthens the coactive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great digester.

Temple.

DIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *digest*.] That which is capable of being digested or concocted in the stomach.

DIG

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the first, not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.

Bacon's Natural History.

DIGESTION. *n. f.* [from *digest*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal digestion.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of digestion.

Temple.

Every moriel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion.

South.

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold.

Bacon's Natural History.

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raife all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in digestion there.

Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the maturation of a design.

The digestion of the counfels in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men.

Temple.

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion.

Sharp's Surgery.

DIGESTIVE. *adj.* [from *digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chillsfactory menstruum, or a digestive preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the one active, piercing, and digestive by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production.

Hale.

3. Methodising, adjusting.

To business, ripen'd by digestive thought,
Th' future rule is into method brought.

Dryden.

DIGESTIVE. *n. f.* [from *digest*.] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with digestives.

Wise man on Alcester.

DIGESTURE. *n. f.* Concoction: not used.

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion; such as veal, sweetbreads.

Harvey.

DIGGER. *n. f.* [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by diggers, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.

Boyle.

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [Dihzan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn. It seems always to signify the past; the participle passive is *digbt*, as *digbted* in Hudibras is perhaps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof,
And storied windows richly digbt,
Casting a dim religious light.

Milton.

Just to the proud insulting lafs
Array'd and digbted Hudibras.

Hudibras.

DIG

2. To put on.
On his head his dreadful hat he digbt,
Which maketh him invincible to fight.

Hubbard's Tale.

DIGIT. *n. f.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five digits high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten: so called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other digits have been as mystically applauded.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DIGITATED. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into divisions like fingers; as a digitated leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.

For animals multitudes, or such as are digitated, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DIGLADIATION. *n. f.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial digladiations, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity.

Glanville's Scipis.

DIGNIFIED. *adj.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled dignified clerks, as having some dignity in the church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dignify*.] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person.

Walton's Angling.

To DIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus*, and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to.

Such a day,

So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not till now to dignify the times,
Since Caesar's fortunes!

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But your worth will dignify our feast.

No turbot dignify my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.

Pope.

DIGNITARY. *n. f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit.

Swift.

DIGNITY. *n. f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in dignity equal to him.

Hooker.

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native dignity, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands.

Cliffia.

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on dignity.

For those of old,
And these late dignities heap'd up to them.

Shakespeare.

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a dignity we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. Maxims; general principles; *axioma* &c.

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The sciences concluding from *dignitas*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare assertions. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNITION. *n. f.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignities*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DIGRESS. *v. n.* [from *digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth to *digress* no farther, that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate: not in use.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to *digress*,
Which at more leisure I will so excuse
As you shall well be satisfied. *Shakespeare.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man. *Shakespeare.*

DIGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage; deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

Here some *digression* I must make t' accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser.

DJUDICATION. *n. f.* [from *djudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *n. f.* [dic, Saxon; dyk, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The king of *dykes*! than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper fable blots the silver flood. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley.*

TO DILACERATE. *v. a.* [from *dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DILACERATION. *n. f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbutnot.*

TO DILANIATE. *v. a.* [from *dilano*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howell's Eng. Tears.*

TO DILAPIDATE. *v. n.* [from *dilapido*, Latin.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDATION. *n. f.* [from *dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DILATABILITY. *n. f.* [from *dilatabile*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbutnot.*

DILATABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches called *branchia*: these end in small air-bladders, *dilatatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DILATATION. *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to contraction.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

TO DILATE. *v. a.* [from *dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to contract.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye fort'd with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I fought; without thee, can despise. *Milton.*

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate*, and now contract their force;
Various their speed, but endless is their course. *Prior.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged fore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

I observing,

Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TO DILATE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

DILATOR. *n. f.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinators, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people. *Arbutnot.*

DILATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

DILATORY. *adj.* [from *dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Orway.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without design. *Addison's Spectator.*

DILECTION. *n. f.* [from *dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving; kindness.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is his belief. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

DILEMMA. *n. f.* [from *dilemma*.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judges will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used, to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crotch. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley.*

2. A doubtful or difficult choice; a vexatious alternative.

A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm sped;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

DILIGENCE. *n. f.* [from *diligentia*, Lat.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*

4 Brethren,

D I M

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. *2 Pet. i. 10.*

DILIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business; he shall stand before kings. *Prov. xxii. 29.*

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition.

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures.

DILL. *n. f.* [*dile*, Saxon.] It hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August.

Mortimer.

DILUCID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients.

DILUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUENT. *adj.* [*diluent*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it.

To DILUTE. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

DILUTE. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they were more intense and full, the distance would be greater. *Newton.*

DILUTER. *n. f.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.

DILUTION. *n. f.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing else thin or weak.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly.

DILUVIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. *Burnet's Theory.*

DIM. *adj.* [*imme*, Saxon; *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight: not seeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my spark discern, Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear.

Davies.

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. *Rogers.*

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view, Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be, That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw

Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see. *Spenser.*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,

It *dims* the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses quite. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also *dim* sighted. *Bacon.*

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dims* his sight? *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head, With all such reading as was never read. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide, By conduct of some star doth make her way,

When as a storm hath *dimin'd* her trusty guide, Out of her course doth wander far astray. *Spenser.*

All of us have cause To wail the *dimming* of our shining star.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimin'd* his face,

Thrice chang'd. *Milton.*

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dim* all his attendants.

Dryden.

DIMENSION. *n. f.* [*dimensio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.

He try'd The tomb, and found the strait *dimensions* wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room. *Swift.*

DIMENSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk.

In they pass'd *Dimensionless* through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

DIMENSIVE. *adj.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their measure, and their space; But who can draw the foul's *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

DIMICATION. *n. f.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; contest.

DIMIDIATION. *n. f.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts. *Diët.*

To DIMINISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.]

1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part: the opposite to *increase*.

That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.

Impiously they thought Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* aught from it.

Deut. iv. 2.

D I M

D I M

To DIMINISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye; Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.

Pope's Odyssey.

DIMINISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminish*.] In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. *Locke.*

DIMINUTION. *n. f.* [*diminutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making less; opposed to *augmentation*.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker.*

2. The state of growing less; opposed to *increase*.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton.*

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd In military honour next. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison's Spect.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren, The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,

Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in a poor and *diminutive* measure.

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *Glanville's Scopia.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison.*

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are. *Watts.*

DIMINUTIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as *pillus*, in Latin, a little *stone*; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *manniken*, in English, a little man.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live, Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*. *Colton.*

2. A small thing; a sense not now in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn For poor'st *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakespeare.*

DIMINUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diminutive*.] Smallness; littleness; pettyness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

Dimish. *adj.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat *dim*; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known, My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;

Deut. iv. 2.

3 O 2

D I N

For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my fight. *Swift.*
DISSISSORY. *adj.* [*dimissorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*. *Ayliff's Pargen.*

DIMITY. *n. f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimity*. *Wifeman.*

DIMLY. *adv.* [from *dim*.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unspeaking! who fittest above these heav'ns,
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen,

In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well alighted; though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend,
Griev'd they must now no longer man attend;

The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own.

Dryden.

DIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *dim*.]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion.

Decay of Piety.

DIMPLE. *n. f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple*. *Skinner.*]

A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them all. *Grew.*

In her forehead's fair half-round,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd;

He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior.*

To DIMPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

DIMPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each side her,
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.

Shakespeare.

DIMPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples;

sinking in little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the *dimplly* flood,
The silver-flipper'd virgin lightly trod.

Warton's Ibis.

DIN. *n. f.* [*dyn*, a noise; *dynan*, to make a noise, Sax. *dyna*, to thunder, Islandick.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forest with astonishment

Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din*.

Hubbard's Tale.

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;
To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar

Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;

And to the stack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly struts, his dame before. *Milton.*

Now night over heav'n
Inducing dark, grateful truce impos'd,

And silence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton.*

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the stunning *din* rebound

Through streams of smoke and adverse fire he rides,
While every shot is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party, so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

With hungry cries. *Osway's Venice Preserved.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halfpence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears.

Swift.

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner:

Good sister, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shakespeare.*

Myself, he, and my sister,
To day did *dine* together. *Shakespeare.*

He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarendon.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes such noise,

The greatest actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and *din'd*. *Prior.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in gen'rous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*.

Dryden's Virgil.

DINETICAL. *adj.* [*dinetikos*] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that besides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath also a *dinetic* motion, and rolls upon its own poles.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetic* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray.*

To DING. *pret. ding*. *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff.

A low word.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut.

Arbutnot.

DING-DONG. *n. f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong bell. *Shakespeare.*

DINGLE. *n. f.* [from *ben*, or *din*, a hollow, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;

And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

DINING-ROOM. *n. f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into error by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

DINNER. *n. f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*;
Go, get it ready. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publicly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,
The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* haste.

Dryden's Æneid.

DINNER-TIME. *n. f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.

Shakespeare.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

DINT. *n. f.* [*dynt*, Saxon]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;

Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. *Spenser.*

D I N

D I P

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,

Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid

His hands had made a *dint*, and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by dint of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;

His well-arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other do assail,
And strike so fiercely, that they do impress

Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails:
The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. *Fairy Queen.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bone,
No more shall you return to it alone;

It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Donne.*

Deep *dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks she draws:
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden's Æneid.*

DINUMERATION. *n. f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN. *n. f.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse. *South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others.

DIOCESS. *n. f.* [*diocesis*.] A Greek word compounded of *dia* and *oikos*. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Cowell.*

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocesis* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all; since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocesis* of Winchester. *Raleigh's Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocesis*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIOPTICAL. *n. f.* [*dioptra*.] Affording

DIOPTICK. } a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

DIOPTICKS. *n. f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

DIOPTHRO'SIS. *n. f.* [*dioptra*, of *dioptra*, to make straight.] A surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* *pret. dipped*; particip. *dipped*, or *dippt*. [*diptan*, Saxon; *diopen*, Dutch.]

1. To

DIP

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkl'd round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd.

Dryden's Æneid.
He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lover's blood.

Dryden's Fables.
The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire;
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre.

Pope.
Now on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetick souls.

Pope's Dunciad.
So fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;

The moisture dry'd, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly.

Swift.
2. To moisten; to wet.
And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring
dew

Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder.

Milton.
3. To be engaged in any affair.
When men are once *dip't*, what with the encourage-
ments of sense, custom, facility, and shame of
departing from what they have given themselves
up to, they go on 'till they are stifled.

L'Estrange.
In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dip't* in
the rebellion of the commons.

Dryden's Fables.
4. To engage as a pledge: generally used for
the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.

Dryden's Perf.
To DIP. *v. n.*
1. To sink, to immerge.

We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes;
and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the
pot.

L'Estrange.
2. To enter; to pierce.
The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd.

Granville.
3. To enter slightly into any thing.
When I think all the repetitions are struck out
in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in
the first volume.

Pope.
4. To take that which comes first; to chuse by
chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou pos-
sessed?

Would'st thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose?

Dryden's Perf.
DIPCHICK. *n. f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The
name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness.

Carew.
DIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*διπς* and *τεταλος*.] Having two
flower-leaves.

DIPHTHONG. *n. f.* [*διφθονγ*.] A coalition of
two vowels to form one sound; as *vain*, *leaf*,
Cesar.

We see how many disputes the simple and am-
biguous nature of vowels created among gramma-
rians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning
diphthongs: all that are properly so are syllables,
and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by
that word.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, in-
stead of their being two syllables, and the objec-
tion is gone.

Pope.
DI'PLOE. *n. f.* The inner plate or lamina of the
skull.

DI'PLO'MA. *n. f.* [*διπλωμα*.] A letter or writing
conferring some privilege, so called, because they
used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and
folded together.

DIR

DI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the
water.

DI'PPING Needle. *n. f.* A device which shews
a particular property of the magnetick needle, so
that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its
direction of altitude, or height above the horizon,
when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will
always point to a determined degree of altitude,
or elevation above the horizon, in this or that
place respectively.

DI'PSAS. *n. f.* [Latin, from *δύω*, to thirst.]
A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of
unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphibia dire,
Cerafles horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,

Milton.
And *dipsas*.

DI'TOTE. *n. f.* [*διτωτε*.] A noun consist-
ing of two cases only.

DI'TYCH. *n. f.* [*διπτυχα*, Lat. two leaves fold-
ed together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of
the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes
of places in St. Austin.

Stillingfleet.
DIRE. *adj.* [*divus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal;
mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great de-
gree.

Women fight,
To doff their *dire* distresses.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall
bring

Diseases *dire*; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear.

Milton.
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*.
Or what the cross, *dire*-looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.

Milton.
Dire was the tossing, deep the groans, despair
Tended the sick.

Milton.
Discord! *dire* sister of the slaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around.

Pope.
DIRE'CT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]
1. Strait, not crooked.

2. Not oblique.
The ships would move in one and the same
surface; and consequently must needs encounter
when they either advance towards one another in
direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross
lines.

Bentley.
3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on
earth to move progressively through the zodiac;
not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd,
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde.

Dryden's Fables.
4. Not collateral, as the grandson succeeds his
grandfire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to some end, as in a
strait line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was
no time, by *direct* means to seek her. And such
was the state of his captivated will, as he would
delay no time of seeking her.

Sidney.
He that does this, will be able to cast off all that
is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent,
what coherent, what is *direct* to, what slides by the
question.

Locke.
6. Open; not ambiguous.
There be, that are in nature faithful and sin-
cere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved.

Bacon.
7. Plain; exprefs.
He no where, that I know, says it in *direct*
words.

Locke.
To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]
1. To aim or drive in a strait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight.

Pope.
2. To point against as a mark.
The spear flew hissing through the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face.

Dryden's Æneid.

DIR

3. To regulate; to adjust.
It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his steps.

Jer. x. 23.
Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Ecclef. x. 10.*

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the
ideas are that take their turns in his understand-
ing; or elie to *direct* and fort, and call in such as
he desires.

Locke.
4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out
a certain course.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his
lightning unto the ends of the earth.

Job, xxxvii. 3.
5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a softer
term than to command.

DIRE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that directs; one that prescribes.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any
manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.]
1. Aim at a certain point.

These mens opinions are not the product of
judgment, or the consequence of reason; but the
effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at
all adventures, without choice, and without *direc-*
tion.

Locke.
The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the
only principle that distinguishes charity.

Smallbridge.
2. Motion impressed by a certain impulse.
No particle of matter, nor any combination of
particles, that is, no body can either move of itself,
or of itself alter the *direction* of its motion.

Cleyn.
3. Order; command; prescription.
From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Læta,
of taking heed how she read the apocrypha; as
also by the help of other learned mens judgments,
delivered in like case, we may take *direction*.

Hooker.
Ev'n now
I put myself to thy *direction*.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The nobles of the people digged it by the *direc-*
tion of the law-giver.

Numb. xxi. 18.
Mens passions and God's *direction* seldom agree.

K. Charles.
General *directions* for scholastic disputers, is never
to dispute upon mere trifles.

Watts.
4. Regularity; adjustment.
All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.

Pope.
DIRE'CTIVE. *n. f.* [from *direct*.]
1. Having the power of direction:
A law therefore generally taken, is a *directive*
rule unto goodness of operation.

Hooker.
A power of command there is without all ques-
tion, though there be some doubt in what faculty
this command doth principally reside, whether in
the will or the understanding. The true resolu-
tion is, that the *directive* command for counsel is
in the understanding; and the applicative com-
mand, or empire, for putting in execution of what
is directed, is in the will.

Bramhall against Hobbes.
On the *directive* powers of the former, and the
regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of
direction, depends the generation of all bodies.

Græc.
2. Informing; shewing the way.
Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy ha'l.

Thomson.
DIRE'CTLY. *adj.* [from *direct*.]
1. In a strait line; rectilinearly.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the
more *directly* it is opposed to them, the more it is
enlightened; because the light languishes and less-
ens the farther it removes from its proper source.

Dryden's Duressnoy.
There was no other place assigned to any of
this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity
bore it, which was only *directly* downwards,
whereby it obtained that place in the globe which
was just underneath.

Newton's Opticks.
If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to
the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the
incident ray.

2. Immediately; apparently; without cir-
cumlocution.

cumlocution: without any long train of consequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject, the very principles of Christianity, which hereticks embrace erroneously by misconstruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists *directly*, because they have kept the scripture from us what they could. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

His work *directly* tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

No reason can be assigned, why it is best for the world that God Almighty hath absolute power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man should have the like. *Swift.*

DIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *direct*.] Straitness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays: never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRECTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood *director* over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or dislike those things he did not understand. *Swift.*

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd *Directors* to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An instructor; one who shews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in south-sea year? *Pope.*

6. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguiding. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DIRECTORY. *n. f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their feet in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot consent to the taking away the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reasons against the Gov.*

DIREFUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*, as dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; dismal; joyful, or full of joy. Point of spear it never piercen would, Ne dint of *direful* sword, divide the substance could. *Fairy Queen.*

But yet at last, whereas the *direful* fiend, She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright, She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end; Then God she pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shakespeare.*

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes: 'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose. *Dryden.*

The wrath of Peleus' son, the *direful* spring Of all the Grecian woes, O goddess, sing. *Pope.*

DIREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dire*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Direful, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DIREPTION. *n. f.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn *dirige gressus meus*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Vorshegan.* Bacon apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state, Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy, With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage, In equal scale weighing delight and dole, Taken to wife. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day, One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay, These your own anthems shall become, Your lasting epicedium. *Sandys.*

All due measures of her mourning kept, Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

DIRIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. f.* [an Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers Come forth in all their warlike geers, The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger, In which they daily went to swagger. *Tickell.*

DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete. Thy waste bigness but cumberes the ground, And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round. *Spenser.*

DIRT. *n. f.* [*dyrt*, Dutch; *dir*, Islandick.]

1. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the cloaths or body.

They gilding *dir* in noble verse Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together a little *dir*, that shall bury them in the end. *Wake.*

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great heaps of *dir* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows. *Addison.*

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows; From *dir* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose: In each how guilt and greatness equal ran, And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dir* the passion of thy life? Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanness; fordidness.

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bembire; to make filthy; to bedawb; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. f.* [*dir* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dir*-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DIRTILY. *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

2. Meantly; fordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal Chimiques from each mineral Are *dirty* and desperately gull'd. *Donne.*

DIRTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; baseness; fordidness.

DIRTY. *adj.* [from *dir*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts Is in base durance, and contagious prison, Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hands. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow fots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

TO DIRTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Abbot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION. *n. f.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *dis*, used by the French and Spaniards in the sense; as *disjunct*, to untie; *desertion*, to banish; from the Latin *dis* as *disruo*, to build; *desruo*, to destroy.

DISABILITY. *n. f.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion. *Raleigh.*

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *disability*. *Glauville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

TO DISABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies's Ireland.*

Nor so is overcome Satan, whose fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruise *Disabled* not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milton.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have *disabled* mine estate, By shewing something a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakespeare.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you list, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights, And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet *dissemble* that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seemed much indisposed.

To *DISABUSE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you.

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If she would bite her lovers: though
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,
Are *disabused*, when first the gapes. *Waller.*
If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd*. *Pope.*
DISACCOMMODATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities.

To *DISACCU'STOM*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by *disuse* or contrary practice.

To *DISACKNOWLEDGE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it.

DISACQUAINTANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] *Disuse* of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil.

DISADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantage*.] 1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage*.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chancer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author.

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light.

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the *Iliad* will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem.

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand.

3. A state not prepared for defence. No fort can be so strong,

Ne fleshly breast can armed be so found,
But all at last be won with batt'ry long,

Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To *DISADVANTAGE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *advantage*.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it.

DISADVANTAGEABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *advantage*.] Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest.

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *advantage*.] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [*dis* and *advantage*.] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *advantageous*.] Contrary to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

DISADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous*.] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* death.

To *DISAFFECT*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect*.] To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army.

DISAFFECTED. *part. adj.* [*dis* and *affect*.] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor.

DISAFFECTEDLY. *adv.* [*dis* and *affect*.] After a *disaffected* manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *affect*.] The quality of being *disaffected*.

DISAFFECTION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *affect*.] 1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with public scandal and displeasure.

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection*.

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours.

DISAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any that is affirmed.

To *DISAFFOREST*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*.] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforded* his mind?

To *DISAGREE*. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree*.] 1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other.

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things *from* the true and proper description.

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.

DISAGREEABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *agree*.] 1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity.

2. Unpleasant; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either

agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states.

DISAGREEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *agreeable*.] 1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit.

DISAGREEMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *agree*.] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished.

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great.

To *DISALLOW*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow*.] 1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she,
Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolic?

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish.

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly *disallowed* his proceedings.

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret, inward, foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in.

To *DISALLOW*. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such.

DISALLOWABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *allow*.] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *allow*.] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it.

To *DISANCHOR*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *anchor*.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To *DISANIMATE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate*.] 1. To deprive of life.

2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies.

He was confounded and *disannated* at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord?

DISANIMATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *animate*.] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*.

To *DISANNUL*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul*.] This word is formed contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle.

It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous. To *annul*; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disannulled* them.

That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the

the like points of absolute power, being in themselves harsh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul*? *Herbert.*

Wilt thou my judgments *disannul*? Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? *Sandys.*

DISANNU'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disannul*.] The act of making void.

To **DISAPPE'AR.** *v. n.* [*disparaître*, French.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*

When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the Spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in
fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed,
vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

Criticks I saw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope.*

To **DISAPPO'INT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint*.] To disappoint of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs,
and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion with redoubled might,
strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

There's nothing like surprizing the rogues: how
will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou
hast prevented their revenge? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which
are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of
men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by
their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has of before the thing lost by disappointment.

The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas of the
spoils, received of the bounty of Solymán a great
largess. *Knolles.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disappoint*.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities,
and what are blessings: how many accidents
have pass'd for misfortunes, which have turned
to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in
whose lot they have fallen? How many *disappointments*
have, in their consequences, saved a man
from ruin? *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not
thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment*
will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of
them. *Addison's Spectator.*

DISAPPROBATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *approbation*.] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew
his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others. *Pope.*

To **DISAPPROVE.** *v. a.* [*disapprover*, French.]

1. To dislike; to censure.
I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd*. *Prior.*

Without good breeding, truth is *disapprov'd*;
That only makes superior sense belov'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States
was transmitted hither from Holland, and was
disapproved of by our courts. *Swift.*

DISARD. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ard*, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*;
disur, French, *funius*.] A prattler; a boasting
talker. This word is inserted both by *Skinner*
and *funius*; but I do not remember it.

To **DISARM.** *v. a.* [*disarm*, French.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses for *disarming*
all the Papists in England. *Clarendon.*

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame;
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryden.*

2. It has of before the arms taken away.
They would be immediately *disarmed* of their
great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To **DISARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undress any one; to divest of cloaths.

So, as the bad, the witch they *disarray'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

DISARRA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.
He returned towards the river, to prevent such
danger as the *disarray* occasioned by the narrowness
of the bridge, might cast upon them. *Hayward.*

Disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undress.

DISASSIDU'ITY. *n. f.* Absence of care or attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well
knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*,
he should be subject to take cold at his
back. *Wotton.*

DISA'STER. *n. f.* [*desastre*, French.]

1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.
Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood
fall; *Shakespeare.*

Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or flight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

To **DISA'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never
heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled thought,
how canst thou now receive that *disaster*ed change-
ling? *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which
pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

In his own fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson.*

DISA'STROUS. *adj.* [from *disaster*.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.
That seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots,
not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that
upon the same day they were defeated by the Eng-
lish at Floddenfield. *Hayward.*

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck
with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very ex-
pedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family,
that he burnt two of his children himself. *South.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,
And from my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryden.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *adv.* [from *disastrous*.] In a
dismal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disastrous*.] Un-
luckiness; unfortunateness. *Dict.*

To **DISAVOUC'H.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.] To re-
tract profession; to disown.

Thereupon they flatly *disavouch'd*,
To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel.*

To **DISAVO'W.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow*.] To disown;

to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in
any thing, or with any person.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded
the fame, are either ignorant thereof, or do wil-
fully deny, or steadfastly *disavow* it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The English did believe his name was therein
abused, which he manifested to be true, by *disa-
vowing* it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*

To deal in person is good, when a man's face
breedeth regard, and generally when a man will
reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to
expound. *Bacon.*

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *dis-
avow* fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his
own want in worth, and doth but teach others to
envy him. *Bacon.*

He only does his conquest *disavow*,
And thinks too little what they thought too
much. *Dryden.*

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an
oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we
learn from the gospel, expressly to *disavow* all
evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DISAVO'WAL. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear, often proceeds
from fear. *Clarissa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness
will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Wotton.*

To **DISAU'THORISE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize*.]
To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtrusion of such particular instances as
these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note ground-
ed upon the final intention of nature. *Wotton.*

To **DISBA'ND.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]

1. To dismiss from military service; to break
up an army; to dismiss soldiers from their co-
lours.

They *disband'd* themselves, and returned every
man to his own dwelling. *Knolles's History.*

Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,
'Till God, our general, shall us *disband*. *Denham.*

I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to secure the state. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

Bid him *disband* his legions. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To dismiss from service.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, suffi-
cient to make such a deluge, was created upon that
occasion; and, when the business was done, all
disbanded again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To **DISBA'ND.** *v. n.*

1. To retire from military service; to separate;
to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and
many of our men came ashore. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton.*

The common soldiers, and inferior officers,
should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for some small remainders of piety
and virtue, which are yet left scattered among
mankind, human society would in a short space
disband and run into confusion, and the earth
would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*

2. To be dissolved.

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herb.*

To **DISBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land
from a ship; to put on shore.

Together fail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbark'd* them. *Fairfax.*

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISBA'RK. *n. f.*

DISBELIEF. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

TO DISBELIEVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve*.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

TO DISBENCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a feat.

Sir, I hope

My words *disbench'd* you not?

—No, sir; yet oft,

When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISBRANCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch* From her maternal sap, perforce must wither, And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such as are newly planted, need not be *disbranched* 'till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed with the scar. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

TO DISBURD. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches of sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Diſt.*

TO DISBURDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton.*

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged.

Into my life's bondage, I may yet *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me, And let me share thy most retired distresses. *Addison's Cato.*

TO DISBURDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

TO DISBURSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disburs'd* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men, 'Till he *disburs'd* ten thousand dollars. *Shakespeare.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

DISBURSEMENT. *n. f.* [*deboursement*, French.]

1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spenser's Ireland.*

2. Sum spent.

DISBURSER. *n. f.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEATION. *n. f.* [from *discalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO DISCANDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt.

The hearts,

That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets On blooming Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISCARD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wife man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sidney.*

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind. *Addison's Guardian.*

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a funk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCARNATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *farnato*, Italian.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta suppellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville.*

TO DISCASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell: I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TO DISCERN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To discern; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov. vii. 7.*

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear: Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings* Are lethargied. *Shakespeare.*

You should be rul'd and led By some discretion, that *discerns* your state Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day; To-morrow vice, if the give better pay: We are so good, or bad, just at a price; For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Jonson.*

TO DISCERN. *v. n.*

1. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves

to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

2. To have judicial cognizance: not in use.

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of felonious, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

DISCERNER. *n. f.* [from *discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that discerns.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner* Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of mens natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon.*

How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed unto error, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern*.] Discernable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Government of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South.*

DISCERNIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *discernible*.] Visibility.

DISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life. *Hammond.*

DISCERNING. *participle adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Atterbury.*

DISCERNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

DISCERNMENT. *n. f.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freebolder.*

TO DISCERPO. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Diſt.*

DISCERPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerpo*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanville's Scaphis.*

Matter is moveable, this immovable; matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *More.*

DISCERPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *discerptible*.] Liability to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERPTION. *n. f.* [from *discerpo*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

TO DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*decharger*, French.]

1. To discharge; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he, Who leads a quiet country life; *Discharg'd* of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. *King.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing: to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes, He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

DISCHARGE. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.] The act of discharging.

DISCHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *discharge*.] Dischargeable.

DISCHARGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.] Dischargement.

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DIS

Infected minds,
To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Nor were those bluff'ring brethren left at large,
On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*.

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide;
Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue.
Pope's Odyssey.

Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend.
Pope's Stat.

4. To unload a gun.
A conceit runneth abroad, that there should
be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece
without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their
prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the
city. *Knolles's History.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the found re-
turned us fifty-six times, though the air was
foggy. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.
Death of one person can be paid but once,
And that she has *discharged*. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleo.*
Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare.
Dryden's Juvenal.

When foreign trade imports more than our
commodities will pay for, we contract debts be-
yond sea; and those are paid with money, when
they will not take our goods to *discharge* them.
Locke.

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shaksf. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once
Indebted, and *discharg'd*. *Milton.*

8. To set free from obligation.
If one man's fault could *discharge* another man
of his duty, there would be no place left for the
common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

When they have taken a degree, and are con-
sequently grown a burden to their friends, who
now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get
into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

9. To clear from an accusation or crime; to
absolve: with of.

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged* of all
blame, who are confessed to have no great fault,
even by their very word and testimony; in whose
eyes no fault of ours hath ever been esteemed to
be small. *Hosker.*

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* them-
selves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction
at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,
As could their hundred offices *discharge*.
Dryden's Fables.

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.
It is done by little and little, and with many
essays; but all this *discharge* not the wonder.
Bacon's Natural History.

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous
and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be
discharged, or attempered, by setting stronger poi-
sons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

12. To divest of any office or employment; to
dismiss from service: as, he *discharged* his stew-
ard; the soldier was *discharged*.

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away from
business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several coun-
ties. *Shakespeare.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate,
in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man
told him, he hoped he would not dismiss the se-
nate 'till his wife had dreamed a better dream.
Bacon.

14. To emit.

The matter being suppured, I opened an in-

flamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye,
and *discharged* a well-concocted matter.

To DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to
break up. *Wise man's Surgery.*

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not
discharge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCHARGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterra-
neous fire, so wherever there are any extraordi-
nary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the
neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.
The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next oc-
currence is a thin ferous *discharge*. *Sharp's Surg.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.
Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass

or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it
ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the
middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office; as, the governor
solicited his *discharge*.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.
He warns

Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime.
The text expresses the found estate of the con-
science, not barely by its not accusing, but by its
not condemning us; which word imports prop-
erly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon
some precedent accusation, and a full trial and
cognizance of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milt.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection
are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *dis-
charge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall
wickedness deliver those that are given to it.
Ecc. viii. 8.

DISCHARGER. *n. f.* [from *discharge*.]
1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombilation of gunpowder a way
is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which
he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be
heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCINCT. *adj.* [discinctus, Lat.] Ungirded;
loosely dressed. *DiC.*

TO DISCIND. *v. a.* [discindo, Lat.] To divide;
to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we
could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. f.* [discipulus, Lat.] A scholar;
one that professes to receive instructions from ano-
ther.

He rebuked *disciples*, who would call for fire
from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect
of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is
the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the cruci-
fied Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his
cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well,
as to gain the affection and ear of his instructor.

TO DISCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipl'd of the bravest. *Shakespeare.*

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not
in use.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenser.*

DISCIPLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *disciple*.] The

state or function of a disciple, or follower of a
master.

That to which justification is promised, is the
giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ,
undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms.

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [disciplinabilis, Latin.]
Capable of instruction; capable of improvement
by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable*.]
Capacity of instruction; qualification for im-
provement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them,
as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not
only perception, phantasy, and memory, com-
mon to most, if not all animals, but something of
sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Per-
taining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties,
when the love of God and our neighbour, evange-
lical unquestionables, are neglected!

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n. f.* [disciplinarius, Latin.]
1. One who rules or teaches with great strict-
ness; one who allows no deviation from stated
rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so cal-
led from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with
the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderf. Pax. Eccl.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [disciplinarius, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to discipline.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only
disciplinary, grounded on prudential motives.

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and
gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *dis-
ciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [disciplina, Latin.]
1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivat-
ing the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame,
And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which,
without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies
hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing,
are also by consequence deprived of speech.

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear es-
pecially, which are called senses of *discipline*, that
our minds are furnished with various parts of
knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rules of government; order; method of
government.

They hold, that from the very apostles' time
'till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine
ye have found out a right pattern of found *dis-
cipline*, there never was any time safe to be fol-
lowed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of
evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline*
we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe.

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stoicks. *Shakespeare.*

3. Military regulations.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shaksf.*

Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame.
Dryden.

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the
best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on
their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance na-
ture in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this
respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punish-

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.
A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the strap.
Addison's Spectator.

7. External mortification.
The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior discipline; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love.
Taylor.

To DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.
We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and discipline by times those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat.
Locke.

They were with care prepared and disciplined for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity.
Addison on the Christian Religion.

2. To regulate; to keep in order.
They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well-disciplined soldiers at a distance.
Derham's Astro-Theology.

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.
4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, disciplin'd
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit.
Milton.

To DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [dis and claim.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature disclaims all share in thee: a taylor made thee.
Shakespeare's Lear.
He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden's Æneid.

We find our Lord, on all occasions, disclaiming all pretensions to a temporal kingdom.
Rogers.

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians, disclaim all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel.
Rogers.

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from disclaim.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal.
Cowell.

To DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [disclo, Latin, dis and clo.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth disclose;
And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.
Dryden.
Then earth and ocean various forms disclose.
Dryden.

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone,
The stone included in them is thereby disclosed and set at liberty.
Woodward.

2. To hatch; to open.
It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.
Bacon.

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.
There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or disclosing of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart.
Ecclus.

If I disclose my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false.
Addison's Cato.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from disclose.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from disclose.]

2. Discovery; production into view.
The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and disclosure of causes.
Bacon.

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.
After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutabi-

lity and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled.
Bacon.

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [disclosure, Latin.] Emission.
Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and disclosures of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker.
More.

DISCOLORATION. *n. f.* [from discolour.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and discolorations of the skin are signs of weak fibres.
Arbutnot.

To DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* [decoloro, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the discolour'd earth.
Shakespeare's King John.

Drink water, either pure, or but discoloured with malt.
Temple.

Suspicious and fantastical surmise
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd.
Dryden.

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to discolour and pervert the object.
Addison's Spectator.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to discolour all your ideas.
Watts.

To DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [discomfit, Fr. s'effrayer, Ital. as if from discomfere, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be discomfited.
Shakespeare's John.

Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.
Exodus.

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;
Discomfited, pursu'd, in the sad chase
Ten thousand ignominious fall.
Philips.

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half discomfited through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects.
Addison.

DISCOMFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable discomfit
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party.
Shakespeare's

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite depose him
Of all those boasted trophies.
Milton's Agonistes.

DISCOMFITURE. *n. f.* [from discomfit.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and discomfiture.
Shakespeare's

Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great discomfiture. 1 Sam.

What a defeat and discomfiture is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal?
Government of the Tongue.

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the discomfiture and slaughter of great hosts is attributed to their assistance.
Atterbury.

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [dis and comfort.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without discomfit.
Hooker.

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair.
Shakespeare's

In solitude there is not only discomfort, but weakness also.
South.

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away discomfited as much as discomfited.
Sidney.

His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Left it discomfort us.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

DISCOMFORTABLE. *adj.* [from discomfort.]

1. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin, know'st thou not,
That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world.
Shakespeare's

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable?
Sidney.

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.
Hooker.

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that discommend it, mend the play.
Deob.

Neither do I discommend the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent.
Dryden.

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from discommend.] Blameable; censurable; deserving blame.

Puffillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very discommendable.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from discommendable.] Blameableness; lialleness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION. *n. f.* [from discommend.] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any discommendation, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. f.* [from discommend.] One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMODE. *v. a.* [dis and commode, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommodate.

DISCOMMODIOUS. *adj.* [from discommode.] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour, or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or else employ themselves here at home, which may be discommodious.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

DISCOMMODITY. *n. f.* [from discommode.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of usury, how the commodities of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how, in the balance of commodities and discommodities, the qualities of usury are to be reconciled.
Bacon.

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some discommodity to the sailors, than that, the sailors being in health, the ship should perish.
Haywo.

To DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* [decomposer, French.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and discomposed the confidence that had formerly been between many of them.
Clarendon.

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to discompose her own.
Swift.

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to discompose.
Dryd.

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and discompose, but few to please them.
Swift.

5. To displace; to discard; not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or discomposed a counsellor or near servant.
Bacon.

DISCOMPOSURE. *n. f.* [from discompose.] Disorder; perturbation.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick discomposure of mind many days.
Clarendon.

To DISCONCERT. *v. a.* [dis and concert.]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to disconcert them.
Collier.

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

When we had *discover'd* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Act.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope's Letters.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he starts,

Discover'd and surpris'd. *Milton.*

Man with strength and free will arm'd

Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd

Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milt.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shakespeare.*

Another part in squadrons—bend their march—

On bold adventure, to *discover* wide

That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discover'd* printing

and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill,

Which to his eye *discovers* unaware

The goodly prospect of some foreign land,

First seen, or some renown'd metropolis

With glitt'ring spires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkness visible

Serv'd only to *discover* fights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCOVERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is so intermixed

with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to

be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*,

diffused and scattered amongst the crasser mat-

ter, can never be separated. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Revelation may affect two things to be joined,

whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable*

by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in

an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable*

apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmo-

sphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but

a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing

discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and

obscured by the interposition of any clouds or

mists. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERER. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before :

a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense

the *discoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be cast

out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations according to the lan-

guage of the *discoverer*, from observations made

upon the people. *Broome.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those

early times; and the Portuguese were not the first

discoverers of that navigation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *dis-*

coverer of judgments; she can tell you what sin it

was that set such a man's house on fire. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the pos-

ture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,

To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOVERY. *n. f.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,

Than the bold English none more fame have won;

Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,

They make *discoveries* where they see no fun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?

They in themselves, good sooth, are too too light.

Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,

And I should be obscur'd. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Things that appear amiable by the light of

this world; appear of a different odious hue in the

clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible. *Swift.*

To DISCOUNSEL. *v. a.* [dis and counsel.] To

dissuade; to give contrary advice. Obsolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity,

With temperate advice *discounsell'd*. *Spenser.*

DISCOUN'T. *n. f.* [dis and count.] The sum re-

funded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quan-

tity of copper money from Wood at a large *dis-*

count, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

To DISCOUN'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I par-

don :

My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,

And beg of Heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryden.*

The farmers spitefully combin'd,

Force him to take his tithes in kind;

And Parvifol *discounts* arrears,

By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To DISCOUN'TENANCE. *v. a.* [dis and counte-

nance.]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man

who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always counte-

nance right, and *discountenance* wrong. *Atterbury.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,

Loses *discountenanc'd*, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though

first

To offend; *discountenanc'd* both, and discompos'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majestic brow,

Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,

Discount her despis'd! *Milton.*

DISCOUN'TENANCE. *n. f.* [dis and countenance.]

Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriend-

ly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those per-

sons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable fo-

ever, were still attended with very apparent *dis-*

countenance. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he pa-

tiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the

discountenance he meets with from a wicked and

prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOUN'TENANCER. *n. f.* [from *discountenance*.]

One that discourages by cold treatment; one that

depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the

king and his government, taxed him for a great

taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his no-

bility. *Bacon.*

To DISCOUR'AGE. *v. a.* [discourager, Fr. dis

and courage.]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to

deject; to daunt.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence,

nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *King Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too un-

reasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt; with

from before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the chil-

dren of Israel from going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly used by Temple, with to be-

fore the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health,

unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage*

them to stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOUR'AGER. *n. f.* [from *discourage*.] One

that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *dis-*

couragers of youth, are like old trees, which being

past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOUR'AGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *discourage*.]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any

thing: with from.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions,

it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they

are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full

of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from

vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear: with to,

less properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great

and only *discouragement* is that they are called to

them. *Locke.*

DISCOUR'SE. *n. f.* [discoursi, Fr. discours,

Latin.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it

passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the in-

struments, without which the understanding part

is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the

very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. *Hooker.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,

Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability and godlike reason

To rust in us unus'd. *Shakespeare.*

The act of the mind which connects propo-

sitions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the

schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it,

if we name it reason. *Glanville.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of lan-

guage; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an

hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,

All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease.

Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,

Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the

mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which

there is store to be found on both sides, filling

the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth

with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the

understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or

uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he

says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, com-

mends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DISCOUR'SE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?

Discourse, I prythee, on this turret's top. *Shaksf.*

Of various things *discourfing* as he pass'd,

Anchises hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discourfing* of are

not known to children, ideots, and a great part

of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to conse-

quences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discourfing* thoughts,

From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *discourfing* power. *Davies.*

To DISCOUR'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,

And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOUR'SER. *n. f.* [from *discourse*.]

1. A speaker; an haraunger.

The tract of every thing

Would be a good *discourser* lose some life,

Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare.*

2. A

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discourfers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

But it seems to me, that such *discourfers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Swift.*

DISCOURSIVE. adj. [from *discourse*.]

1. Passing by intermediate stops from premises to consequences.

The foul

Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; discourse

Is oftentimes yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.
The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden on Dramatic Poesy.*

DISCOURTEOUS. adj. [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux's Don Quixotte.*

DISCOURTESY. n. f. [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

He made me visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wifeman.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY. adv. [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURS. adj. [from *discurs*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the fls folis, &c. *Quincy.*

DISCREDIT. n. f. [*decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*. *Shakespeare.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several false, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe, Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

TO DISCREDIT. v. a. [*decrediter*, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakespeare.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakespeare.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can *discredit*, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Dome.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCREET. adj. [*discret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardly adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Less fearful than *discreet*,

You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakespeare.*

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave. *Denham.*

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now *Discreet*. *Thomson.*

DISCREETLY. adv. [from *discreet*.] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got, Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to fit still. *South.*

Profit springs from husks *discreetly* us'd. *Philips.*

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;

The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Pope's Dunciad.*

DISCREETNESS. n. f. [from *discreet*.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREPANCE. n. f. [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby.*

DISCREPANT. adj. [*discrepant*, Latin.] Differing; disagreeing; contrary.

TO DISCRETE. v. a. [*discretus*, Latin.] To separate; to discontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as having its earthly and falacious parts so exactly reolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

DISCRETE. adj. [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous.

Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.

3. *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRETION. n. f. [from *discretio*, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and *discretion* to use it. *Hooker.*

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

All this was order'd by the good *discretion* Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*. *Tillot.*

But care in poetry must still be had, It asks *discretion* ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.

DISCRETIONARY. adj. [from *discretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a *discretionary* power. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE. adj. [*discretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logic.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgements are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but, tho', yet, &c.* as, *travelers may change their climate, but not their temper: Job was patient, tho' his grief was great.* *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition; as, *not a man but a beast.*

DISCRIMINABLE. adj. [from *discriminate*.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Di. 7.*

TO DISCRIMINATE. v. a. [*discrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

Oysters and cockles and mussels, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

There are three sorts of it differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom she is not to obey. *Stillington.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To select or separate from others,
You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

DISCRIMINATENESS. n. f. [from *discriminate*.] Distinctness; marked difference. *Di. 7.*

DISCRIMINATION. n. f. [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillington.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Holder.*

DISCRIMINATIVE. adj. [from *discriminate*.]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristical of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That which observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

DISCRIMINOUS. adj. [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* danger.

DIS

discriminous state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethora.

Harvey on Consumptions.

DISCU'BITORY. *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and to that custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into *discubitory*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DISCU'MBENCY. *n. f.* [*discumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for to their right hand was free and ready for all service.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast.

Pope's Odyssey.

TO DISCU'VE. *v. a.* [*decuvir*, French.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenfer*.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay

To ease you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [*discursif*, French, from *discurre*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Some noises help sleep: as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discursive*.

There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration.

More's Divine Dialogues.

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adv.* [*from discursive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *adj.* [*discursor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies.

Pope's Odyssey.

TO DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*discutio*, *discussum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken.

Hooker.

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*;

Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To disperse: commonly applied to a humour or swelling.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection.

Wotton.

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifork, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DISCU'SSER. *n. f.* [*from discuss*.] He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION. *n. f.* [*from discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular.

South.

DIS

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:

Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;

And who indulges thought, increases pain.

Prior.

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration.

Wifeman.

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*from discuss*.] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT. *n. f.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It sometimes means the same as carminative.

Quincy.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients*.

Wifeman.

TO DISDAIN. *v. a.* [*ddaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you.

Sidney.

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts, Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakespeare.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knight-hood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, Cato

Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addis.*

DISDAIN. *n. f.* [*sdgms*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred.

Ecclus.

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*!

Pope's Odyssey.

DISDAINFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blest reward, than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit.

Hooker.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t'accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;

But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDAINFULLY. *adv.* [*from disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more.

Shakespeare.

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one.

South.

DISDAINFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,

She lay for dead, 'till I help'd with unlacing her.

Sidney.

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men.

Afcbam.

DISEA'SE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And Afa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was *diseased* in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.

Chronicles.

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain 'till we are convinced of the danger.

Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases dire. *Milton.*

DIS

Then wasteful forth

Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*.

Thomson's Summer.

TO DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To afflict with *disease*; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,

And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever.

Shakespeare.

Flatt'ners yet wear filk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shakespeare.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will but
disease our better mirth. *Shakespeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. *1 Kings.*

A lazar-hose it seem'd wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put in pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes,
yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them.

Locke.

DISEA'SEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.

Burnet's Theory.

DISE'DGED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be *diseas'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

TO DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.

Pope's Odyssey.

TO DISEMBIT'TER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony: an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may
disembitter the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions.

Addison's Freeholder.

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of their bodies.

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr. *Skinner*.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers

In ample oceans *disembogued*, or lost. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.

Addison.

TO DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe,
the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea.

Cheyne.

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,

Obvious to va; rant flies. *Philips.*

TO DISEMBO'IL. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, French.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were
driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from ethereal heav'n;

Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place.

Dryden.

The system of his politicks is *disembroil'd*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

TO DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more
insuf-

insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenchant*ed me. *Dryden.*

To Disenchant. v. a. [dis and enchant.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sidney.*
Mute, sloop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth. *Denham.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

To Disenumber. v. a. [dis and enumber.]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disenumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Spratt.*

The *disenumber'd* soul Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole. *Dryden.*

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disenumber'd* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Spectator.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disenumber'd* heav'n. *Milton.*
The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disenumbered* building in the inside that I have ever seen. *Addison on Italy.*

Disenumberance. n. f. [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disenumberance*. *Spectator.*

To Disengage. v. a. [dis and engage.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*; Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*
In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free, They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

5. To release from an obligation.

To Disengage. v. n. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

Disengaged. participial adj. [from disengage.]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.

2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

3. Released from obligation.

Disengagedness. n. f. [from disengage.] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

Disengagement. n. f. [from disengage.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To Disentangle. v. a. [dis and entangle.]

1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear

themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves and get away. *Boyle.*

2. To set free from impediments; to disembarrass; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

'Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet.*

To Disenterr. v. a. [dis and enterr, Fr.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterr* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To Disenthrall. v. a. [dis and enthrall.] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthrall*;

For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*
If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthrall* themselves. *South.*

To Disenthrone. v. a. [dis and enthrone.] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n We war, if war be best; or to regain Our own right lost. *Milton.*

To Disentrance. v. a. [dis and entrance.] To awaken from trance, or a deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*, Upon his bum himself advanc'd. *Hudibras.*

To Disepouse. v. a. [dis and epouse.] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disepous'd*. *Milton.*

Disesteem. n. f. [dis and esteem.] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To Disesteem. v. a. [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see't, That horrid hurrier of men, or she that better him, Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*. *Chapman.*

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*, Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

Disestimation. n. f. [dis and estimation, Lat.] Disrespect; *disesteem*. *Diſ.*

Disfavour. n. f. [dis and favour.]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty.

To Disfavour. v. a. [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not these of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

Disfavourer. n. f. [from disfavour.] Discountenance; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. *Bacon.*

Disfiguration. n. f. [from disfigure.]

1. The act of disfiguring.

2. The state of being disfigured.

3. Deformity.

To Disfigure. v. a. [dis and figure.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax By him imprinted, and within his power To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*

In this the antique and well-noted face Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakespeare.*

Abjeſt is their punishment, *Disfiguring* not God's likeness, but their own, Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milton.*

Uriel, on the Assyrian mount, Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall Spirit of happy fort. *Milton.*

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have confuted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds, To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addison's Cato.*

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Broom on Epic Poetry.*

Disfigurement. n. f. [from disfigure.] De- facement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Suckling.*

And they, so perfect is their misery, Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To Disforest. v. a. [dis and forest.] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To Disfranchise. v. a. [dis and franchise.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

Disfranchisement. n. f. [from disfranchise.] The act of depriving of privileges. *Diſ.*

To Disfurnish. v. a. [dis and furnish.] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments, Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me, You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Knolly's History.*

To Disgarnish. v. a. [dis and garnish.]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Diſ.*

2. To take guns from a fortress.

To Disglorify. v. a. [dis and glorify.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall he magnify'd, and God, Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols, *Disglorify'd*, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milton.*

To Disgorge. v. a. [degorger, Fr. from gorge, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge* Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard? And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. *Shakespeare.*

From the distant shore they loudly laugh, To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' embossed foresh and headed evils, That thou with licence of free foot hast caught, Wouldst thou *disgorge* into the general world? *Shakespeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge* Their warlike freightage. *Shakespeare.*

They move along the banks Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge* Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milton.*

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, when-

whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorge* that fire which was the cause of the disaster.

Derham.

DISGRACE. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakespeare.*
Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from
the highest stage of honour to the lowest stair of
disgrace. *Peacbum.*

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.
To such bondage he was for so many courses
tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by
her excellence. *Sidney.*

4. Cause of shame.
And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the boltspit of thy face? *Baynard.*
And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*. *Brown.*
To **DISGRACE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as
an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire
her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all
her ways be according unto their place and degree
adored. *Hooker.*

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting
an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace*.
Burnet.

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, His ignorance
disgraced him.

3. To put out of favour; as, the minister was
disgraced.

DISGRACEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful;
ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.
Masters must correct their servants with gentleness,
prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding
and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may
express and reprove the fault, and amend the person.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful*
then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.
Pope.

DISGRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful*.] In
disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

DISGRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *disgraceful*.]
Ignominy.

DISGRACER. *n. f.* [from *disgrace*.] One that exposes
to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers*
of the sex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRACIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracenus*.] Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakespeare.*

To **DISGUISE.** *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise*.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?

—Alas! I know not: there is no woman's gown
big enough for him. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, through his *disguise*.
Milton.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance: to
cloak by a false shew: as, he *disguis'd* his anger.

3. To disguise; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.
Dryden's Ænoid.

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*. *Milton.*

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he
was; because Minerva made all things appear in
a *disguis'd* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful and his
myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the

whole magistracy was pretty well *disguis'd* before
I gave them the slip. *Spahtator.*

DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that
wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and
therefore mistake all outward show and appearances
for hypocrisy in others. *Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own
tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild *disguise* hath almost

Antickt us. *Shakes. Antony and Cleopatra.*

DISGUISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.] Dress of
concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity
to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.
Sidney.

The marquis thought best to dismask his beard,
and told him, that he was going covertly to take
a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's
fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*.
Watson.

DISGUISER. *n. f.* [from *disguise*.]

1. One that puts on a *disguise*.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his
intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the
reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous *disguiser*.
Swift.

2. One that conceals another by a *disguise*; one
that disguises.

Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakespeare.*

DISGUIST. *n. f.* [*deguist*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence
than the thing done, and upon that depends the
satisfaction or *disguist* wherewith it is received.
Locke.

Thence dark *disguist* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

To **DISGUIST.** *v. a.* [*deguister*, Fr. *deguisto*, Lat.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously
constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disguist* at marriage, he would
never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disguist* with the
wonders which the microscope has discovered.
Watts.

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disguists* me from having to do with answer
jobbers, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

DISGUISTFUL. *adj.* [*disguist* and *full*.] Nauseous;
that which causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disguistful* task that ever
I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. f.* [*disc*, Sax. *dyf*, Erse; *discus*, Lat.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served
up at the table.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with
this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a
dish at one end; but it was not this end on which
the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*

Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a *dish*; any particular
kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow
upon your worship. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

Let's kill him boldly; but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, name. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;

And if I like one *dish*

More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most
excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious
dishes that we have the use and benefit of.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gripping of an hungry belly, to those *dishes* which
are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinnors.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth
a gallon. *Carew.*

To **DISH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a
dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. f.* [*dish* and *clout*.] The cloth
with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his
heart for a favour. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout*
pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. f.* [*dish* and *washer*.] The
name of a bird. *Mergus.*

DISHABILLÉ. *adj.* [*dishabillé*, Fr.] Undressed;
loosely or negligently dressed.

Queen's are not to be too negligently dressed or
dishabillé. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABILLÉ. *n. f.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect
to her person, will be careful of her appearance
before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*

To **DISHABIT.** *v. a.* [This word I have found
only in Shakespeare.] To throw out of place; to
drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISHARMONY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrary
to harmony.

To **DISHARTEN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.] To
discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though
salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so
consonant with Christian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

Yet neither thus *disheartened* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those
who are engaged against the common adversaries;
that they promise themselves as much from the
folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends.
Stillingfleet.

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil
and danger is an encouragement to men to rush
upon it; and that the greatness of any good and
happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from
the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the
alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of
our *disheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHERRISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *herison*.] The act of
debaring from inheritance.

To **DISHERRIT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut
off from hereditary succession; to debar from an
inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such
good old English words as have been long time
out of use, almost *disherited*. *Spenser.*

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the pain. *Dryden.*

Val. I. N°. 13. 3 Q

DIS

76 DISHEVEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevel'd*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevel'd* hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country.

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevel'd* hair.

The flames involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevel'd* hair and rich attire.

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his shin lock'd in her *dishevel'd* hair.
DISHING. *adj.* [from *dish*.] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and felloes more outwards.

DISHONEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]
1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence.

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature.

To-morrow will we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.

Disgraced; dishonoured.
Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Pou'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.

Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* fears.

DISHONESTLY. *adv.* [from *dishonest*.]
1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Tho' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.
A wife daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.

DISHONESTY. *n. f.* [from *dishonest*.]
1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage.

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.
Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Hear'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*.

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.]
1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties.

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend.

Take him from your husband and your lord,
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race.

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing.

DISHONOURABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *honourable*.]
1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune.

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wife of all; but she that *dishonours* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us.

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.

DISHONOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour*.]
1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease.

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? And he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty?

DISHONOURER. *n. f.* [from *dishonour*.]
1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon.

2. A violator of chastity.

To *DISHONOUR.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor.

DISHONOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour*.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishonour*, are also criminal.

DISIMPROVEMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *improvement*.]
Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth.

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*.

To *DISINCARCERATE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.]
To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arfenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies.

DISINCLINATION. *n. f.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; flight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible.

To *DISINCLINE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige.

DISINGENUITY. *n. f.* [from *disingenious*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work.

DISINGENUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenious*.] Unfair; meanly; artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenious* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our powers engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old.

It was a *disingenious* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions.

There cannot be any thing so *disingenious* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments.

DISINGENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenious*.] In a disingenious manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disingenious*.] Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonable, the *disingeniousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.

DISINHERISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit*.]
1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York.

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*.

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children.

To *DISINHERIT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault?

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkness, and of slander.

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So *disinherited*, how would ye bless
Me, now your curse!

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication!

To *DISINTER.* *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter*.] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wife, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*.

DISINTERESTED. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*, French.] It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly. Without regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,
When general old, *disinterested* and clear.

DISINTERESTMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interestment*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like charges in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with intire *disinterestment*.

DISINTEREST. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest*.]
1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome.

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest*.]
1. Superior

DIS

DIS

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner.

To *DISINTRICATE*. *v. a.* [dis and *intricate*.] To disentangle. *Diſt.*

To *DISINVITE*. *v. a.* [dis and *invite*.] To retract an invitation. *Diſt.*

To *DISJOIN*. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to funder.

Never shall my harp thy praise Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton.*

Left different degree *Disjoin* us, and I then too late renounce Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France, till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

To *DISJOINT*. *v. a.* [dis and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound, And their *disjoined* bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame, But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame? More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irons.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must *disperse* in air, All things which on the rapid orb appear; And if no power that motion should controul, It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackwall.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very large and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,

The images her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

To *DISJOINT*. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoin*, and all things suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISJOINT. *participle*. [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed*.

Young Fortinbras, Holding a weak supposal of our worth; Thinks, by our late dear brother's death, Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISJUDICATION. *n. s.* [*disjudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; extermination: perhaps only mistaken for *disjudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJUNCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *n. s.* [from *disjunctus*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may

Enjoy your mistress now, from whom, you see, There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him.*

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logic.] A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by *disjunctive* particles: as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either stormy or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true: but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watts's Logic.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.* *Watts's Logic.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Claude of the Decay of Pity.*

DISK. *n. s.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's disk

Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye, Lost in the near effulgence. *Thompson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art, Some whirl the *disk*, and some the javelin dart. *Pope.*

DISKINDNESS. *n. s.* [dis and *kindness*.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection: the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means, Did place them all in order, and compel To keep themselves within their sundry reigns, Together link'd with adamant chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing, Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond's Praef. Catechism.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2. Discord; dissention; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose That shew'd *dislike* among the Christian peers. *Farfax.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [dis and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;

What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign: not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [dis and *like*.] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face, Disfigure you; and, as you can, *dislike* The truth of your own seeming. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISLIKELESS. *n. s.* [dis and *likeless*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeless* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLIKE. *n. s.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [dis and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Diſt.*

To *DISLIKE*. *v. a.* [dis and *limb*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought The rack *dislimbs*, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

To *DISLOCATE*. *v. a.* [dis and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my misfests To let these hands obey my boiling blood, They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DISLOCATION. *n. s.* [from *dislocate*.]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burget.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew's Musculi.*

To *DISLODGE*. *v. a.* [dis and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the littorales usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

These senses lost, behold a new defeat, The soul *dislodging* from another seat. *Dryden's Juv.*

DIS

3. To drive an enemy from a station.
My sword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son.
Dryden.

4. To remove an army to other quarters.
The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone.
Shakespeare.

To *DISLODGE*. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*.
Milton.

DISLOYAL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust, and breach
Disloyal on the part of man; revolt
And disobedience.
Milton.

2. Dishonest; perfidious. Obsolete.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but in a man that's just,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.

— *Disloyal*! The word is too good to paint
out her wickedness.
Shakespeare.

Disloyal town;

Speak, didst not thou
Forfake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow?
Dryden.

4. False in love; not constant. The three latter senses are now obsolete.

DISLOYALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. *n. f.* [from *disloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*.
K. Charles.

2. Want of fidelity in love. A sense now obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of
Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance.
Shakespeare.

DISMAL. *adj.* [*dies melas*, Latin, an evil day.]
Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The Thane of Cawdor 'gan a *dismal* conflict.
Shakespeare.

He hears

On all sides from innumerable tongues
A *dismal* universal hiss.
Milton.

Nor yet in horrid shade or *dismal* den,
Nor noont yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless, unfeard he slept.
Milton.

The *dismal* situation waste and wild,
A dungeon horrible!
Milton.

Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have
broken the spirits of any man.
Clarendon.

On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it.
Decay of Piety.

Dreadful gleams,

Dismal screams.
Pope.

DISMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal*.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS. *n. f.* [from *dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.

To *DISMANTLE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of address; to strip; to denude.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects hearts, may easily strip him of his other garbisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation.
South.

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

This is most strange!

That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DIS

3. To strip a town of its outworks.
It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemies.
Hakerwill.

4. To break down any thing external.
His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

To *DISMANTLE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd, are roses in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn.
Shakespeare.

The marquis thought best to *dismask* his beard;
and told him that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To *DISMAY*. *v. a.* [*desmayor*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons *dismay'd*.
Spenser.

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismay'd* with alarms as they have of late years been.
Raleigh's Essays.

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismay'd*.
Deut.

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice of his duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him.
Atterbury.

DISMAY. *n. f.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

All fate mute,

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton.

This then not minded in *dismay*, yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past.
Milton.

DISMAYEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismay'dness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sidney.*

DISME. *n. f.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

The pope began to exercise his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years *disme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

To *DISMEMBER*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl afunder, and *dismember* me. *Shakespeare.*

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! But, alas!

Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakespeare.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour or *dismember* its dying carcass.

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
Pope's Odyssey.

Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismember'd*.
Watts.

To *DISMISS*. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He *dismiss'd* the assembly.
Acts, xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iulus be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore. *Dryd.*

DIS

3. To discard; to divest of an office.
DISMISSION. *n. f.* [from *demissio*, Latin.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismissal* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismissal*;
But throw'st them lower than thou dost exalt
them high. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismissal*
Is come from Cæsar.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

To *DISMORTGAGE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold.
Howell's Vocal Forest.

To *DISMOUNT*. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horse.

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall
Milton.

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turks, artillery, planted against that tower,
was, by the Christian cannoneers, *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain.
Knolles.

To *DISMOUNT*. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing.
Adelphi's Freeholder.

2. To descend from any elevation.

To *DISNATURALIZE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURED. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If the must team,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *dismatur'd* torment to her.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISOBEDIENCE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.

Th' offence is holy that the hath committed,
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shakespeare.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse.
Milton.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. *Stillingfleet.*

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority.

2. In compliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon *disown* his sovereign sway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore.

DISOBEDIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord.

To *DISOBEY*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*.
Sidney.

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.
Denham.

DISOBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would

would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it.

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*.

To *DISOBLIGE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party.

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them.

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them.

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.

DISOBLIGING. *participial adj.* [*from disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can befit no form of understanding; it renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible.

DISOBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [*from disobliging*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from disobliging*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISO'RBED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove, Or like a star *disorb'd*.

DISORDER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, Fr.] 1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought Unto her servants, than their awful thought Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest The yielding marble of her snowy breast.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men, blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind.

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To *DISORDER*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.] 1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing, And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet Fell humble.

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies, Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise.

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire.

2. To make sick; to disturb the body: as, my dinner *disorders* me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be stript and *disordered*, I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.

DISORDERED. *adj.* [*from disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires, Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn.

DISORDEREDNESS. *n. f.* [*from disordered*.] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy.

DISORDERLY. *adj.* [*from disorder*.] 1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions.

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits.

A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realms.

DISORDERLY. *adv.* [*from disorder*.] 1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war.

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you.

DISORDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer The punishment of dissolute days.

DISORDINATELY. *adv.* [*from disordinate*.] Inordinately; viciously.

DISORIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient*.] Turned from the East; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place.

To *DISOWN*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own*.] 1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publicly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him.

To *DISPAND*. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To dispend; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION. *n. f.* [*from dispanfus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To *DISPARAGE*. *v. a.* [*from dispar*, Latin.] 1. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his fottish conqueror he drew, God's altar to *disparage* and displace,

For one of Syrian mode.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms, Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,

Their ornament and safety.

That which they love most tenderly; Quarrel with mine'd pies, and *disparage* Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear *disparaged*, Conceive such sovereign glory and great bounty?

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious.

DISPARAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from disparage*.] 1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *disparagement* to fort themselves with any other than the enemies of the public peace.

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency.

You wrongfully do require Mopla to so great a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant.

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

That doth against the dead his hand uprear, His honour stains with rancour and despite,

And great *disparagement* makes to his former might.

In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction.

'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot deify us.

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun.

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms.

4. It has to before the person or thing *disparaged*.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent, This seems an honour, not *disparagement*.

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement* to the author, could have succeeded.

DISPARAGER. *n. f.* [*from disparage*.] One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity, and that contrives an unequal match.

DISPARATES. *n. f.* [*disparata*, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. *n. f.* [*from dispar*, Latin.] 1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years.

Among unequals, what society Can sort, what harmony or true delight?

Which must be mutual, in proportion due, Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *disparity*, The one intense, the other still remiss,

Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove Tedious alike.

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates of the understanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command.

Some members must preside, and others obey - and a *disparity* in the outward condition, is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependence on each other.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DIS

To DISPAKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park*.]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.

Shakespeare.

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd,
'Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once dispark them all.

Waller.

To DISPART. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *d* partir, Fr.]
[*dispartit*, Lat.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brags,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly disparted, it did lock and close,
That when it locked, none might through it pass.

Spenser.

On either side

Disparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding furge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation.

Milton.

The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air.
Dispart'd Britain mourn'd their doubtful sway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey.

Prior.

The pilgrim oft,

At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears
Aghast, the voice of time disparting tow'rs.

Dyer.

DISPASSION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom
from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is call'd by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*,
is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the
Molensists quietism, by common men peace of conscience.

Temple.

DISPASSIONATE. *adj.* [*from dis* and *passionate*.]
Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate:
it was sometimes written *dispassionated*.

You have, as all *dispassionated* men may judge,
fulfilled the poet's definition of madnefs.

Dr. Maine.

Wife and *dispassionate* men thought he had been
proceeded with very justly.

Clarendon.

To DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by
scattering; to dissipate.

If the night

Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

Milton.

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it
dispels darkness: we see it, as we do that of the
sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason
to shew it.

Locke.

DISPENCE. *n. f.* [*dispen*, Fr.] Expence; cost;
charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel
thence

Fairy Queen.

The smoke forth threw.
To DISPEND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To spend;
to consume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now scarce
able to dispend the third part.

Spenser's *State of Ireland*.

DISPENSARY. *n. f.* [*from dispen*.] The place
where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd dispensary I resign.

Garth.

DISPENSATION. *n. f.* [*from dispensatio*, Lat.]
1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any
thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly pro-
moted, by a dispensation of water promiscuously and
indifferently to all parts of the earth.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; meth-
ods of providence; distribution of good and
evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice,
and the methods of grace, in the oeconomy of hea-
ven, and the dispensations of eternal happiness.

Taylor's *Worthy Communicant*.

Neither are God's methods or intentions dif-
ferent in his dispensations to each private man.

Rogers.

DIS

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear.

Tickell.

3. An exemption from some law; a permission
to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit
something commanded.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Bar-
row to marry.

Ward.

DISPENSATOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] One employed
in dealing out any thing; a distributor.

As her majesty hath made them dispensators of
her favour towards her people, so it behoveth
them to shew themselves equal distributors of the
fame.

Bacon.

DISPENSATORY. *n. f.* [*from dispen*.] A book
in which the composition of medicines is describ-
ed and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopeia*.

The description of the ointment is found in the
chymical dispensatory.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

A whole dispensatory was little enough to meet
with, and suffice to all their wants.

Hammond.

Our materia medica is large enough; and to
look into our dispensatories, one would think no
disease incurable.

Baker.

To DISPENSE. *v. a.* [*dispen*, Fr.]
1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were dispens'd,
The burden of many ages, on me light

Milton.

At once, by my foreknowledge.
Those to whom Christ has committed the dis-
pensing of his gospel.

Decay of Piety.

At length the muses stand restor'd again,
While you dispense the laws and guide the state.

Dryden.

To them but earth-born life they did dispense,
To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense.

Tate's *Juv.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To DISPENSE with. To excuse; to grant
dispensation for; to allow: before things.

To have a brother's life,
Nature dispenses with the dead.

Shakespeare.

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dis-
pensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegi-
ance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long
as their curses were regarded, the popes have not
wrought innumerable mischiefs.

Raleigh.

Rules of words may be dispensed with.

Watts.

4. To DISPENSE with: before persons. To set
free from an obligation. This construction seems
ungrammatical.

I could not dispense with myself from making a
voyage to Caprea.

Addison on Italy.

5. To DISPENSE with. To obtain a dispensa-
tion from; to come to agreement with. This
structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to
mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equiva-
lent.

Haft thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou dispense with heav'n for such an oath!

Shakespeare.

DISPENSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Dispensati-
on; exemption: not in use.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds.

Milton.

DISPENSER. *n. f.* [*from dispen*.] One that
dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distri-
butor.

The ministers of that household are the dispensers
of that faith.

Spenser.

Those who stand before earthly princes, who
are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyors
of their will to others, challenge high honours.

Auerbury.

To DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To de-
populate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where
they lived only upon white meats, seeing their
lands so dispeopled and weakened, came down into
the plains.

Spenser.

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not
merely dispeople, but destroy.

Bacon.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n.

Milton.

DIS

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods.

DISPEOPLED. *n. f.* [*from dispeople*.] A depopu-
lator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
Nor trouble for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake.

To DISPERGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] To sprin-
kle; to scatter.

Shakespeare.

To DISPERSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat. n.]
1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and
they were dispersed through the countries.

Essek. xxxvi. 19.

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, disperse yourselves.

Shakespeare.

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

Milton.

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not
endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to
continue in the gate vein which dispersefs that
blood.

Bacon.

DISPERSEDLY. *adv.* [*from dispersed*.] In a dis-
persed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure,
are able, *dispersedly* here and there to find now a
word, and then a sentence, which may be more
probably suspected, than easily cleared of error.

Hooker.

Those minerals are either found in grains, dis-
persedly intermixed with the corpuscles of earth
or sand, or else amass'd into balls or nodules.

Woodward.

DISPERSEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from dispers*.] The
state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPERSENESS. *n. f.* [*from dispers*.] Thin-
ness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africa are by Pifo resem-
bled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose
spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or
towns in Africa.

Brerewood on Languages.

DISPERSER. *n. f.* [*from dispers*.] A scatterer;
a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels,
so far as to approve the authors and dispersers of
them, are as guilty as if they had compos'd them.

Spenser.

DISPERSION. *n. f.* [*from dispersio*, Latin.]
1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his dispersion.

Raleigh.

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions,
two or three of us may yet be gathered together.

Pope.

To DISPIKE. *v. a.* [*from dis* and *spike*.]
1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to
damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to
strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so
dispirited, that he spoke but few words after he
came upon the scaffold.

Clarendon.

The providence of God strikes not in with
them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their en-
deavours, and makes their designs heartless and
ineffectual.

South.

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with
my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties.

Dry.

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he
feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited*
mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.

Rogers.

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the con-
stitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and
drank away his good humour.

Collier.

DISPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from dispirit*.] Want
of vigour; want of vivacity.

Di.

To DISPLACE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]
1. To put out of place; to place in another
situation: as, the chessmen are displaced.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office,
trust, or dignity.

To displace any who are in, upon displeasure, is
by all means to be avoided, unless there be a mani-
fold cause for it.

Bacon.

Abda,

DIS

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be *displac'd*, and thou shalt strait succeed him
Denham.

A religion established by God himself, should
not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstra-
tion of that divine power that first introduced it.
South.

One then may be *displac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryden.*
3. To disorder.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good
meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLACEMENT. *n. f.* [*displacement*, Latin.]
1. Involunt; disobligation.
2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing.
The *displacements* that he receives, by the conse-
quences of his excess, far outweigh all that is
grateful in it. *Decay of Piety.*

TO DISPLANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which
they have fixed all their residence.

All those countries, which, lying near unto
any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted
with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost.
Spenfer.

I may justly account new plantations to be the
children of former kingdoms; I like a planta-
tion in a pure soil; that is, where people are
not *displanted*. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*from dis* and *planta-*
tion.]
1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.
The Edenites were garrisoned to resist the Af-
fyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of.
Raleigh.

TO DISPLAY. *v. a.* [*displayer*, French.]
1. To spread wide.
The northern wind his wings did broad *display*
At his command, and reared him up light.
Fairy Queen.

There he him found all carelessly *display'd*,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.
You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects
Of disposition gentle. *Shakespeare.*

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can't *display*,
The blush of morning, and the milky way.
Dryden.

The works of nature, and the words of reve-
lation, *display* truth to mankind in characters so
visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may
read. *Locke.*

The storm the dark Lycean groves *display'd*,
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade.
Pope's Statius.

Say, how this instrument of love began;
And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay.*

3. To carve; to cut up.
He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder.
Spectator.

4. To talk without restraint.
The very fellow which of late
Display'd so faulciy against your highness.
Shakespeare.

5. To set ostentatiously to view.
They are all couched in a pit, with obscured
lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting,
they will at once *display* to the night. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLAY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] An exhibition
of any thing to view.
Our ennobled understandings take the wings of
the morning to visit the world above us, and have
a glorious *display* of the highest form of created
excellencies. *Glanville.*

We can with the greatest coldness behold the
stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in
transports at the puny essays of human skill.
Spectator.

DISPLEASANCE. *n. f.* [*from displease*.] Anger;
discontent. Obsolete.

Cordell said, the lov'd him as behov'd;
Whose simple answer wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd.
Fairy Queen.

DISPLEASANT. *adj.* [*from displease*.] Unpleas-
ing; offensive; unpleasant.

What to one is a most grateful odour, to ano-
ther is noxious and *displeasing*; and it were a mi-
fery to come to lie stretched on a bed of roses.
Glanville's Sceptis.

TO DISPLEASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please*.] To of-
fend; to make angry.

God was *displeas'd* with this thing. 1 *Ch. xxi. 7.*
TO DISPLEASE. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise
aversion.

Foul fights do rather *displease*, in that they ex-
cite the memory of foul things, than in the im-
mediate objects; and therefore, in pictures,
those foul fights do not much offend.
Bacon's Natural History.

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeas-*
ing to God before, as now your extreme affliction.
Temple.

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn
for those ideas, which, in effect, is little more
than to call them pleasing or *displeasing*; though
the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are cer-
tainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLEASINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from displeasing*.]
Offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change
the *displeasingness* or indifference, that is in ac-
tions, into pleasure and desire, if they will do
but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLEASURE. *n. f.* [*from displease*.]
1. Uneasiness; pain received.
When good is proposed, its absence carries *dis-*
pleasure or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.
Now shall I be more blameless than the Philis-
tines, though I do them a *displeasure*. *Judges.*

3. Anger; indignation.
True repentance may be wrought in the hearts
of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*,
the deserved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*

He should beware that he did not provoke So-
lyman's heavy *displeasure* against him. *Kneller.*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure*. *Milton.*

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought
to allay the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more
consider what they suffer than what they do.
Decay of Piety.

On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land.
Dryden.

Y've shewn how much you my content design;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeasure* pass like mine?
Dryden.

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communi-
ties of learned men, as the *displeasure* of their
prince. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. State of disgrace; state of being discounte-
nanced; disfavour.
He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with
the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Pacham on Nu.*

TO DISPLEASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To
displease; not to gain favour; not to win affec-
tion. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth
by the favourite, it is impossible any other should
be overgreat. *Bacon.*

TO DISPLODE. *v. a.* [*displod*, Latin.] To dis-
perse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLOSION. *n. f.* [*from displod*, Lat.] The
act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion
with noise and violence.

DISPORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport;
pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd.
Spenfer.

His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike, where-
by he always learned somewhat.

Hayward on Edward VI.
She busied, heard the found
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd,
To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milton.*

TO DISPORT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To divert.
He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shaksf.*

TO DISPORT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton
Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glittering textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPOSAL. *n. f.* [*from dispose*.]
1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing;
regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded.
Milton.

2. The power of distribution; the right of be-
stowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the
next in his *disposal*? *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.
We shall get more true and clear knowledge by
one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby
putting our minds into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismissal into
new hands.
I am called off from public dissertations by a
domestick affair of great importance, which is no
less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.
Tatler, N° 75.

TO DISPOSE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr. *disposer*, Lat.]
1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.
Thus whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes.
Prior.

2. To give; to place; to bestow.
Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare.*

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you
have *dispos'd* much in works of public piety. *Spenfer.*

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.
Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,
To future good, our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.
These, when the knights beheld, they 'gan
dispose.
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose.
Spenfer.

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Hubbard's Tale.

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to
incline; with *to*.
Suspicious *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to
jealousy, and wife men to irresolution and melan-
choly. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had suffered, by be-
ing without it, easily *dispos'd* them to do this. *Clar.*

He knew the seat of Paradise,
And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it,
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This *dispose* men to believe what it teaches, to
follow what it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now, if he were mali-
ciously *dispos'd*, and had a mind to bring matters to
extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting
may be of no efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gra-
cious, yet it is of great use to *dispose* us to be more
objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*

If mere moralists find themselves *dispos'd* to
pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not
think their morality concerned to check them.
Swift.

6. To make fit: with *for*.
This

This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.
Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden's Fables.

8. To *DISPOSE* of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose* of their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. To *DISPOSE* of. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose* of her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakespeare.*

I have *disposed* of her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and cheerful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. *Tatler.*

10. To *DISPOSE* of. To give away by authority.
A rural judge *dispos'd* of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. To *DISPOSE* of. To direct.
The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. To *DISPOSE* of. To conduct; to behave.
They must receive instructions how to *dispose* of themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

13. To *DISPOSE* of. To place in any condition.
For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispose* of me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside. *Dryden's Fables.*

14. To *DISPOSE* of. To put away by any means.
They require more water than can be found,
and more than can be *disposed* of, if it was found. *Burnet.*

To *DISPOSE*, v. n. To bargain; to make terms.
Obsolete.

When she saw you did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead. *Shakespeare.*

DISPOSE, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; disposal; with *at* or *in*.

All that is mine I leave *at thy disposal*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakespeare.*
It shall be my task
To render thee the Partisan *at disposal*. *Milton.*
Of all your goodness leaves to our *disposal*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse.

2. Distribution; act of government; dispensation.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispos*,
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Disposition, cast of behaviour. Obsolete.
He bath a person, and a smooth *dispos*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his *dispos*
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

DISPOSER, n. f. [from *dispos*.]
1. Distributor; dispenser; bestower.
The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

2. Governor; regulator; director.
I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *disposer*. *Boyle.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all this. *South.*

Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,
Thou should'st have had thy wish, and died in wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, *disposer* of thy power. *Prior.*

DISPOSITION, n. f. [from *dispositio*, Lat.]
1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six syllogisms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitness; quality.
Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state.
This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affects the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.
I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*

Leffer had been
The thwartings of your *disposition*, if
You had not shew'd them how you were *dispos'd*,
'Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will.
I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.
As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
DISPOSITIVE, adj. [from *dispos*.] That which implies disposal of any property; decretive.
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. *Ascham's Parergon.*

DISPOSITIVELY, adv. [from *dispositive*.]

1. In a dispositive manner.
2. Respecting individuals; distributively.
That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISPOSITOR, n. f. [from *dispos*.]
To *DISPOSE*, v. a. [dis and *pos*.]
1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to dis-

seize.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly;
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispos'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispossess* the soul of thy grandame. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispossess'd*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

I will chuse
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *dispossess* her all. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd. *Fairfax.*

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispossess'd* the Amorite which was in it. *Numbers xxxii. 39.*

This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of deity supreme, us *dispossess'd*,
He trusted to have seiz'd. *Milton.*

Restless Amata lay,
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossess'd*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to *dispossess* the pyrate of Tunis. *Knolles's History.*

No power shall *dispossess*
My thoughts of that expected happiness. *Denham,*
O fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*
Of all thy native glories! *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
Nothing can create more trouble to man than to endeavour to *dispossess* him of this conceit. *Tillotson.*

3. Formerly with *from*.
They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milton.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

DISPOSURE, n. f. [from *dispos*.]
1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sandys.*

They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *disposure*. *Sandys's Journey.*
Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. State; posture.
They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Watson.*

DISPRAISE, n. f. [dis and *praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it,
By thought that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakespeare.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*. *Milton.*
Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breaths; no weakness; no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. *Milton's Agonistes.*

I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise*. *Denham.*

Looks fright not men: the general has seen
Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's *Dryd.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour

not as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author.

Addison.
My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the clearness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults.

Pope.
To *DISPRAISE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *disprais'd* Cæsar.

Shakespeare.
No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *disprais'd* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
The critics, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing.

Spectator.
DISPRAISER. *n. s.* [from *dispraise*.] A censurer; one who blames.

Dict.
DISPRAISABLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation.

Dict.
DISPRAISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.

Michael Caffio!

That came a wooing with you; many a time, When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*, Hath ta'en your part.

Shakespeare's Othello.
To *DISPRAISE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this world, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means, different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear, And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear.

Spenser.
Over him, art striving to compare With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*, Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair, Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread His pricking arms, entrail'd with roses red.

Spenser.
Above, below, around, with art *dispread*, The fure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Ody.*
DISPROFIT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment.

Dict.
DISPROOF. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine.

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other.

Rogers.
To *DISPROVE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property.

Dict.
DISPROPORTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proportion*.] Unfuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches Of her own clime, complexion, and degree, Whereto we see in all things nature tends: Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank, Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural.

Shakespeare's Othello.
Reasoning, I oft admire

How Nature, wife and frugal, could commit Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand So many nobler bodies to create, Greater, so many fold, to this one use.

Milton.
Perhaps, from greatness, state and pride, Thus surpris'd, she may fall:

Sleep does *disproportion* hide, And, death resembling, equals all.

Waller.
For their strength,

The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but Expect a fatal consequence.

Denham's Sophy.
What, did the liquid to th' assembly call, To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?

First, tell us, why did any come? next why In such a *disproportion* to the dry?

Blackmore's Creation.
That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul.

Rogers.

To *DISPROPORTION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unfuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There sits deformity to mock my body, To shape my legs of an unequal size, To *disproportion* me in every part.

Shakespeare.
Distance and mens fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportion'd* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measured by the evening shadow.

Suckling.
Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company.

Peacbam.
We on earth, with undiscording voice, May rightly answer that melodious noise;

As once we did, 'till *disproportion'd* sin Jarr'd against nature's chime.

Milton.
DISPROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unfuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance.

Suckling.
Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season.

Brown.
We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual.

Smalridge.
There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts.

Broom.
DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionable*.] Unfuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unfuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another.

Tillotson.
DISPROPORTIONAL. *n. s.* [from *disproportion*.] *DISPROPORTIONABLE*; unsymmetrical; unfuitable in quantity or form to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unfuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsymmetrical; unfuitable to something else either in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect.

Ray.
It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth.

Locke.
DISPROPORTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unfuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unfuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To *DISPROVE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant.

Hooker.
This Westmoreland maintains, And Warwick shall *disprove* it.

Shakespeare.
The traitor's odious name I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim.

Dryden's Fables.
It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*.

Holder.
That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine.

Atterbury.
We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what had been said to *disprove* them.

Swift.

2. To convict a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural.

Hooker.
If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in

some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel.

Hooker.
3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them.

Hooker.
DISPROVER. *n. s.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer; if the following passage be not ill printed for *disprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commendators and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial.

Watson.
DISPUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste.

Swift's Last Will.
To *DISPURSE*. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*.

Many a pound of my own proper store, Because I would not tax the needy commons, Have I *dispursed* to the garriçons,

And never ask'd for restitution.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alledged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed?

Smith.
2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject.

Swift.
DISPUTANT. *n. s.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it was to the unscholastic statesman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties.

Locke.
Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes invisible.

Spectator.
DISPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Thou there wast found Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*

On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.

Milton.
DISPUTATION. *n. s.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds.

Locke.
2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy.

Sidney.
'Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little.

Hooker.

DISPUTATIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex.

Addison.
DISPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute*.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
To *DISPUTE*. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercation; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*.

Deacy of Pitt.
Vol. I. No. 13. 3 R The

The thief can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should dispute against religion.

Tillotson.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency?

Atterbury.

TO DISPUTE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action. Things were disputed before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, but to obey.

Hooker.

So dispute the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll dispute that with him.

Tatler.

2. To question; to reason about. Now I am sent, and am not to dispute My prince's orders, but to execute.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use. Dispute it like a man.

—I shall do so:

But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare's Mac.*
DISPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute.

Locke.

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all dispute.

Bentley.

DISPUTELESS. *adj.* [from dispute.] Undisputed; uncontrovertible.

Ditt.

DISPUTER. *n. f.* [from dispute.] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement disputers against the heathen idolatry.

Stillingfleet.

These conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by disputers themselves, 'till with labour they had stifled their convictions.

Rogers.

DISQUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [from disqualify.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him.

Spectator.

TO DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* [dis and qualify.]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and disqualified persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. It has commonly for before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which piety disqualifies.

Swift.

My common illness utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness.

Swift.

3. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. Swift has from.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators.

Swift on the Sacramental Test.

TO DISQUALITY. *v. a.* [dis and quantity.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated of fifty to disquantity your train; And the remainders that shall still depend, To be such men as may befall your age.

Shakespeare.

DISQUIET. *n. f.* [dis and quiet.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any disquiet or thought, may be said to be happy.

L'Estrange.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet.

Tillotson.

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent disquiets of hearing you are out of order.

Swift.

DISQUIET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so disquiet;

The meat was well if you were so content. *Shak.*

TO DISQUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him disquieted. *Fairy Queen.*

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so disquieted within me?

Psalms.

By anger and impatience the mind is disquieted, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer.

Duppa.

Thou, happy creature, art secure

From all the torments we endure;

Despair, ambition, jealousy,

Lost friends, nor love disquiets thee. *Ro. common.*

DISQUIETER. *n. f.* [from disquiet.] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUIETLY. *adv.* [from disquiet.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders follow us

disquietly to our graves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He rested disquietly that night; but in the morning I found him calm.

Wisdman.

DISQUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from disquiet.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,

And deem them root of all disquietness. *Fairy Q.*

Arius won to himself, both followers and great

defenders; whereupon much disquietness ensued.

Hooker.

DISQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [from disquiet.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of disquietudes the desire of it subjects

an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator.*

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal

fears and disquietudes, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men.

Rogers.

DISQUISITION. *n. f.* [disquisitio, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope

from flesh; but with reverence must suspend

unto that great day, whose justice shall either

condemn our curiosity, or resolve our disquisitions.

Brown.

'Tis indeed the proper place for this disquisition concerning the antediluvian earth.

Woodward's Natural History.

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned

many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the

disquisitions of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spect.*

The nature of animal diet may be discovered

by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some

general rules, without particular disquisition upon

every kind. *Arbutnot.*

TO DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [dis and rank.] To degrade

from his rank.

Ditt.

DISREGARD. *n. f.* [dis and regard.] Sight notice; neglect; contempt.

TO DISREGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers,

to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to

make us despise, disregard, or hate, then undoubtedly

we are to do good to all. *Spratt.*

Those fasts which God hath disregarded hitherto,

he may for the time to come. *Smalbridge.*

Studious of good, man disregarded fame,

And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackm.*

DISREGARDFUL. *adj.* [disregarded and full.]

Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY. *adv.* [from disregardful.]

Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISTH. *n. f.* [dis and relish.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Of they assay'd,

Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft

With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,

With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they

are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifference or disrelish to them.

Locke.

TO DISRE'LISTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please

True appetite, and not disrelish thirst

Of nectarous droughts between, from milky

stream. *Milton.*

The fame anxiety and solicitude that embittered

the pursuit, disrelishes the fruition itself. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every

body is so concerned for the publick, that all private

enjoyments are lost, or disrelished. *Pope.*

DISREPUTATION. *n. f.* [dis and reputation.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy

days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no disreputa-

tion to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing least that the bad successes

might discourage his people, and bring disreputa-

tion to himself, forbade any report to be made.

Hayward.

Gluttony is not of so great disreputation amongst

men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

DISREPUTE. *n. f.* [dis and reputet.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the

king's person, and bring his governing principles

under a disrepute. *South.*

DISRESPECT. *n. f.* [dis and respect.] Incivility;

want of reverence; irreverence; an agst approach-

ing to rudeness.

Any disrespect to acts of state, or to the persons

of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Claren.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concern-

ing these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the

hazard that might accrue from the vain disrespect

of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impa-

tience of bearing the least affront or disrespect?

Pope.

DISRESPECTFUL. *adj.* [disrespect and full.]

Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from disrespectfuh.]

Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so

disrespectfully of their great grandmothers, as that

they made themselves monstrous to appear ami-

able. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO DISROBE. *v. a.* [dis and robe.] To undress;

to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch disrobed quite,

And all her filthy feature open shewn,

They let her go at will, and wander ways un-

known. *Spenser.*

Kill the villain trait,

Disrobe him of the matchless monument,

Thy father's triumph o'er the savages.

Shakespeare's King John.

These two great peers were disrobed of their

glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence.

Wotton.

Who will be prevailed with to disrobe himself at

once of all his old opinions, and pretences to

knowledge and learning, and turn himself out

stark naked in quest afresh of new notions?

Locke.

DISRUPTION. *n. f.* [disruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

This secures them from disruption, which they

would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or

contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this disruption, and

dislocation of the strata, was seated within the

earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,

Their force its curious texture cannot tear,

Nor make disruption in the threads of air.

Blackmore.

DISSATISFACTION. *n. f.* [dis and satisfaction.]

The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want

of something to complete the wish.

Ho.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and dissatisfaction, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and dissatisfaction. *Addison's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same dissatisfaction pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from dissatisfaction.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY. *adj.* [from dissatisfaction.] That which is unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY. *v. a.* [dis and satisfy.]

1. To discontent; to displease.
The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy. *Collier.*

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared dissatisfied with them. *Locke.*

To DISSECT. *v. a.* [disseco, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve; Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon.*

Following life in creatures we dissect,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.
This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have dissected for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSECTION. *n. f.* [dissectio, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the dissection, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the dissection of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a dissection of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

To DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [disseizer, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He so dissized of his gripping grofs,
The knight his thrilant spear again assay'd,
In his brags-plated body to embois. *Fairy Queen.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been dispossessed of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSEIZIN. *n. f.* [from disseizer, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

DISSEIZOR. *n. f.* [from disseizer.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE. *v. a.* [dissembla, Latin; femblance; dissimulatio, and probably dissimulatio, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as the could not change, so she would not dissemble it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and the loveth him,
Or both dissemble deeply their affections. *Shakespeare.*

In vain, on the dissimul'd mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and fly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSEMBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye dissimul'd in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. *Jeremiah, xlii. 20.*

I would dissimul with my nature, were my fortunes, and my friends, at stake requir'd I should do so in honour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts, And sanctify dissimul. *Roswell's Ambitious Stepmother.*

2. Shakespeare uses it for fraudulent; unperforming.

I am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissimul nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

DISSEMBLER. *n. f.* [from dissimul.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. Thou dost wrong me, thou dissimul, thou. *Shakespeare.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater dissimul of the two. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be bafe and a dissimul, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him, Thou dissimul, wouldst thou fly Out of my arms by stealth? *Denham.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered dissimul can achieve nothing great and considerable. *South.*

DISSEMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from dissimul.] With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either dissimulingly spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* [from disseminatio, Latin.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in disseminating of heresies, and infusing of prejudices. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat disseminated through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are indeed disseminated through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison's Spectator.*

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was disseminated at first, and mult still be maintained. *Atterbury.*

DISSEMINATION. *n. f.* [disseminatio, Latin.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its dissemination, whose ways are boundless, and confess no subscription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINATOR. *n. f.* [disseminator, Latin.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the disseminators of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION. *n. f.* [dissentio, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,

Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love, Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no dissension hinder government. *Shakespeare.*

He appeased the dissension then arising about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests dissension springs. *Milton.*

Debates, dissensions, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

DISSENSIOUS. *adj.* [from dissension.] Dis-

posed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a dissensious head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such dissensious rumours. *Shakespeare.*

You dissensious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To DISSENT. *v. n.* [dissentio, Latin.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the publick of what is best, by any morose or perverse dissentings. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of dissenting Christians! *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men dissent from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the established church.

How will dissenting brethren relish?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

DISSENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side; there suspense or dissent are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general dissent from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. Not in use.

The dissents of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the dissent of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [from dissent.] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSENTER. *n. f.* [from dissent.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with dissenters in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSERTATION. *n. f.* [dissertatio, Latin.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his dissertation upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Bryce on the Odyssey.*

To DISSEVER. *v. a.* [dis and serve.] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to disserve him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or disserve our interests in another. *Reverend.*

DISSEVERANCE. *n. f.* [dis and service.] Injury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto relaters who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable disservice. *Collier.*

DIS

DISSE'RVICABLE. *adj.* [from *differve*.] Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *differveable*.] Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *differveableness* to some end.

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle*.] To unsettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever*.] In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language. To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up.

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions.

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever.

DISSE'VANCE. *n. f.* [*disse*, Latin.] Discord; disagreement.

DISSE'VANCE. *n. f.* [*disse*, Latin.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSE'VIENT. *adj.* [*disse*, Latin.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSE'VITION. *n. f.* [*disse*, Latin.] The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *disse* of that air was great.

DISSE'MILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *disse* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from fallet-oil.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and those whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and *disse*.

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *disse* parts can have a like situation.

DISSE'MILARITY. *n. f.* [from *disse*.] Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *disse* must repel these beings from their centre; so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *disse* forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable.

DISSE'MILITUDE. *n. f.* [*disse*, Latin.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *disse*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and discords.

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any utter *disse*; either with Egyptians, or any other nation.

The *disse* between the Divinity and images, shews that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God.

As humane society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain *disse*.

Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *disse*, have the pleasure of hinting unchastity.

DISSE'MULATION. *n. f.* [*disse*, Latin.] The

DIS

act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions.

Disse is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it.

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *disse*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd.

Disse may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries.

DI'SSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate*.] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exaleth.

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable*.

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates* and bears off those corpuscles which it brought.

It is covered with skin and hair to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon.

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm.

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated*.

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains.

DISSIPATION. *n. f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter.

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind, and distinction of languages happened.

2. The state of being dispersed.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout.
Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre.

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*.

To DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form.

DISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste.

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, are left behind.

DISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [from *dissoluble*.] Liability to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other.

To DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolve*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce.

The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge.

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be?

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* afunder,
Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder.

Witness these ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd*.

The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government.

4. To separate persons united; as, to *dissolve* a league.

She and I long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us.

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*, but each house may adjourn itself.

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou can't make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts.

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* the magick spells.

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lye.

To DISSOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction.

As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away.

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*.

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle.

DISSOLVENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly.

DISSOLVER. *n. f.* [from *dissolve*.] That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black.

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm.

DISSOLVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve*.] It is commonly written *dissoluble*, but less properly. Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissoluble*, must, by being in an eternal duration continue immortal.

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarm'd, *dissolute*, dismay'd,
Unawares surpriz'd.

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Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to support
So *diffolute* a crew. *Shak.peare's Richard II.*
A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *diffolute*. *Hayward.*
They cool'd in zeal,

Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,
Worldly, or *diffolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*
The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all
levity of behaviour, all vicious and *diffolute* mirth;
but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual
serenity. *Addison's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the most *diffolute* are
forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *diffolute*.] Loosely;
in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *diffolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisdow.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *diffolute*.] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *diffoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *n. f.* [*diffolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away: liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *diffolution* and thaw.

Shak.peare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *diffolution* of the compound, but the variety of the compoiture. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *diffolution*. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *diffolution*. *Raleigh's History.*

We expected

Immediate *diffolution*, which we thought

Was meant by death that day. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *diffolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence shall come,

When this world's *diffolution* shall be ripe. *Milton.*

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *diffolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *diffolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

10. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *diffolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unapt for noble or spiritual employments. *Bishop Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *diffolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal *diffolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Asterbury.*

DISSONANCE. *n. f.* [*dissonance*, Lat. *dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasant, unhar-

monious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,

But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of these times.

Garth's Preface to Ovid.

DISSONANT. *adj.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Tomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing: with from.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. With *to*: less properly.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

TO DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.

Shak.peare's Cymbeline.

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not dissident of thee, do I *dissuade*

Thy absence from my fight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I'd fain deny this with, which thou hast made;

Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*. *Addison.*

DISSUADE. *n. f.* [from *dissuade*.] He that dissuades.

DISSUASION. *n. f.* [*dissuasio*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUASIVE. *adj.* [from *dissuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUASIVE. *n. f.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scare be *dissuasive* to those who have reconciled themselves to both.

Government of the Tongue.

TO DISSUADER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *funder*.] This is a barbarous word. See *DISSEVER*. To funder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,

The troubl'd bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd. *Chapman.*

DISSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*δισσύλλαβος*.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *n. f.* [*διστάξ*, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins.

With greater power than she did make them wend

Each way, as she that ages praise did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *distaff* hold, come thou and spin.

Fairfax.

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin, with her *distaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of France never falls to the *distaff*.

In my civil government some say the crossier, some say the *distaff* was too busy.

Howell's England's Tears.

See my royal master murder'd,

His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. f.* A species of thistle.

TO DISTAIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour. Nor ceas'd his arrows, 'till the shady plain

Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,

Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to fully with infamy. He understood,

That lady whom I had to me assign'd,
Had both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind.

Fairy Queen.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If he that's prais'd, himself bring the praise forth.

Shak.peare.

Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *distaining* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir J. Hayward.*

DISTANCE. *n. f.* [*distance*, Fr. *distancia*, Lat.]

1. Distance is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that fell the wine. *Addison on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place. Cæsar is still dispos'd to give us terms,

And waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock,
thy reverie, thy *distance*. *Shak.peare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Contrariety; opposition. Banquo was your enemy,

So is he mine; and in such bloody *distance*,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'th of life. *Shak.peare's Macbeth.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*, and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time. You must do it by *distance* of time. 2 *Edw. v. 47.*

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between the one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of.

Titus.

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*, we must be able to know things future. *Smalbridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know, what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Asterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of Heav'n,
Now alienated! *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milton.*

TO DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relieve to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *dis*ances the object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursu'd his wifhes in the dang'rous race;
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *dis*tant'd lover dies. *Gay.*

Di'sTANT. *adj.* [*dis*tant, Lat.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heaven which we behold
*Dis*tant so high. *Milton.*

I felt,
Though *dis*tant from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *dis*tant fight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *dis*tant from our own.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *dis*tant also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *dis*tant.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice so widely *dis*tant from it?

Government of the Tongue.

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscure in modest terms and *dis*tant phrases, while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison's Spectator.*

Di'sTASTE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disagreeing; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *dis*taste of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *dis*tastes, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Caesar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people shewed great murmur and *dis*taste at it.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *dis*tastes of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also.

Bacon's Henry VII.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, distance, and *dis*taste,
And just rebuke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With stern *dis*taste avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd.

Pope's Odyssey.

To Di'sTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *dis*taste; but with a little act upon the blood, burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakspere's Othello.*

2. To dislike; to loath.

I'd have it come to question;

If he *dis*taste it, let him to my sister.

Shakspere's King Lear.

I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *dis*taste them. *Stirlingfleet.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

I thought it no policy to *dis*taste the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but fought to please them. *Davies.*

4. To vex; to exasperate; to frown.

The whistling of the winds is better music to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *dis*tafled, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

Di'sTASTEFUL. *adj.* [*dis*taste and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *dis*taste-ful. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *dis*taste-ful to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *dis*taste-ful truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

*Dis*taste-ful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *dis*taste-ful looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakspere's Timon.*

The ground might be the *dis*taste-ful averfeness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

Di'sTEMPER. *n. f.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *dis*tempers to diseases. *Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *dis*temper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and toffing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperance.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *dis*temper uninhabitable. *Raleigh's History.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *dis*temper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye

At capital crimes? *Shakspere's Henry V.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *dis*temper consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *dis*tempers formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too,
Finds no *dis*temper while 'tis chang'd by you. *Walker.*

8. Disorder; uneasiness

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *dis*temper; but I cannot name the disease, and it is caught

Of you that yet are well. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

To Di'sTEMPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To disease.

Young son, it argues a *dis*temper'd head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed.

Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.

2. To disorder.

In madness,
Being full of supper and *dis*tempering draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, do'st thou come

To start my guilt? *Shakspere's Othello.*

He *dis*temper'd himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *dis*temper'd in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind.

Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

*Dis*temper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.

Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will

not be *dis*temper'd by interest, passion, or partiality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to day well met, *dis*temper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence trait. *Shakspere.*

Di'sTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.] Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *dis*temperate heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

Di'sTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *dis*temperate]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *dis*temperature we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakspere.*

They were confounded by the difcommodities of the country, and the *dis*temperature of the air. *Abbot.*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprousd by some *dis*temperature. *Shakspere.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandam earth, with this *dis*temperature,
In passion thook. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *dis*temperature did grow. *Daniel.*

To Di'sTEND. *v. a.* [*dis*tend, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low

*dis*tended fronts is as unseemly. *Watson.*

Thus all day long the full *dis*tended clouds,
Indulge their genial stores. *Thomson.*

Di'sTENT. *part. pass.* [*dis*tensus, Lat.] Spread. Not used.

Some others were new driven and *dis*tent,
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten moniment. *Spenser.*

Di'sTENT. *n. f.* [from *dis*tend.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those arches are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *dis*tended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *dis*tent will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Watson.*

Di'sTENTION. *n. f.* [*dis*tenticio, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *dis*tention of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *dis*tention is in the greatest extremity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing *dis*tended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *dis*tention. *Watson's Architecture.*

To Di'sTHRONE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *dis*thronized. *Fairy Queen.*

Di'sTICH. *n. f.* [*dis*tichon, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *dis*tich, or epigram, to gems enshafed in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*

The bard whose *dis*tich all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To Di'sTYL. *v. n.* [*dis*tylle, Lat.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *dis*tyll'd, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

Crystal

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs distil. Pope.
 2. To flow gently and silently.
 The Euphrates *distills* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia.

Raleigh's History.
 3. To use a still; to practice the act of distillation.

Have I not been
 Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
 To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

To DISTILL. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.
 They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender grafs
 The evening had *distill'd*,
 To pure rose-water turned was,
 The shades with sweets that fill'd.

Drayton's Cynthia.

From his fair head

Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*
 The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire: as, *distilled* spirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
 I'll catch it ere it comes to ground;
 And that, *distill'd* by magick flights,
 Shall raise artificial fountains. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid, *distilled* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

4. To dissolve or melt.
 Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
 And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.

Addison.

DISTILLATION. *n. f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
 2. The act of pouring out in drops.
 3. That which falls in drops.
 4. The act of distilling by fire,
 Water by frequent distillations changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong distillation, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.
 I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in like a strong distillation, with cloaths.

Shakespeare.

DISTILLATORY. *adj.* [from *distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the distillatory vessels.

Boyle.

DISTILLER. *n. f.* [from *distil*.]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent distiller of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. *n. f.* [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
 And in the porches of mine ears did pour
 The leperous distilment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISTINCT. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.
 Bellarmin faith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vaquez faith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillington.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
 High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
 Each thing on earth. *Milton.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
 His arrows from the four-fold-vifag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
 Over all living things that move on th' earth,
 Wherever thus created; for no place
 Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTINCTION. *n. f.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
 Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakespeare.*

2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.
 This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* between the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.
 Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;
 The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment
 Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker.*
 Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick
 And *distinctions* to answer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinct*.]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,
 One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distinctive*.] Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
 Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
 But not *distinctively*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

DISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct*.]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance of

Bacon's Natural History.

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
 Was tall freight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*

After the light of the fun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *distinct*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
 Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie. *Prior.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
 As he could make me, with his eye or ear;
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
 The deck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,
 Nor can we be *distinguish'd* by our faces,
 For man or master.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood.

Watts's Logick.

5. To discern; critically; to judge.

Sweet, the untainted virtue of your years
 Hath not yet divid'd into the world's deceit;
 Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
 Than of his outward shew!

Shakespeare's Richard III.

6. To constitute difference; to specify; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom.

Child's Discourse on Trade.

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs, and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *distinguish*.]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

Impenitent, they left a race behind
 Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
 From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Milt.*

The acting of the foul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body. *Boyle.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncomposed, con-

contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguish*.] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine

With rays so strong, *distinguish'd* and divine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [from *distinguish*.] 1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *distinguish*.] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishtly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *distinguish*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*. *Grann's Bills of Mortality.*

TO DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.] 1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

I see her taste each nauseous draught, And so obligingly am caught;

I blest the hand from whence they came, Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*

Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain *Distorted*, all my nether shape thus grew Transform'd. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTORTION. *n. f.* [*distortio*, Latin.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;

He by his tears, and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO DISTRACT. *v. a. part. pass.* *distrahit*; *distrahitus*, Latin.] 1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian, but being *distrahit*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea. —Most worthy sir, you therein throw away

The absolute soldiery you have by land; *Distrahit* your army, which doth most consist

Of war mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distrahit* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distrahit*. *Psalms.*

Come, cousin, canst thou quake, and change thy colour,

Murder thy breath in middle of a word, And then again begin, and stop again,

As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

It would burst forth; but I recover breath, And sense *distrahit* to know well what I utter. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distrahit* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distrahit* us? We should, in the quietest retirement,

be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad; properly, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither? —To fetch my poor *distrahit* husband hence: Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,

And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Better I were *distrahit*, So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs,

And woes, by wrong imagination, lose The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She was unable in strength of mind, to bear the grief of his decease, and fell *distrahit* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You shall find a *distrahit* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *adv.* [from *distrahit*.] Madly; frantically.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue; For she did speak in starts *distrahitly*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *distrahit*.] The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION. *n. f.* [*distrahitio*, Latin.] 1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such *distractions* as Beguil'd all spies. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*; Noise fo confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds, That run and knew not whither. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, the concupiscible *distractions*, the crafts of the liver. *Brown.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a meer *distraction*: You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakespeare.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears, And furies howl in his distemper'd ears: Orestes so, with like *distraction* tost, Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *distrahit*.] Causing perplexity.

Of grown unmindful through *distractive* cares, I've stretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unawares. *Dryden.*

TO DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *distraingo*, Lat.] 1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regard's not God nor king, Hath here *distrain'd* the tower to his use. *Shakespeare.*

2. To rend; to tear. *Sponser.* Not in use.

TO DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd, Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*, *Marvel.*

DISTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *distrahit*.] He that seizes.

DISTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *distrahit*.] Seizure. *Dry.*

DISTRAUGHT. *part. adj.* [from *distrahit*.] Distracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distraught* of his wits. *Camden's Remains.*

DISTRESS. *n. f.* [*distress*, French.] 1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Sponser.*

Quoth she, some say, the foul's secure Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused. *Cowell.*

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any, And to the nightingale's complaining notes Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distresses* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Luke, xxi. 25.*

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clarissa.*

TO DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deut. ii. 9.*

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. *2 Sam. i. 26.*

DISTRESSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full*.] 1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears, When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke That my youth suffer'd. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The ewes still folded, with distended thighs, Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Distressful and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in their minds. *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Shakespeare.*

TO DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out; to dispense.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distribut* the land. *Sponser.*

The spoil got on the Antiates Was not *distributed*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith, xvi. 24.*

DISTRIBUTE.

DISTRIB'UTER. *n. f.* [from *distribute*.] One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.
There were judges and *distributors* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions.

Addison on Italy.
Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and *distributor* to the parts of those bodies.

DISTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [*distributio*, Latin.]
1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Providence has made an equal *distribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the *distribution* of offices in his disposal. *Swift.*

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury.*

3. [In logic.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish a universal whole into its several kinds of species. *Watts.*

DISTRIB'UTIVE. *adj.* [from *distribute*.]

1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give, Justice methinks is not *distributive*. *Dryden.*

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. *Swift.*

2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRIB'UTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive*.]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone. *Watts's Logic.*

DISTRICT. *n. f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appearance. *Cowel.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, practised all the arts of despotick government in their respective *districts*. *Addison.*

With stern distaste avow'd,
To their own *districts* drive the suitor crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Region; country; territory.

Those *districts* which between the tropicks lie,
The scorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackmore.*

DISTRICTION. *n. f.* [*districtus*, Latin.] Sudden display. A word little used.

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *distinction*, and sits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier on the Asper.*

To **DISTRUST.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; to disbelieve; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him. *Wisdom.*

DISTRUST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach

Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise. *Milton.*

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,
To have my faith no better understood:

Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust. *Dryden.*

DISTRUSTFUL. *adj.* [*distrust* and *full*.]

1. Apt to distrust: suspicious.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts. *Boyle's Scraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corruptors of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. *adv.* [from *distrustful*.] In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *distrustful*.] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To **DISTURB.** *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Latin.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;

Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *disturbs* study.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from*. This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim. *Milton.*

DISTURB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattel'd. *Milton.*

DISTURBANCE. *n. f.* [from *disturb*.]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state. The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts. They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace. This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befall: innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares. *Milton.*

DISTURBER. *n. f.* [from *disturb*.]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hooker.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addison.*

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless noise,
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;
For what is all this bustle, but to shun
Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone! *Granville.*

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*. *Shakespeare.*

To **DISTURN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aside. Not in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them. *Daniel.*

DISVALUATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

To **DISVALUE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to fet a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalued*.
In levity. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to condemn and *disvalue* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **DISVEAL.** *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To uncover. *Dict.*

DISUNION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *union*.]

1. Separation; disjunction. Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison's State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest. *Addison on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

To **DISUNITE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.]

1. To separate; to divide. The beast they then divide, and *disunite* the ribs and limbs. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To **DISUNIT.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politick do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole. *South.*

DISUNITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *unity*.] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *More.*

DISUSAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

DISUSE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use; disuse; want of practice. The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Cessation of custom. That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years. *Arbutnot.*

To **DISUSE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. To cease to make use of. 'Tis law, though custom now diverts the courses
As nature's institute is yet in fore,
Uncancell'd, though *disus'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*; more properly *from*. Priam, in arms *disus'd*, invests his limbs decay'd. *Dryden.*

Disuse me from the queasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne.*

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

To **DISVOUCH.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another. *Shakespeare.*

DISWITTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*.] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. A word not in use.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasten'd after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

DIT. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obsolete.

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Fairy Queen.*

DITATION. *n. f.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The act of enriching.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in the form of poverty. *Hale's Contemplations.*

DITCH. *n. f.* [*dic*, Saxon; *dik*, Erie.]

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1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.

Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.
Sudden the *ditches* swell, and meadows swim.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: used sometimes of a small river in contempt.

In the great plague there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long.

3. The moat with which a fortress is surrounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed over.

4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats crowding for fallots, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch-dog*.

To DITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels.

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-d liver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DITCHER. *n. f.* [from *ditch*.] One who digs ditches.

You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily.

DITHYRAMBICK. *n. f.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

DITHYRAMBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthusiastic.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide.

DITTANDER. *n. f.* The flame with pepperwort.

DITTANY. *n. f.* [*dithamnus*, Latin.]

Dittany hath been renowned for many ages,
upon the account of its sovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant.

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts.

DITTED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.

DITTY. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due fort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled.

Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an English *ditty*, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament.

Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing.

His annual wound in Lebanon allur'd
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a Summer's day.

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to the th' oaten flute;

Rough satyrs danc'd.

They will be singing and finging under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel.

DIVAN. *n. f.* [An Arabick or Turkish word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy

Congratulant approach'd him.

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*.

To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two; and to become bifid.

The partitions are strained across: one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones.

To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels.

DIVARICATION. *n. f.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, 'till they see which hand their masters will take.

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curfe is plainly specified.

DIV

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To DIVE. *v. n.* [*diplan*, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *dive*s, having his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or less.

2. To go deep into any question; doctrine; or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,

Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such.

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a supply.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently into darkness and obscurity.

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*.

You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts.

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,

Nor can distinguish.

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive thoughts down to my foul.

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr, I must name,
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame.

To DIVE'LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to separate; to sever.

They begin to separate; and may be easily *divell'd* or parted asunder.

DIVER. *n. f.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Perseverance gains the *diver's* prize.

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of

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shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight.

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion.

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*diverge*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneous rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so many points.

DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one. It is now grown out of use.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel.

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty.

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solymans councils were revealed.

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour, upon the effusion of spring-water.

DIVERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his.

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep

Diverse, detesting contact.

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light, fly *diverse* toft in air.

DIVERSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate different colours.

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.

To DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, French.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.

There

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much diversified. *Bacon.*

DIVERSION, *n. f.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course. Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and diversion of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural History*

I have ranked this diversion of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends, Are mere diversions from love's proper object, Which only is itself. *Denham's Sephy.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. Diversion seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit, And the diversions of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and diversions, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions to readers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. [in war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, *n. f.* [diversité, French, from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. Then is there in this diversity no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting into a bare diversity, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

The most common diversity of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Variety.

The diversity of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissention in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot subsist without a diversity of factions; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and diversity. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY, *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously. The lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Both of them do diversely work, as they have their medium diversely disposed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business, displeasing to his people, was diversely interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was diversely interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers diversely understood. *Raleigh's History.*

William's arm Could nought avail, however fam'd in war; Nor armies leagu'd, that diversely assaid To curb his power. *Philips.*

2. In different directions; to different points. On life's vast ocean diversely we sail; Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

TO DIVERT, *v. a.* [diverto, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diverted blood and bloody brother. *Shakespeare.*

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain, Tortive and errant, from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is diverted from his landlord. *Locke.*

They diverted railery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily diverted by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly diverted. *Newton.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and diverted their power some other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd, Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addison on Italy.*

Maro's muse, not wholly bent On what is gainful, sometimes she diverts From solid counsel. *Philips.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See **DIVERSION**. An ingenious gentleman did divert and instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy; in *Shakespeare*, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrors, Divert and crack, rend and deracinate The unity and married calm of states. *Shakespeare.*

DIVERTER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a diverter of sadness. *Walton.*

TO DIVERTISE, *v. a.* [divertiser, French; divertis, Latin.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them divertise, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word *salt*. *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT, *n. f.* [divertissement, French.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

How fond forever men are of bad divertisement, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVERTIVE, *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and divertive nature, so they are innocent, from conversation. *Rogers.*

TO DIVE/ST, *v. a.* [divestir, French. The English word is therefore more properly written *divest*. See **DEVEST**.] To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he divests; His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

Let us divest the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVESTURE, *n. f.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting off.

The divesture of morality dispenses them from

those laborious and avocating duties which are her requisite to be performed. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DIV/DABLE, *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. A word not used. How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from dividable shores? *Shakespeare.*

DIV/DANT, *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. A word not in use. Twinn'd brothers of one womb, Whose procreation, residence, and birth Scarce is dividant, touch with several fortunes. *Shakespeare.*

TO DIVIDE, *v. a.* [divido, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces. Divide the living child into two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. *1 Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize, Or both divide the crown;

He rais'd a mortal to the skies, She drew an angel down. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

They were divided into little, independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. *Genesis.*

You must go Where seas, and winds, and deserts will divide you. *Dryden.*

3. To disunite by discord. There shall five in one house be divided. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in shares. Then in the midst a tearing groan did break The name of Anthony: it was divided Between her heart and lips. *Shakespeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation. *Numbers.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to divide the earth by families. *Locke.*

TO DIVIDE, *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

2. To break friendship. Love cools, friendship falls off, Brothers divide. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DIVIDEND, *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division. Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other dividends. *Decay of Piety.*

If on such petty merits you confer So vast a prize, let each his portion share: Make a just dividend; and, if not all, The greater part to Diomedes will fall. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. [In arithmetick.] Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

DIVIDER, *n. f.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces. According as the body moved, the divider did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or divider over you? *Luke.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great divider of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, *adj.* [dividius, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines, Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign With thousand lesser lights dividial holds, With thousand thousand stars. *Milton.*

DIVINATION, *n. f.* [divinatio, Latin.]

1. Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. A divination; a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Certain.*

DIV

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel. *Numb.*
His countenance did imprint an awe;
And naturally all souls to his did bow,
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believe the holy writings. *Addison.*

2. Conjectural preface or prediction.

Tell thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

DIVINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line

Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore

Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divine*st and richest mind,

Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Prefageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Mistake him; he the fault'ring measure felt. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *n. f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakespeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were their first *divines*. *Denham.*

To **DIVINE.** *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretell; to foreknow; to preface.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dost thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakespeare.*

To **DIVINE.** *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Caesar and he knit together.—If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so. *Shakespeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

2. To feel prefaces.

If secret powers

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*

The seeming toy was not for nought design'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be ease,

Could you *divine* what lovers bear;

Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no virtue like despair. *Granville.*

DIVINELY. *adv.* [from *divin*.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

DIV

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired. *Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair, fit love for gods. *Milton.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!

Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave:

Too noble for revenge. *Grec's Juvenal.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,

That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,

And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addison.*

DIVINENESS. *n. f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,

An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*

No elder than a boy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

DIVINER. *n. f.* [from *To divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can assure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS. *n. f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.

The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister destinies ordain,
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *n. f.* [*divinité*, French; from *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beastly *divinities*, and groves of Gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient *divinities*. *Cbeys.*

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shakespeare.*

Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error. *Shakespeare.*

DIV

Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakespeare.*

DIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; discernible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*divisibilité*, French.]

The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the assestors of infinite *divisibility*. *Glanville's Sceptic.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or *divisibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVISIBleness. *n. f.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVISION. *n. f.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The state of being divided.

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters. *2 Esd. vi. 41.*

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we observe that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conversation. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Difusion; discord; difference.

There was a *division* among the people, because of him. *John, vii. 43.*

As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.

In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composition; just time.

Thy tongue

Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a Summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.

Abound

In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DIVISOR. *n. f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which sheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVORCE. *n. f.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,

That

That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

He had in his eye the divorce which had passed
betwixt the emperor and Scribonia.

Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

2. Separation: disunion.

Such motions may occasion a farther alienation
of mind, and divorce of affections in her, from my
religion.

King Charles.

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born
out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one
with the other; and 'tis hard to make divorce be-
tween those things that are so near in nature to
each other, as being convertible terms.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dis-
solved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
To Divorce. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the
other.

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these
two sentences, the former of which doth shew
how the latter is restrained, and not marking
the former, to conclude by the latter of them?

Hooker.

The continent and the island were continued to-
gether, within mens remembrance, by a draw-
bridge; but is now divorced by the downfallen
cliffs.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

So seem'd her youthful soul not eas'ly forc'd,
Or from so fair, to sweet a feat divorce'd. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wert not glad,

I would divorce me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring on adultress. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

If so be it were possible, that all other orna-
ments of mind might be had in their full perfection,
nevertheless the mind, that should possess them di-
vorced from piety, could be but a spectacle of com-
miration.

Hooker.

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er divorce my dignities.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Aerial pasture the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns divorce.

Blackmore.

DIVORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from divorce.] Divorce;
separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in
her hand, and send her out of his house.

Deut. xxiv. 1.

DIVORCER. *n. f.* [from divorce.] The person
or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance,
the eternal divorcer of marriage.

Drummond's Cypr. Grove.

DIURETICK. *adj.* [*diureticus*, *Gr.*] Having the pow-
er to provoke urine.

Diuretics are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of
emollient vegetables, that relax the urinary pas-
sages: such as relax ought to be tried before such
as force and stimulate. Those emollients ought to
be taken in open air, to hinder them from per-
spiring, and on empty stomachs.

Arbutnot.

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her diuretick strains. *Young.*

DIURNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the
greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the
sun is past the meridian, which is the diurnal sol-
stice; and the same is evident from the thermome-
ter.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Think, ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.*

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the diurnal hours

To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?

Prior.

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,

Incredible how swift, hath thither rowl'd

Diurnal.

Milton.

The diurnal and annual revolution of the sun
have been, from the beginning of nature, con-
stant, regular, and universally observable by all
mankind.

Locke.

DIURNAL. *n. f.* [*journal*, Fr.] A journal; a
day-book.

DIURNALLY. *adv.* [from diurnal.] Daily;
every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall diurnally
communicate them to the publick.

Tatler.

DIURNITY. *n. f.* [*diurnitas*, Lat.] Length
of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that ge-
neration should not pass 'till it was fulfilled, they
needed not suppose of such diurnity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To DIVULGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to
the world.

Men are better contented to have their com-
mendations suppressed, than the contrary much
divulged.

Hooker.

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so
seeming mistress Page, and divulge Page himself
for a secure and wilful Acteon.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the land believ'd.

Dryden's Æneid.

You are deprived of the right over your own
sentiments, of the privilege of every human crea-
ture, to divulge or conceal them.

Pope.

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the
dead, have been ransacked to publish private let-
ters, and divulge to all mankind the most secret
sentiments of friendship.

Pope.

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks
The just man, and divulges him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

DIVULGER. *n. f.* [from divulge.] A publisher;
one that exposes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so
much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of
them did to the infamy of the divulgers.

King Charles.

DIVULSION. *n. f.* [*divulsio*, Latin.] The act of
plucking away.

Aristotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit
of the beaver, and the divulsion of his testicles.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To DIZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted
from *digit*.] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A
low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the fash to be seen,
For sure I had dizen'd you out like a queen. *Swift.*

DIZZARD. *n. f.* [from dizzy.] A blockhead; a
fool.

Dier.

DIZZINESS. *n. f.* [from dizzy.] Giddiness;
whirl in the head.

Fixed feriousness heats the brain in some to dis-
traction, and causeth an aching and dizziness in
fonder heads.

Glanville.

DIZZY. *adj.* [*δις*, *δις*, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the
sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain

Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and dizzy swam
In darkness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue can't thou gain?
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,

Longer than thou can't feed them on thy cost?

Milton.

To DIZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl
round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,

Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomed. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

To divide him inventorially would dizzy the
arithmetick of memory.

Shakespeare.

To DO. *v. a.* Thou dost, he doth or does; preter,
did; part. pass. done. [pon, Sax. doen, Dutch.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast done evil above all that were before
thee.

1 Kings.

Flee evil, and do good.

Psalms.

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;

And he hath nothing done, that doth not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too;
To live and die is all we have to do.

Denham.

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and
frown, and do all the intellectual postures of the
countenance?

Collier.

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Pindarus is to come,

To do you salutation from his master.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they
might do their consciences.

Bacon.

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many did to dye. *Spenser.*

Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire;

Nothing but death can do me to respire.

Fairy Queen.

5. To transact.

The thing was not done in a corner.

Acts, xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or
no, he waded indifferently 'twixt doing them nei-
ther good nor harm.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Thou hast, Sebastian, done good feature shame.

Shakespeare.

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee do ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:
She did me right, and satisfy'd my vengeance.

Rowe.

You do her too much honour: she hath neither
sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last
effort, commonly in the form of a passionate in-
terrogation.

What will ye do in the end thereof? *Jer. v. 81.*

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will do for me. *Sam. xxii. 3.*

Acts of mercy done to the poor, shall be ac-
cepted and rewarded, as done to our Saviour him-
self.

Atterbury.

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me.

2 Tim. iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of intercourse or deal-
ing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from
having much to do with steams of so dangerous a
nature.

Boyle.

What had I to do with kings and courts?
My humble lot had cast me far beneath them.

Rowe.

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jest with a sad brow will do
with a fellow that never had the ache in his thou-
ders.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented
him with divers children, and with a crown also,
though he would not acknowledge it, could do
nothing with him.

Bacon.

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilst we breathe take him to do him dead.
Shakespeare.

13. To finish; to end.

As for his mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never see his pardon.
Shakespeare.
Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*, but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read.
Duppa.

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run.
Dryden.

14. To conclude; to settle.

They *did* their work and din'd.
Prior.
When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest better than by serving God.
Tillotson.

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death?
Shakespeare.

The lord Aubrey Vere
Was *done* to death.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

16. This phrase, *what to do with*, signifies how to bestow: what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour.
Tillotson.

To Do. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob.
2 Kings.

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, to every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim, of *doing* as we would be *done* by.
Temple.

2. To make an end; to conclude. This is only in the compound preterite.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place.
Spekator.

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterite.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done* with them.
Stillingfleet.

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections.
Dryden.

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms.
Locke.

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown.
Pope.

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *do'st* thou?

—The better that it pleases your good worship to ask.
Shakespeare.

5. To succeed; to fulfill a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter, we shall *do* without him.
Adelphon.

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown.
Collier on Daelling.

6. To deal with.

No man who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel and guide him.
Bacon.

7. To Do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not*.

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do* A naked god, blind, young, with arrows too.
Sidney.

If any thing in the world deserves our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*.
Tillotson.

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does so*, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries.
Arbutnot.

8. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *help me, do; make haste, do*.

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently.

Taylor's Rule of living Holy.

—Loose me.—I will free thee.

—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

9. To Do is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as *I do love*, or, *I love*; or, *I loved*.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.
Bacon's Holy War.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite.

Dryden's Æn. id.

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join.

Pope.

10. Sometimes emphatically; as *I do hate him*, but will not wrong him.

Perdition catch my soul

But I do love thee; and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again.
Shakespeare's Othello.

11. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him*, but scorn him now.

To DOAT. *v. n.* See To DOTE.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The Asinine feast of fow-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age.
Milton.

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general.
Walton's Angler.

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.
Ellis's Voyage.

2. With to before the thing taught.

Soon *do* I to the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill.
Prior.

DO'CILITY. *n. f.* [*docilitas*, Fr. from *docilis*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.
South.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? the *docility* of an elephant, and the infatigability of a camel for travelling in deserts.
Grew.

DOCK. *n. f.* [*tocca*, Sax.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb.
Miller.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckfies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall dock that rises to thy nose:

Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but know,
Love rooted out again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. *n. f.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula.
Grew's Museum.

DOCK. *n. f.* [As some imagine of *dogion*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatwain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they please.
Howell.

There are *docks* for their galleys and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations.
Addison.

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invincible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass.
Swift's Examiner.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET. *n. f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.
Dist.

DOCTOR. *n. f.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Venice.*

There stood up one in the council, a pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts v. 34.*

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride,
Cafuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes.
Denham.

Each profelyte would vote his *doctor* best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden.*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By medicine life may he prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

How does your patient, *doctor*?

—Not so sick, my lord,

As he is troubl'd with thick coming fancies.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurse or mother.
Government of the Tongue.

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a double bribe:
Let them, but under their superiors, kill,
When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill.
Dryden.

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest.
Collier.

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution while such a one happened to be the *doctor*.
Swift.

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school.
Digby of Bodies.

To DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DOCTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure.
Hakewill.

DOCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship*.
Clarendon.

DOCTRINAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument.
Hooker.

What special property or equality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them

DOD

them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other doctrinal means besides destitute of vital efficacy.

DOCTRINAL. *n. f.* [from *doctrina*, Latin.] Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in doctrinals to deny Christ.

DOCTRINALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrina*.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning these points.

DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [from *doctrina*, Latin.] 1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other?

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their doctrines fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them.

That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other.

DOCTRINE. *n. f.* [from *doctrina*, Latin.] 2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his doctrine.

DOCUMENT. *n. f.* [from *documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept: instruction; direction. It is a most necessary instruction and document for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors.

Learners should not be too much crouded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time.

2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial documents men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard.

It is not unnecessary to digest the documents of cracking authors into several classes.

DODDER. *n. f.* [from *dodder*, Dutch.]

DODDER is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment.

DODDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererect plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew, Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round

The household gods, and shade the holy ground.

The peasants were enjoin'd Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find.

DODECAGON. *n. f.* [from *dodeca* and *gonia*.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMERION. *n. f.* [from *dodeka* and *temerion*.] The twelfth part.

'Tis dodecaterion thus describ'd: Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains, Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains; It follows straight, that every twelfth confines Two whole, and one half portion of the signs.

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*;

to shift and play sly tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgel and dodge in the amends.

The consideration should make them grow weary of dodging and shewing tricks with God.

2. To shift place as another approaches. For he had, any time this ten years full, Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them. You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; the dodg'd with me above thirty years.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time.

4. The word in all its senses is low and vulgar. DODKIN. *n. f.* [from *doyken*, Dutch.] A doikkin or little doik; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a doikkin.

DOF

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DOFMAN. *n. f.* the name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crawfish, the hommandor or dofman, and the tortoise.

DOE. *n. f.* [ba, Saxon; *doe*, Danish; *dama*, Latin.] A she-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while, While, like a doe, I go to find my fawn,

And give it food.

Bucks have horns, does none.

And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go.

DOE. *n. f.* [from *do*.] A feat: what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into The world, but he has done his doe.

DOER. *n. f.* [from *do*.] One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injustice art, That tort'rest both the deer and distrest.

It may be indeed a public crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the deer of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption.

2. Actor; agent. Sith thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal doers themselves be forgotten.

3. Performer. One judgeth the prize to the best doer, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs.

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person. Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate; Ta'kers are no good doers: be assur'd,

We go to use our hands, not our tongues.

They are great speakers, but small doers; great in shew than in deed.

5. One that habitually performs or practises. Be doers of the word, and not hearers only.

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be doers of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom.

DOES. The third person from *do* for *doth*. Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it does alter the exchange between those countries.

TO DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do* off.]

1. To put off drefs. You have deceiv'd our trust, And made us doff our early robes of peace, To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel.

DOFF those links.

DOG

Nature, in awe to him, Had doff'd her gaudy trim,

With her great master so to sympathize. That judge is hot, and doffs his gown.

Alcides doffs the lion's tawny hide.

2. To strip; to divest of any thing. Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear

Thy blood-revolving breast doth move? Heaven's king, who doffs himself our flesh to wear,

Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.

3. To put away; to get rid of. Your eye in Scotland

Would create soldiers, and make women fight, To doff their dire distresses.

4. To shift off; to delay: to refer to another time; to put off. Every day thou doff'st me with some device,

Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope.

Away, I will not have to do with you.—Can'st thou so doff me?

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

DOG. *n. f.* [from *dogge*, Dutch; *canis*, Latin.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these foath every passion:

Renegs, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following.

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a dog?

The clamour roars of men and boys, and dogs.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the particular days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations, two there are which bear the name of the dog; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus.

It parts the twins and crab, the dog divides, And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.

3. A reproachful name for a man. I never heard a passion so confus'd,

So strange, outrageous, and so variable, As the dog Jew did utter in the streets.

Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers.

4. To give or send to the Dogs; to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepepper's wealth been hops and hogs,

Could he himself have sent it to the dogs!

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species; as the dog fox, the dog otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two dog apes.

The same ill taste of sense will serve to join Dog foxes in the yoke, and sheer the swine.

6. Dog is a particle added to any thing to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness; as dog rose.

To Dog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have dogg'd him like his murderer.

I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth From courtly friends, with camping foes to live.

Where

Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.
Shakespeare.
Sorrow *dogging* sin,
Herbert.
Afflictions sorted.
I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our renowned sister.
These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no sad sequels.
Milton.
I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid
through several nations, and even now scarce
think myself secure.
Hate *dogs* their rise, and insult mocks their fall.
Pope.
Hate *dogs* their rise, and insult mocks their fall.
Vanity of Human Wishes.
DOG-FISHER. *n. f.* [*dog* and *fisher*.] A kind of
fish.
The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
Walton.
DOG-TEETH. *n. f.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth
in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-
teeth.
The best instruments for dividing of herbs or
incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as
bones and nuts, grinders, or mill-teeth; for divid-
ing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
DOG-TRICK. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn;
fury or brutal treatment.
Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a
dog-trick; I'll make you know your rider.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.
DO'GBANE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant. *Miller.*
DOGBERRY-TREE. A kind of cherry.
DO'GBOLT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word
I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when
meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain de-
gree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flower
for *dogs*.
His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend.
Hudibras.
DO'GBRIAR. *n. f.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar
that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.
DO'GCHEAP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as
dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.
Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*?
Dryden.
DO'GDAYS. *n. f.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in
which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vul-
garly reputed unwholesome.
Nor was it more in his power to be without
promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit
in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain
without warmth.
Clarendon.
DO'GDRAW. *n. f.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifest
deprehenion of an offender against venison in the
forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by
the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand.
Cowel.
DOGE. *n. f.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the
chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's*
palace, with the title of deliverer of the common-
wealth.
Addison.
DO'GFISH. *n. f.* [*from dog* and *fish*.] Another
name for a shark.
It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dogfish*.
Woodward.
DO'GFLY. *n. f.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious
biting fly.
Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brags he head-
long ran;
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou
dogfly, what's the cause
Thou mak'st gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad.*
DO'GGED. *adj.* [*from dog*.] Sullen; four; mo-
rose; ill-humoured; gloomy.
Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports.
Shakespeare's King John.
Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged*.
Hudibras.
DO'GGEDLY. *adv.* [*from dogged*.] Sullenly;
gloomily; fourly; morosely.
DO'GGEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from dogged*.] Gloom of
mind; fullenness; moroseness.
DO'GGER. *n. f.* [*from dog*, for its meanness,
Skinner.] A small ship with one mast.
DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [*from dog*.] Loosed from
the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile;
despicable; mean; used of verses.
Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse to all succeeding times,
Shall live in spite of their own *doggel* rhymes.
Dryden.
Your wit burlesque may one step higher
climb,
And in his sphere may judge all *doggel* rhyme.
Dryden.
It is a dispute among the critics, whether bur-
lesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that
of the Dispensary; or in *doggel*, like that of Hu-
dibras.
Addison's Spectator.
DO'GGEREL. *n. f.* Mean, despicable, worthless
verses.
The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *doggel*, or who pin'd in prose.
Dryden's Juvenal.
The vilest *doggel* Grubstreet fends,
Will pass for your's with foes and friends. *Swift.*
DO'GGISH. *adj.* [*from dog*.] Churlish; brutal.
DO'GHEARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel;
pitiless; malicious.
His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
DO'GSOLE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *sole*.] A vile hole;
a mean habitation.
France is a *dogsole*, and it no more merits the
tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakespeare.*
But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country feats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here;
You hire a darksome *dogsole* by the year.
Dryden's Juvenal.
Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *dogsole* ek'd with ends of wall.
Pope.
DO'GKENNEL. *n. f.* [*dog* and *kenel*.] A little
hut or house for dogs.
A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkenel*,
never lived to finish the palace he had contrived.
Dryden.
I am desired to recommend a *dogkenel* to any
that shall want a pack.
Tatler.
DO'GLOUSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *louse*.] An insect
that harbours on dogs.
DO'GMA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.]
1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.
Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his
moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that
sect.
Dryden.
2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination
which consists in, and has a relation to, some ca-
suistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part
of the Christian faith.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
DOGMATICAL. *adj.* [*from dogma*.] Autho-
DOGMATICK. } ritative; magisterial; posi-
tive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down
the first principles of a sect.
The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom
prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about
things that approach to infinite, whether in vast-
ness or littleness.
Boyle.
I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism
for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which
is much his character.
Dryden.
Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance,
and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical*
in our determinations.
Collier on Pride.
Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, with-
out either language, genius, or imagination.
Spectator.

One of these authors is indeed so grave, senten-
tious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring
him.
Swift.
DOGMATICALLY. *adv.* [*from dogmatical*.] Ma-
gisterially; positively.
I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in
a controversy, which I look never to see decided.
South.
DOGMATICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from dogmatical*.] The
quality of being *dogmatical*; magisterialness;
mock authority.
DOGMATIST. *n. f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magis-
terial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer
of principles.
I could describe the vanity of bold opinion,
which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all
the controversies they are engaged in.
Glanville's Scipius.
A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off
from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up
to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts's Improv. Mind.*
To DOGMATIZE. *v. n.* [*from dogma*.] To as-
sert positively; to advance without distrust; to
teach magisterially.
These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain intentions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way.
Blackmore.
DOGMATIZER. *n. f.* [*from dogmatize*.] An as-
serter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of
opinions.
Such opinions, being not entered into the con-
fessions of our church, are not properly charge-
able either on Papists or Protestants, but on par-
ticular *dogmatizers* of both parties.
Hammond.
DO'GROSE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *rose*.] The flower of
the hip.
Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the
briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance.
Derham's Physico-Theology.
DO'GSLEEP. *n. f.* [*dog* and *sleep*.] Pretended
sleep.
Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who
raised an estate by snoring; but then he is repre-
sented to have slept what the common people call
dog sleep.
Addison.
DO'GSMEAT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuse; vile
stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.
His reverence bought of me the flower of all
the market; these are but *dogmeats* to 'em. *Dryden.*
DO'GSTAR. *n. f.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*,³ *Latin*.]
The star which gives the name to the dogdays.
All shun the raging *dog star's* sultry heat,
And from the half unpeopled town retreat.
Addison.
DO'GSTOOTH. *n. f.* [*from dog* and *tooth*.] A
plant.
Miller.
DO'GTROT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trot*.] A gentle trot
like that of a dog.
This said, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*
DO'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary*.] Tired as a
dog, excessively weary.
Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I am *dogweary*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
DO'GWOOD. A species of cornelian cherry.
DO'ILY. *n. f.* A species of woollen stuff, so
called, I suppose, from the name of the first
maker.
We should be as weary of one set of acquaint-
ance, though never so good, as we are of one suit,
though never so fine: a fool, and a *dogly* stuff,
would now and then find days of grace, and be
worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*
DO'INGS. *n. f.* [*from To do*.] This word has
hardly any singular.
1. Things done; events; transactions.
I have but kill'd a fly.
—But! how if that fly had a father and mo-
ther?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air. *Shakespeare.*
2. Feats; actions: good or bad.
The next degree was to mark all Zelmae's *do-*
ings.

DOL

Things, speeches and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*
If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *dole*; let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
At length a reverend fire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And testify'd against their ways. *Milton.*
3. Behaviour; conduct.
Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy.

4. Conduct; dispensation.
Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man
to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High.

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.
Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings*?
6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings*.
7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous
sense, or in low mean language.
After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in
a condition of bringing France to our terms.

Swift.
DOIT. *n. f.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doigt*, Erse.] A small
piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame
beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.

Shakespeare's Temp.
In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit*. *Pope.*
DOLE. *n. f.* [from *dol*; *ælan*, Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing.
It was your presumption,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.

Shakespeare.
The personal fruition in any man cannot reach
to feel great riches: there is a custody of them,
or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a
fame of them, but no solid use to the owner.

Bacon.
At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.
Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole* say I;
every man to his business. *Shakespeare.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man's be's *dole*. *Hudibras.*
3. Provisions or money distributed in charity.
They had such firm dependence on the day,
That Need grew pamp'rd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall. *Dryden.*
Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd.

Dryden's Juvenal.
4. Blows dealt out.
What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And overhaups of slaughter'd walk his way?

Milton.
5. [from *dolor*.] Grief; sorrow; misery. Ob-
solete.
Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their fa-
ther, making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all
beholders take his part with weeping.

Shakespeare's As you like it.
Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in mar-
riage,

In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife, *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
They might hope to change

Torment with ease, and soonest recompence
Dole with delight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DOL

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to
distribute. *Dict.*

DOLE. *n. f.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*
DOLEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; que-
rulous.

She earnestly intreated to know the cause there-
of, that either the might comfort, or accompany
her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread to *doleful* lay. *Spenser.*

With scrowed face, and *doleful* whine, they only
ply with senseless harangues of conscience against
carnal ordinances. *South.*

Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those absent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dry.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sor-
rowful.

How oft my *doleful* fire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spy'd my love! *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorous.
It watereth the heart to the end it may fructify;
maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnani-
mity and courage; serveth as a most approved re-
medy against all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which
befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*

No light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to discover fights of woe,
Regions of sorrow! *doleful* shades! where peace
And rest can never dwell! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Happy the mortal man! who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of misery past;
Who to his destin'd stage has carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down.

Prior.
DOLEFULLY. *adv.* [from *dol* and *ful*.] In a *dole*-
ful manner; sorrowfully; dimly; querulously.

DOLEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

DOLEFULNESS. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy;
gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; *doleful*.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach desery
The *doleful* passage to th' infernal sky.

Pope's Odyssey.
DOLEFULNESS. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a *dole*-
ful manner.

DOLEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doleful*.] Gloom;
melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL. *n. f.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Doll Tearheet. *Shakespeare.*

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR. *n. f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and
German coin of different value, from about two
shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

He disburs'd
Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'ral use.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
DOLORIFICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That
which causes grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which
obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* mo-
tion free passage again.

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is
insensible, and not *dolorifick*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

DOLEFULNESS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Lat.]

1. Sorrowful; *doleful*; dismal; gloomy; im-
pressing sorrow.

We are taught by his example, that the pre-
sence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in
minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all
seasonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake t' you for your comfort. *Shakespeare.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd, and many a region *dolorous*.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades
of death. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dolorous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can ease my doom.

Pope.
2. Painful.

DOM

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than
the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion.

More's Antidote against Atheism.
DO'LOUR. *n. f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal;
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.

Shakespeare.
2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him, either with asking questi-
ons, or finding fault with his melancholy; but ra-
ther fitting to his *dolour* *dolorous* discourses of their
own and other folk's misfortune. *Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is
good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

DO'UPHIN. *n. f.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the *dol*-
phin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The
name of a fish.

His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they threw'd his back above
The element they liv'd in, *Shakespeare.*

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dol*-
phins. *Peacocks.*

DOLT. *n. f.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid
fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high powers, which idly sit above. *Sid.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh, gull; oh, *dolt*!

As ignorant as dirt! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;

They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras.*

Wood's adulterate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,

Mistook at first for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean;
dull; blockish.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown that ever
was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.

Dict.
DOMA'IN. *n. f.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*,
Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whose wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. *Milton.*

Ocean trembles for his green *domain*. *Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains*.

Dryden's Æneid.
3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by
the lord.

DOME. *n. f.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Lat.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:

Though lightning strike the *dome* again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,
Affin'd in my faith, a friendly guest:

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share.

Pope's Odyssey.
2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

DOMESTICAL. *adj.* [*domesticus*, Latin.]

DOMESTICK. *adj.* [*domesticus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things
publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other
helps and supplies than *domestick*; such as that
which the prophet implyeth, saying, Can a mo-
ther forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties
is the principal glory of a woman. *Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestick* celebration of the Pass-
over, they divided supper into two courses. *Hooker.*

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!
We cry; but blit the gaudy, flatt'ring scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light;

For thither she must come, at least at night.

Gravina.
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DOM

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.
The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and domestic animal. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestic evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, 'till it be too late to recall them.

Hooker, Dedication.

Equity of two domestic pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;

For these domestic and particular broils

Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done

Much for the king and honour of the state;

Having the chiefest actions undergone,

Both foreign and domestic of late. *Daniel.*

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs must needs be who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by domestic dissensions.

King Charles.

To DOMESTICATE. *v. a.* [from *domestic*.] To make domestic; to withdraw from the publick.

Clarissa.

DOMESTICK. *n. f.* One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestic, and yet a stranger too.

South.

To DOMIFY. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame.

DiG.

DOMINANT. *adj.* [dominant, Fr. dominant, Lat.]

Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

To DOMINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,

The dominating humour makes the dream. *Dryd.*

DOMINATION. *n. f.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp

The domination, royalties, and rights

Of this oppressed boy. *Shakespeare's King John.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximian traded with the Goths in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust domination of Opilius Macrinus.

Arbutnot on Coins.

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelic beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein, By thee created; and by thee threw down

Th' aspiring dominations. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, pow'rs.

Milton.

DOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent.

DiG.

DOMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this North-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty, martial and courageous.

Camden's Remains.

To DOMINER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with infolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without controul.

Go to the feast, revel and dominer,

Carouse full measure.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chastising the passions, as old Eli did his lustful domineering sons.

South.

Both would their little ends secure;

He fights for freedom, she for pow'r:

His wishes tend abroad to roam,

And her's to domineer at home.

Prior.

DOMINICAL. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Lat.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations.

Holder on Time.

DOMINION. *n. f.* [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

DON

They on the earth

Dominion exercise, and in the air,

Chiefly on man.

Milton.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,

Dominion absolute; that right we hold

By his donation: but man over man

He made not lord.

Milton.

Blest use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!

And like his bounty, whence dominion springs.

Tickell.

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private dominion over that, which was under the private dominion of another.

Locke.

3. Territory; region; district; considered as subject.

The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their dominions, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest.

Davies on Ireland.

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have dominion over things confused and transient.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers.

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DON. *n. f.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman; as, *Don Quixote*. It is with us used ludicrously.

To the great dons of wit.

Phœbus gives them full privilege alone,

To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden*

DONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,

Your bosom-friends as you suppose,

But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,

Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' mire.

Hudibras.

To DON. *v. a.* [To do on.] To put on; to invest with; the contrary to *do off*. Obsolete.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,

And don'd her robes of pure vermilion hue.

Fairfax.

Her helm the virgin don'd.

Fairfax.

What! should I don this robe, and trouble you?

Shakespeare.

DONARY. *n. f.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION. *n. f.* [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl

Dominion absolute; that right we hold

By his donation. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

After donation there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being so alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money.

South.

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that donation may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all.

Raleigh's Essays.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n, Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd,

Other donation none thou canst produce. *Milton.*

DONATIVE. *n. f.* [*donatif*, Fr. from *donatus*, Lat.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present: a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a donative:

which donative they received, wearing garlands upon their heads.

Hooker.

They were entertained with publick shews and donatives, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty.

Dryden.

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either pre-

DOO

sentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowel.*

Never did steeple carry double truer;

His is the donative, and mine the cure. *Clearvland.*

DONE. *part. pass.* of the verb *To do*.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,

Whereof who so did eat, eftsoons did know

Both good and evil: O mournful memory!

That tree, through one man's fault, hath done us

all to dye. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

DONE. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager? Shakespeare's Tempest.

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;

Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.

—*Done:* but my bargain shall be this,

I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Clearvland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent,

was to be the judge. *L'Estrange.*

DONJON. *n. f.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*. It is now used of subterraneous prisons.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong, Which of the castle was the chief *dungeon*,

Wherein the knights were in prison,

Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,

Ther as this Emely had her playenge. *Chaucer.*

DONOR. *n. f.* [from *donor*, Lat.] A giver; a benefactor; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,

And begging lords and teeming ladies wait

The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the donors themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote.

Atterbury.

DOODLE. *n. f.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, *Faintant*.] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [*doeman*, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,

Father of mercy and grace! thou did'st not doom

So strictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be doom'd to chains, to shame, to death, While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.

Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,

Dooming that son to be the fire

Of such another son.

Granville.

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,

And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;

Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,

Abolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

Dryden's Æneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?

And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?

Shakespeare.

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,

Have doom'd our ships to seek the Latian land.

Dryden's Æneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;

Destin'd to love, as they are doom'd to reign.

Granville.

DOEM. *n. f.* [*dom*, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;

And humbly thus, with halts on their neck,

Expect your highness' doom of life or death.

Shakespeare.

To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.

Milton.

And now, without redemption, all mankind Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell

By doom severe. *Milton.*

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts

Hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his doom, his conscience accusing or ex-cusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windfor-castle, elves, within and out :
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand 'till the perpetual doom. *Shakespeare.*

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently used.
—Revoke that doom of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Shakespeare.*

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household-task shall be her doom. *Dryden's Iliad.*

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

DOOMSDAY. *n. f.* [doom and day.]

1. The day of final and universal judgment;
the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and
run,
As it were doomsday. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be
out of date until doomsday. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night :
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All foul's-day is my body's doomsday.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK. *n. f.* [doomsday and book.] A
book made by order of William the Conqueror,
in which the estates of the kingdom were regis-
tered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of mo-
ney by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in dooms-
day-book. *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. f.* [bon, bune, Saxon; dorris, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to
yield entrance. Door is used of houses, and gates
of cities, or public buildings, except in the li-
cense of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every door of free-will open flew. *Fairy Queen.*

In the side, a door

Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To the same end men several paths may tread,
As many doors into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more
than there can be a house without a door to conduct
you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a house; often in the
plural, doors.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air,
and another of the same kind and bigness within
doors. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm,
and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and
live without doors. *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the second door in the
street, where he will see Parnel. *Arbutnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within doors, and
never saw the actions of their own species, push
at those who approach them with their foreheads.
Addison's Spectator.

The sultan entered again the peasant's house,
and turned the owner out of doors. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grafts appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the
year. *Dryden.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience,
shuts the door against all temptations to carnal se-
curity. *Hammond.*

5. Out of Door, or Doors. No more to be
found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee
now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To fervile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are out of door. *Dryden's Pers.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors,
and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. At the Door of any one. Imputable; charge-
able upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the
fault lies wholly at my door. *Dryden's Dufres. Pref.*

7. Next Door to. Approaching to; near to;
bordering upon.

A feditious word leads to a broil, and a riot
unpunished is but next door to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

DOORCASE. *n. f.* [door and case.] The frame
in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for doorcases, is the fram-
ing of two pieces of wood athwart two other
pieces. *Moxon.*

DOORKEEPER. *n. f.* [door and keeper.] Porter;
one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistance to
thee, desires to be even a doorkeeper in God's house,
and to be a servant to the meanest of God's ser-
vants. *Taylor's Preface.*

DOQUET. *n. f.* A paper containing a warrant.
Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for
licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of aliena-
tion made, could be purchased without an oath.
Bacon's Office of Alienation.

DO'RMANT. *adj.* [dormant, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one :
I can insure his anger is dormant; or should he
seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will
sleep like a top. *Cungreve's Old Bachelor.*

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his
prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, 'till
it twims within his reach. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it
not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and dor-
mant. *Brown.*

3. Private; not public.

There were other dormant musters of foldiers
throughout all parts of the realm, that were put
in readiness, but not drawn together. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges
dormant, never to be produced but upon great oc-
casions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old dormant windows must confess
Her beams : their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the spleador of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glass. *Cleveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *n. f.* [dormitorium, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in; used commonly for a
room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for
entertainment, and those that have windows on
one side for dormitories. *Mortimer.*

Naked mourns the dormitory wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are
in Latin called *cæmeteria*, and in English *dormito-
ries*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

DO'RMOUSE. *n. f.* [dormio, to sleep, and mouse.]
A small animal which passes a large part of the
winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere dormice flies,
A little less than dead; more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

After they have lain a little while, they grow
as drowsy as dormice, unless they are roused. *Collier on Thoughts.*

DORN. *n. f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.]
The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the
thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scal-
lops and sheathfish, and flat, as turbot, *dorrs*,
and holybutts. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *n. f.* [of *Dornick* in Flanders, where
first made.] A species of linen cloth used in
Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [tor, stupid, Teutonic.] To
deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find
only in *Skinner*.

DORR. *n. f.* [so named probably from the noise
which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, re-
markable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the va-
gimpennous, or sheathwinged, as beetles and
dorrs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *dorr*, or hedge-chaffer's chief marks are
these : his head is small, like that of the common
beetle; this and his eyes black : his shoulder-piece,
and the middle of his belly, also black; but just
under the wing-shells spotted with white. His
wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which
is long and flat-pointed, of a light chestnut : his
breast, especially, covered with a downy hair.

DO'RSSEL. *n. f.* [from *dossum*, the back.] A
Do'RSER. } pannier; a basket or bag, one of
which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for
the reception of things of small bulk. It is cor-
ruptly spoken, and perhaps written, *doffel*.

DORSIFEROUS. *n. f.* [from *dossum* and *fero*, or *pario*,
to bear.] Latin.] Having the property
of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used
of plants that have the seeds on the back of their
leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the
American frog, which brings forth young from
her back. *Grew's Museum.*

DORSIPAROUS. *n. f.* [from *dossum* and *pario*,
to bear.] Latin.] Having the property
of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used
of plants that have the seeds on the back of their
leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the
American frog, which brings forth young from
her back.

DO'RTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *dormiture*;
dormitura, Latin; *dortor*, French.] A dormitory;
a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he
shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very
neat. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *n. f.* [dosæ.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one
time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed
the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without
mentioning the *dose*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

If you can tell an ignoramus in power and
place, that he has a wit and understanding above
all the world, I dare undertake that as fulsome a
dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.
Ludicrously.

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his *dose*;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants,
while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what
makes them so. *Granville.*

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of
strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has
his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the
patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed
poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may
prove powerful medicines. *Derb. Physico-Theology.*

2. To give physick or any thing nauseous to any
man in a ludicrous sense.

DO'SSEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *doffel*, some-
thing laid upon the part.] A plectet; a nodule or
lump of lint, to be laid on a fore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such
a *do'ssel*. *3 T 2*

DOT

medicaments as basilicon, with precipitate, upon a *diffil*. *Wilman.*

DOT. *n. f.* [the second person of *do*.]
Why then *dot* treat me with rebukes, instead
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow?
Addison's Cato.

DOT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, the white of an egg, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jet*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To **DOT.** *v. a.* To mark with specks.

To **DOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE. *n. f.* [from *dot*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The foul in all hath one intelligence:
Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
And too much driness in an old man's sense,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain;
Then doth the foul want work, and idle sit,
And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*
I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:

Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DOTAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possess,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own. *Gar. Ov.*

DOTARD. *n. f.* [from *dot*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *twichild*.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advice,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgment be so frail. *Pa. Qu.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife.

To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*
DOTATION. *n. f.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Diet.*

To **DOTTE.** *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, Fr.]
1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death doth make me *dot*,
I see my fon. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors.*

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dot*:
A sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jer. l. 36.*

Time has made you *dot*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryden's Æn.*

When an old woman begins to *dot*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me,
Which since is grown to such a *dotting* love, that I
Was fain to get this place, sometimes to retire in
freely. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on
her, followed her with a *dotting* observance. *Shakes.*
To **DOTTE** upon. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *dot*ed on,
And blest'd, and grac'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dot* upon my love. *Shaksp.*

All the beauties of the court besides,
Are mad in love, and *dot* upon your person. *Dent.*
Mark those who *dot* on arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

DOU

Would you so *dot* upon your first desire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire. *Dryden's Ind. Em.*

We *dot* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctance, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dot* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

DOTED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not used.

His senseless speech, and *dot*ed ignorance
The prince had marked well. *Spenser.*

DOTTER. *n. f.* [from *dot*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a *dotard*.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *dotter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *dotters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is the born to make black fair. *Shakespeare.*

Our *dotters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

DOTTERLY. *adv.* [from *dotting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he to wedlock *dotterly* betray'd,
Should hope in this low town to find a maid!
Dryden's Juvenal.

DOTTARD. *n. f.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown
trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards ad *dotards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

DOTTEREL. *n. f.* [from *dot*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

DOUBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Lat. *dupl*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclesi. xlii. 24.*

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom

They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double* to his joys,
In any dignity. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty fryar,
With a paunch swollen so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon't. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be. *Davies.*

DOU

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much below'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

I th' presence

He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning. *Shakesf. Hen. VIII.*

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. *1 Chron. xii. 33.*

DOUBLE-PEAL. *n. f.* [*duplex placitum*, Lat.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL. is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against any inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official: and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double-quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

DOUBLE is much used in compositions, generally for *double*, two ways; as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either side.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a giantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.]

Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. f.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, subtle, and insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. f.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.

—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*
To **DOUBLE-DIE.** *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,
And *double* die it with imperial crimfon. *Dryden and Lee.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.]

Having two sources. *Here*

Here the double-founded stream
Jordan, true limit eastward. *Milton.*
DOUBLE-HANDED, *adj.* [double and hand.] Hav-
ing two hands.

All things being double-handed, and having the
appearances both of truth and falsehood, where
our affections have engaged us, we attend only to
the former. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

DOUBLE-HEADED, *adj.* [double and head.] Hav-
ing the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich scarlet nonfuch is a large double-
headed flower, of the richest scarlet colour. *Mort.*

TO DOUBLE-LOCK, *v. a.* [double and lock.] To
shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double fe-
curity.

He immediately double-locked his door, and sat
down carefully to reading and comparing both his
orders. *Tutler.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, *adj.* [from double and mind.]
Unsettled; undetermined.

A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. *James.*

DOUBLE-SHINING, *adj.* [double and shine.]
Shining with double lustre.

He was

Among the rest that there did take delight,
To see the sports of double-shining day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, *adj.* [double and tongue.]
Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same
thing.

The deacons must be grave, not double-tongued,
not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lu-
cre. *1 Tim.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians, double-tongued,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

TO DOUBLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the
same quantity.

Rumour doth double voice, and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakespeare's Her. IV.*

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shakes.*

Our foes too proud the weaker to assail,
Or doubles his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or doubling any idea
we have of any distance, and adding it to the
former, as often as we will, without being ever
able to come to any stop or stint, is that which
gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver: there
was besides a tenth part of that number of talents
of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a de-
cuple proportion, will just double the sum. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforce'd against the adverse fleet,
Still doubling our's, brave Rippert leads the way. *Dryden*

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro. *Dryden.*

4. To add one to another in the same order to
parallel.

Thou shalt double the curtain in the tabernacle. *Exodus.*

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And doubled down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promon-
tory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that
proud city. *Kneller.*

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight,
The trade-wind is our own, if we can but double it. *Dryden.*

TO DOUBT, *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within
the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding
all casualties, the number of men double. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in
play.

Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head:
I am resolv'd to double 'till I win. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and
maketh two Summers and two Winters; but in
the skirts of the torrid zone it doubleth and goeth
back again, and so maketh one long summer. *Racon's Natural History.*

Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like an hunted hare!
Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryden.*

So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and doublings cannot save thee long. *Swift.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

Twice the quantity or number.
If the thief be found, let him pay double. *Exodus.*

In all the four great years of mortality above
mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague
increased to the double of the precedent week
above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common
strength.

Here's a pot of good double, neighbour: drink,
and fear not your man. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.

Man is frail,
Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chas'd by raving pains,
Through all his doublings, in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

4. A track; a shift; an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the
chase, to be flung off by any false steps or doubles. *Addison.*

DOUBLENESS, *n. f.* [from double.] The state
of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may,
the double-ness of the benefit defends the deceit
from reproof. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBLER, *n. f.* [from double.] He that doubles
any thing.

DOUBLET, *n. f.* [from double.]

1. The inner garment of a man: the waist-
coat: so called from being double for warmth,
or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes
in his doublet and hose, and leaves off his wit! *Shakespeare.*

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to see a countryman in
the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addison on Italy.*

They do but mimic ancient wits at best,
As apes our grandfathers in their doublet dress. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Those doublets on the sides of his tail seem to
add strength to the muscles which move the tail
fins. *Grav's Museum.*

DOUBLO'N, *n. f.* [French.] A Spanish coin con-
taining the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, *adv.* [from double.] In twice the
quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot,
Born, Cæsar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

Haply at night he does with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And doubly feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

TO DOUBT, *v. n.* [doubter, Fr. dubito, Lat.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things,
we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judg-
ment, inclining neither to one side or other; as,
namely, touching the time of the fall both of man
and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world,
doubt whether there is any hell or no, and there-
upon live so, as if absolutely there were none. *South.*

I doubt not to make it appear to be a monstrous
folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, be-
cause in a single notion, no way fundamental, an
enemy writes that he had some doubts? *Atterbury.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst.

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more;
Than to be sure they do. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Admitting motion, this I urge to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

3. Sometimes with of in both the foregoing
sentences.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against
divers nations, and always had the victory, whereof
he doubted not now also. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear, to be apprehensive of ill.

I doubt there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late flight his honour suffer'd there. *Oron.*

If there were no fault in the title, I doubt there
are too many in the body of the work. *Baker on Learning.*

This is enough for a project, without any
name; I doubt more than will be reduced into
practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver
undetermined.

What fear we then, why doubt we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton.*

At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And buds that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the
year. *Dryden.*

TO DOUBT, *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.

He from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To fear; to suspect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions
which we have to make entrance of strangers,
which at that time was frequent, doubting novelties
and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I doubt. *Milton.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T'admire superior sense, and doubt their own. *Pope.*

DOUBT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undeter-
mined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the
resolution would have been as early as the propo-
sal; it could not have had time to fettle into doubt. *South.*

Those who have examined it, are thereby got
past doubt in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild
fow above the tame, and no doubt but the animal is
more or less healthy according to the air it lives in. *Arbutnot on Allments.*

'Tis past a doubt.

All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shakespeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee;
and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have
no assurance of thy life. *Deu.*

I'm

DOU

I'm bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*
5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.
I desire to be present with you now, and to
change my voice; for I stand in doubt of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*
6. Difficulty objected.
To every doubt your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackm.*
DOUBTER. *n. f.* [from *doubt*.] One who en-
tertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.
DOUBTFUL. *adj.* [doubt and full.]
1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.
Methinks I should know you, and know this
man;
Yet I am doubtful. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Thus they their doubtful consultations ended. *Milt.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning: as, a
doubtful expression.
3. That about which there is doubt, that which
is not yet determined or decided! obscure; ques-
tionable; uncertain.
In handling the right of a war, I am not willing
to intermix matter doubtful with that which is out
of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one
man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be
clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war,
which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*
In doubtful cases, reason still determines for the
surer side; especially if the case be not only doubt-
ful, but also highly concerning, and the venture be
a soul, and an eternity. *South.*
Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether hir'd,
Or to the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*
4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.
We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's high Lord had pow'rfullest. *Milton.*
New counsels to debate
What doubtful may ensue. *Milton.*
5. Not secure; not without suspicion.
Our manner is always to cast a doubtful and a
more suspicious eye towards that, over which we
know we have least power. *Hooker, Dedication.*
6. Not confident; not without fear.
With doubtful feet and wavering resolution
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milt.*
This was at first resolved
If we were wife, against so great a foe
Contending, and so doubtful what might fall. *Milton.*
7. Partaking different qualities.
Looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his count'nance
cast
Like doubtful hue. *Milton.*
DOUBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]
1. Dubiously; irresolutely.
2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.
Knowing how doubtfully all allegories may be
construed, and this book of mine being a continual
allegory, I have thought good to discover the ge-
neral intention. *Spenser.*
Nor did the goddess doubtfully declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*
DOUBTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *doubtful*.]
1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opi-
nion.
Though doubtfulness or uncertainty seems to be a
medium between certain truth and certain falsehood
in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things
themselves. *Watts.*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.
In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive
and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his ad-
versary in the doubtfulness of his expressions: and
therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his
play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*
Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences,
delivered with much doubtfulness. *Baker on Learning.*
2. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.
DOUBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubt-
ing manner; dubiously; without confidence.
Whatsoever a man imagineth doubtingly, or with
fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any

DOU

power at all; for a man representeth that oftener
that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural History.*
DOUBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Free from
fear; void of apprehension of danger.
Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend them. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
I am doubtless; I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
DOUBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without
question; unquestionably.
Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shakespeare.*
All their desires, desires, or expectations the
Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by
the estates of such as had appeared open enemies
to him, and doubtless many innocent persons suf-
fered in this kind. *Hale's Common Law.*
Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet
have no mens sins to answer for, but their own. *South.*
Mountains have been doubtless much higher than
they are at present: the rains have washed away
the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting
out of them. *Woodward.*
Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise
were mine,
If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*
DOUCE. *n. f.* [douce, French.] A custard.
This word I find only in *Skinner*, and in *Ainsworth*.
DOUCKER. *n. f.* [colymbus; from *To duck*, cor-
rupted from *To duck*.] A bird that dips in the
water.
The colymbi, or douckers, or loons, are admir-
ably conformed for diving, covered with thick
plumage, and their feathers so slippery, that water
cannot moisten them. *Ray.*
DOVE. *n. f.* [columbus, Latin; *duvo*, old Teuto-
nick; *taub*, *dau*, German.]
1. A wild pigeon.
So shews a snowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*
Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling
doves. *Pope.*
2. A pigeon.
I have here a dish of doves, that I will bestow
upon your worship. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
DOVECOAT. *n. f.* [dove and coat.] A small build-
ing in which pigeons are bred and kept.
Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
DOVEHOUSE. *n. f.* [dove and house.] A house
for pigeons.
The hawk sets up for the protector, and makes
havock in the dovehouse. *L'Estrange.*
But still the dovehouse obstinately stood. *Dryden.*
DOVETAIL. *n. f.* [dove and tail.] A form of
joining two bodies together, where that which is
inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and
therefore cannot fall out.
DOUGH. *n. f.* [doh, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch.]
1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.
When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*
You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to kneed, and give the form to
dough. *King.*
2. My cake is DOUGH. My affair has miscar-
ried; my undertaking has never come to matu-
rity.

DOW

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakespeare.*
DOUGHBAKED. *adj.* [dough and baked.] Un-
finished; not hardened to perfection; soft.
For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In doughbak'd men some harmless we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*
DOUGHTY. *adj.* [bohzig, Saxon; *dough*, vir-
tue, Dutch.]
1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used
of men and things.
Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that doughy tournament,
With greatest honour, he atchieven might. *Fairy Queen.*
2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in
burlesque.
If this doughy historian hath any honour or con-
science left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet.*
She smil'd to see the doughy hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*
DOUCHY. *adj.* [from *dough*.] Unfound; soft;
unhardened.
Your son was misfed with a snipt taffata fellow
there, whose villanous saffron would have made
all the unbaked and doughy youth of a nation in his
colour. *Shakespeare.*
TO DOUSE. *v. a.* [dous, but probably it is a
cant word formed from the found.] To put over
head suddenly in the water.
TO DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the
water.
It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or douse in water. *Hudibras.*
DOWAGER. *n. f.* [dowairere, French.]
1. A widow with a jointure.
She lingers my desires,
Like to a stepdame or a dowager,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shakespeare.*
Widows have a greater interest in property
than either maids or wives; so that it is as unna-
tural for a dowager as a freeholder to be an enemy
to our constitution. *Addison.*
2. The title given to ladies who survive their
husbands.
Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but prince's dowager,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
DOWDY. *n. f.* An aukward, ill-dressed, inele-
gant woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench;
Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a gipiy; Helen and
Hero, slidings and harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
The bedlam train of lovers use
T'inhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on dowdies and deformity. *Dryden.*
DOWDY. *adj.* Aukward.
No housewifery the dowdy creature knew:
To sum up all, her tongue confes'd the shrew. *Gay.*
DOWER. } *n. f.* [dowaire, French.]
DOWERY. }
1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband
in marriage.
His wife brought in dow'r Cili's crown,
And in herself a greater dow'r alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a dow'r. *Pope.*
Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,
For who can seize fair virtue's better dow'r? *Melmoth.*
2. That which the widow possesses.
His patrimonial territories of Flanders were
in dow'r to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.
Ask me never so much dowery and gift, and I
will give according as you shall say unto me; but
give me the damsel for wife. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*
4. Endowment; gift.

DOW

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire;
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Do'st thou within this dying flesh inspire; *Davie*.
Do'WERED, *adj.* [from *dower*.] Portioned; supplied with a portion.

Will you with those infirmities the owes,
Unfriended, new-adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,

Take her, or leave her? *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Do'WERLESS, *adj.* [from *dower*.] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'r*'s daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Shakespeare*

Do'WLAS, *n. f.* A coarse kind of linen.
Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulders of them. *Shakespeare*

DOWN, *n. f.* [*duun*, Danish.]
1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Wotton*.
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne*

We tumble on our *down*, and court the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham's Sophy*.
A tender weakly constitution is very much
owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke*.

2. Any thing that fooms or mollifies.
Thou bosome softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern's Oronoko*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.
I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down* began to shade his face. *Dryden*

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man. *Prior*

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find
no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers,
or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural History*

Like scatter'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown. *Sandys*

DOWN, *n. f.* [*duun*, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill.]
A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of an hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A haften'd hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney*

Lord of much riches which the use renowns;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *downs*. *Sandys*

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton*

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must
needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Suffex. *Ray*

How Will-a-wisp misleads night-fairing clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs, and pathless *downs*. *Gay*

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope*

Down, *prep.* [*aduna*, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down*
hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but
the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion,
is not at liberty, because he cannot stop
that motion if he would. *Locke*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain
boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing
to fly. *Knolles*

DOWN, *adv.*
1. On the ground; from the height at which
any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thousands. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring found,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground. *Dryden*

2. Tending towards the ground.
3. From former to latter times: as, this has
been the practice *down* from the conquest.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.
How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,
And the goes *down* at twelve. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.
What remains of the subject, after the decoration
is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition
of fresh water, to a rapid fat. *Arbutnot on Alim*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.
He shar'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had so painfully preach'd *down*;
And forc'd us though against the grain,
T' have calls to teach it up again. *Hudibras*

It has been still preached up, but acted *down*;
and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with
the oyster, carrying it up on high, that by letting
it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South*

There is not a more melancholy object in the
learned world, than a man who has written himself
down. *Addison*

7. [Answering to up.] Here and there.
Let them wander up and *down* for meat, and
grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psal. lix. 15*

DOWN, *interj.*
1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.
Go, some pull *down* the Savoy; others to the
Inns of Courts: *down* with them all. *Shakespeare*

If there be ten, shrink not; but *down* with
them. *Shakespeare*
But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden*

2. A contemptuous threat.
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakespeare*

Down, [*To go*.] To be digested; to be received.
If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone
will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit
he should eat. *Locke*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the
masters of demonstration; and probably it will
hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke*

To Down, *v. a.* [from the participle.] To knock;
to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die. *Sidney*

Do'WNCAST, *adj.* [*down* and *cast*.] Bent *down*;
directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the
downcast look of Modesty. *Sidney*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound,
'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden*

Thy *downcast* looks and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison's Cato*

Do'WNFALL, *n. f.* [from *down* and *fall*.]
1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
Par'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfall*? *Shakespeare's Richard II*

We have seen some, by the ways by which
they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have
directly procured their utter *downfall*. *South*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.
Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryden*

3. Destruction of fabrics.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfall* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden*

Do'WNFALLEN, *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall*.]
Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen*
steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

Do'WNGYRED, *adj.* [*down* and *gyred*.] Let *down*
in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shakespeare*
Do'WNHILL, *n. f.* [*down* and *hill*.] Declivity;
descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the
race. *Dryden*

Do'WNHILL, *adj.* Declivous; descending.
And the first steps a *downhill* greenfield yields. *Congreve*

Do'WNLOOKED, *adj.* [*down* and *look*.] Having a
dejected countenance; gloomy; fullen; melancholy.

Jealousy suffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawney drefs'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist. *Dryden*

Do'WNLYING, *adj.* [*down* and *lie*.] About to be
in travail of childbirth.

Do'WNRIGHT, *adv.* [*down* and *right*.]
1. Straight or right *down*; *down* perpendicularly.
A giant's slain in fight,

Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudibras*
2. In plain terms; without ceremony.
Elves, away;

We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay. *Shakespeare*
3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that
she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbutnot*

Do'WNRIGHT, *adj.*
1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat
from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a
downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken
magisterially. *Bacon*

It is *downright* madnets to strike where we
have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty,
is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary
part of her mind is engaged with a present
of plate. *Speator*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.
I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom,
than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries*

3. Unceremonious; honestly furly.
When it came to the count to speak, old fact
so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright*
way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison's Count Tariff*

4. Plain; without palliation.
The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the
people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

Religion seems not in danger from *downright*
atheism, since rational men must reject that for
want of proof. *Rogers*

Do'WNSITTING, *n. f.* [*down* and *sit*.] Rest;
repose; the act of sitting *down*, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine up-
rising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Psalms cxxxix. 2*

Do'WNWARD, } *adv.* [*dunepeape*, Saxon.]
Do'WNWARDS, }
1. Towards the centre.

As you lift up the glasses the drop will ascend;
slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried
downward by its weight, as much as upwards
by the attraction. *Newton*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.
Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither sides,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording
pleasant prospects to them that look *downward*
from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation*

What

DOX

What would this man? Now upward will he
 soar,
 And little less than angel, would be more:
 Now looking downwards, just as griev'd appears
 To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the Count does wear,
 That downward hath succeeded in his house,
 From son to son, some four or five descents.

DOWNWARD. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the
 centre; tending to the ground.

With downward force,
 That drove the sand along, he took his way,
 And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
 She lights the downward heaven, and rises there.

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I
 pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is
 achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and
 that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

DOWNY. *adj.* [from down.]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
 There lies a downy feather, which stirs not:
 Did he inspire, that light and weightless down
 Performe must move. *Shakespeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have
 downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; as stock-
 gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap
 consisteth of a subtle spirit, in a soft substance.

Bacon's Natural History.

In her hand she held

A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,
 New gather'd, and ambrosiall smell diffus'd.

Milton.

2. Made of down or soft feathers.

A side breeze from westward waits their sails
 to fill,

And rest in those high beds his downy wings.

Dryden.

Belinda still her downy pillow preßt,
 Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
 Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit,
 And look on death itself. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
 Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
 Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,
 Sealing all breaths in a lethargic band. *Crafter.*

DOWNY. *n. f.* [doux, French.] It ought to be
 DOWNY. *f.* written downy.

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.
 I could marry this wench for this downy. *Sidney.*

And ask no other downy but such another jest.

Shakespeare.

The king must die, that I may make you great,
 And give a crown in downy with my love.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Tethys all her waves in downy gives.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
 An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
 And for a downy a hundred forekins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOWNY. *n. f.* [dōxa and dōxy.] A form of
 giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises
 and doxologies, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel,
 who has kept me this day from shedding blood,
 and from avenging myself with my own hand.

South.

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would
 have been received in the Christian Church, to
 conclude their books with a doxology to God and
 the blessed virgin.

Stillingfleet.

DOWNY. *n. f.* A whore; a loose wench.

When daffodils begin to pure,
 With heigh! the doxy over the dale. *Shakef.*

DRA

To DOZE. *v. n.* [dōper, Saxon; daes, Dutch.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

There was no sleeping under his roof: if he
 happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked
 him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be half
 asleep.

It has happened to young men of the greatest
 wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so
 far as to doze upon their work with too much ea-
 gerness of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where bards departed doze,
 They led him soft. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Chiefless armies doze'd out the campaign,
 And navies yawnd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and
 with immoderate drinking dozed in his understand-
 ing. *Clarendon.*

Two satyrs, on the ground,
 Stretch'd at his ease, their fire, Silenus, found
 Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load.

Dryden.

DOZEN. *n. f.* [dousaine, French.] The number
 of twelve. It is seldom used but on light occa-
 sions.

We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen
 gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouse straight.

Shakespeare.

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or
 delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have tra-
 velled a dozen miles together under them. *Rahigh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the
 complex idea of a dozen. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under a
 dozen with them. *Swift.*

DOZINESS. *n. f.* [from dozy.] Sleepiness; drou-
 sinefs. Little used.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs,
 finds a doziness in his head, or a want of appetite.

Locke.

DOZY. *adv.* [from doze.] Sleepy; drousy; slug-
 gish.

The yawning youth scarce half awake, essays
 His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise. *Dryden.*

DRA. *n. f.* [drabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore;
 a strumpet.

That I the son of a dear father murder'd,
 Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
 And fall a cursing like a very drab! *Shakef. Hamlet.*

If your worship will take order for the drabs
 and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.

Shakespeare.

Babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
 Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRA. *n. f.* [drachma, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their ho-
 noures

At a crack'd drachm. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRAQUINGULUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A worm bred
 in the hot countries, which grows to many yards in
 length between the skin and flesh.

DREAD. *adj.* [for dread, or the part. passive of To
 dread.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmost sand-breach they shortly fetch,
 Whil'st the dread danger does behind remain.

Fairy Queen.

DRAFF. *n. f.* [drap, dirty, Saxon; draf, Dutch;
 the sediment of ale.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something
 fluid.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tat-
 tered prodigals lately come from swinekeeping,
 from eating draff and husks. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
 On such as have no taste;

To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
 Whose appetite is dead!

No, give them grains their fill;
 Husks, draff, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*

I call'd, and drew them thither,
 My hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth,

DRA

Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
 On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
 'Till vermin, or the draff of servile food,
 Consume me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.

Younger brothers but the draff of nature. *Dry.*

DRAFFY. *adj.* [from draff.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *adj.* [corrupt for draught.] Employed
 to draw.

Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like draft oxen,
 and make you plough up the wair

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

To DRAG. *v. a.* [tragan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to
 draw heavily along

Such his aspect, when, foild with bloody dust,
 Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were
 thrust. *Denham.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce
 with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing
 to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will drag it as
 long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burthenfome; any thing
 from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
 Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a ling'ring life.

Dryden.

Can I, who lov'd so well,
 To part with all my bliss to save my lover?

Oh! can I drag a wretched life without him?

Smith.

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing
 unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not
 only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but
 he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

They shall surprize
 The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chains
 Through all his realm, and there confounded leave.

Milton.

The constable was no sooner espied but he was
 reproached with disdainful words, beaten and drag-
 ged in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly
 escap'd with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

To fall, that's justice;
 But then, to drag him after! For to die,
 And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryden.*

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
 The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down,

Dryden.

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or
 grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the
 pains

Of foundling lasses, and of dragging chains. *Dryden.*

A door is said to drag, when, by its ill hanging
 on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in
 its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciser.*

DRA. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
 Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks.

Dryden.

The creatures are but instruments in God's
 hand: the returning our acknowledgements to
 them is just the same absurdity with theirs who
 burnt incense to the drag, and sacrificed to the net.

Rogers.

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of,
 things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to some
 fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook,
 or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The drag is made somewhat like a low car:
 it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is
 drawn by the handle by two or more men.

Moxon's Mechanical Exerciser.

DRA'GNET. *n. f.* [drag and net.] A net which
 is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
 And castnets did rivers bottoms sweep.

May's Virgil.

Some

Some fishermen, that had been out with a *drag-net*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last.

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small.

Whatever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shell-fish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers.

To *DRA'GGLE*. *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *dragged* damsel, here and there, From Billinggate her fishy traffic bear.

He wore the same gown five years, without *dragging* or tearing.

To *DRA'GOLE*. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt, Which on his rider he would flurt.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.

I go alone, Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more than seen.

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night, that dawning

May bear the raven's eye.

And you, ye *dragons*! of the scaly race,

Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;

In other nations harmless are you found,

Their guardian genii and protectors own'd.

On fiery volumes there a *dragon* rides;

Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides.

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draconulus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. j.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest

Of many *dragons*, his fruitful seed.

DRA'GONFLY. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *fly*; *libella*.] A

fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured;

and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies*

may have likewise some corrosive quality.

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the

form of a dragon; dragon-like. An arbitrary

word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;

A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion.

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*.] Furious;

fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve as soon

As draw his sword.

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *blood*.] So

called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat

with the elephant.

Dragon's blood is a resin, so named as to seem to

have been imagined an animal production.

Take *dragon's blood*, beat it in a mortar, and put

it in a cloth with *aqua vitae*, and strain them together.

DRA'GONSHED. *n. f.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. f.* A species of palm.

DRA'GOON. *n. f.* [from *dragon*, German, to

carry.] A kind of folder that serves indifferently

either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the

late action.

To *DRA'GON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To per-

secute by abandoning a place to the rage of sol-

diers.

In politicks I hear you're staunch,

Directly bent against the French;

Deny to have your free-born toe

Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe.

To *DRAIN*. *v. a.* [*traine*, Fr.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water *drained* through twenty vessels of

earth, hath become fresh.

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground

adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed

moss.

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the

kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign

parts.

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength,

and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences in-

creased at home.

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those

countries into his own coffers, without increasing

his troops against France.

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what

it contains.

Sinking waters the firm land to *drain*,

Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*.

While cruel Nero only *drains*

The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,

By study worn, and slack with age,

How dull, how thoughtless is his rage!

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these

comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids.

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles,

but do not *drain* them.

DRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The channel

through which liquids are gradually drawn; a

watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle fall-

ling into them, cover them.

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,

What carps we met with for our pains.

DRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*,

who will suck them if he finds them.

2. [From *draco*, dragon, Fr.] A small piece of

artillery.

Two or three shots made at them by a couple of

drakes, made them stagger.

DRAM. *n. f.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Lat.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead,

weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the bal-

ance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and

forty-one grains, and abateh of the weight in the

air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance

kept the same depth in the water.

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial

sense.

One loving hour

For many years of sorrow can dispense;

A *drum* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.

No *drum* of judgment with thy force is join'd;

Thy body is of profit, and my mind.

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usual-

ly drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,

But with a ling'ring *drum*, that should not work

Maliciously like poison.

Every *drum* of brandy, every pot of ale that you

drink, raiseth your character.

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second fee, by meeker manners known,

And modest as the maid that sips alone;

From the strong fate of *drums* if thou get free,

Another *Drury*, Ward! shall sing in thee.

To *DRAM*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low lan-

guage, to drink *drums*; to drink distilled spi-

rits.

DRA'MA. *n. f.* [*δραμα*.] A poem accommo-

dated to action; a poem in which the action is not

related, but represented; and in which therefore

such rules are to be observed as make the repre-

sentation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew

from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; fur-

fitting himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.

DRAMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *drama*.] Repre-

DRAMA'TICK. } sented by action; not nar-

rative.

I hope to make it appear, that in the great *dra-*

matick poem of nature, is a necessity of introduc-

ing a God.

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick*.] Re-

presentatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended,

partly *dramatically*, partly simply.

DRAMA'TIST. *n. f.* [from *drama*.] The author

of *dramatick* compositions.

The whole theatre refunds with the praises of

the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and or-

der of the composition.

DRAKE. [the preterite of *drink*.]

To *DRAPE*. *v. n.* [*drap*, French, *drapui*, low

Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act

did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to ex-

ceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accord-

ingly as he might afford.

2. To jeer, or satyrize. [*drapper*, Fr.] It is used

in this sense by the innovator Temple, whom no-

body has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. f.* [from *drape*.] One who sells

cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously

folded, it will appear of different colours.

The *draper* and mercer may measure her.

DRA'PERY. *n. f.* [*draperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth;

woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*,

and the keeping of wools within the realm.

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut

with *drapery* ware for many years.

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their de-

scriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *drap-*

eries and ornaments.

DRA'PET. *n. f.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet.

Not in use.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,

Wherein were many tables fair disp'd,

And ready dight with *drapets* festival,

Against the viands should be minister'd.

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [*δραστικόν*.] Powerful; vigo-

rous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed;

as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.] *Drove* is more

used.

He *drove* them beyond Amon's flood,

And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own

blood.

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,

And through his navel *drove* the pointed death.

DRAUGH. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *draff*.]

Refuse; swill. See *DRAFF*.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:

'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*.

DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hog'sheads, and I

drank it off at a *draught* which I might well do;

for it did not hold half a pint.

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without

drink; and he might have continued longer, if

by distempering himself one night with hard stu-

dy, he had not had some inclination to take a small draught. *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep draughts invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;

He reels, and, falling, fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æneid*

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a draught every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every draught, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and discharges. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a draught for Juno when the banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

Number'd ills, that lie unseen

In the pernicious draught: the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable, the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines the attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple draught. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of draught, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for draught horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest draught. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew what'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy draught surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a short draught, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the draught of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great draught. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geoffrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feeble birds called allerions. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser's Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a draught of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught. *Matt. xv. 17.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over

shoals, where a vessel of any draught would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, draughts.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [draught and house.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house. *2 Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a. pret. drew; part. pass. drawn.* [Drağan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will draw it into the river. *2 Sam.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not draw the dagger out of his belly. *Judg. ii. 22.*

The arrow is now drawn to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seats? *James, ii. 6.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer. xxxviii. 13.*

Draw the water for the siege. *Nath. iii. 14.*

5. To suck.

He hath drawn thee dry. *Ecclef. xiii. 7.*

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sucking and drawing the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wise man on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, draws eyes, that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which drew the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Denne.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead

At will the manliest resolute breast,
As the magnetic hardest iron draws. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own power yourself the greatest part, *Dryden.*

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first drew air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,

I draw the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*

Why drew Marfeilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They drew out the staves of the ark. *2 Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they appease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctify'd. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy them.

He proceeded so far in his insolence as to draw out his sword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,

'Till in my fatal cause your sword was drawn;

The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down, *Dryden.*

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet,
without drawing one drop of blood. *Wise man's Surgery.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is drawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To unclothe or slide back curtains.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and discover
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksp.*

Alarm'd, and with prefacing heart he came,
And drew the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears,
and then

A flash of lightning draws the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief,
who, drawing the curtain, that the candle might
not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney.*

17. To extract.

Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. *Bacon.*

Spirits, by distillations, may be drawn out of
vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of
themselves. *Cleyn.*

18. To procure as an agent, cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh
the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his
master, to draw on himself death. *Locke.*

19. To produce or bring as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Sir J. Davies.*

Religion will requite all the honour we can do
it, by the blessings it will draw down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes
of good and evil, which they draw after them,
and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value land ready cultivated,
and well stocked, where he had no hopes of com-
merce with other parts of the world to draw mo-
ney to him by the sale of the product? *Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase to
his doubts, and drawn obscurity upon places of
scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addison.*

20. To convey secretly or gradually.

The liars in wait draw themselves along. *Judg. xx. 37.*

In process of time, and as their people in-
creased, they drew themselves more westerly to-
wards the Red sea. *Raleigh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is drawn! how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Hear himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which merciless in length the midmost fitter drew. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then draw my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In some families men draw their comparisons
into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Glafficks.*

22. The utter lingeringly.

The brand amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or drew, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan. *Dryden's Fables.*

23. To

23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom draw
The fame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? Dryden.
Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of sciences. Temple.

24. To deduce as from postulates.
From the events and revolutions of these governments are drawn the usual instructions of princes and statesmen. Temple.

25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred? Locke.

26. To allure; to entice.
I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. Shakspeare. Macb.
We have drawn them from the city. Jof. viii. 6.
Draw me not away with the wicked. Pf. xxviii. 3.

Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to draw others to his purpose. Hayward.
The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good memories of their losses in their former fallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not draw them forth again. Bacon's War with Spain.

27. To lead as a motive.
Your way is shorter;
My purposes do draw me much about. Shakspeare.
Æneas wond'ring stood, then ask'd the cause
Which to the stream the crowding people draws. Dryden.

28. To persuade to follow.
I drew this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. Shakspeare.
The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick, for the time, doth change his nature. Shakspeare.

29. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and drew them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. Davies.
Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or deter their imitation than discourses. Locke.

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.
This seems a fair deserving, and must draw me
That which my father loses. Shakspeare. King Lear.
31. To receive; to take up: as, to draw money from the funds.

For thy three thousand ducats here are fix.
—If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond. Shakspeare.

32. To extort; to force.
So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. Dryden.

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you drew from him in your last farewell? Addison.

33. To wrest; to distort.
I wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections. White.

34. To compose; to form in writing: used of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will draw a bill of properties, such as our play wants. Shakspeare.
Clerk, draw a deed of gift. Shakspeare.

The report is not unartfully drawn, in the spirit of a pleader, who can find the most plausible topicks. Swift.

Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill? Pope.

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Go, wash thy face, and draw thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me. Shakspeare.

36. To eviscerate; to embowel.
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. King.

37. To convey a criminal to execution on a sledge.

38. To Draw in. To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be drawn in any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation. Locke.

39. To represent by picture; or in fancy.
I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. Shakspeare's Henry IV.

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would draw it. Shakspeare's Hamlet.
Draw the whole world expecting who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. Waller.

From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou draw beauty, and not feel its pow'r? Prior.

40. To form a representative image.
The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then drawing his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar. Dryden.

41. To Draw in. To contract; to pull back.
Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. Gay.

42. To Draw in. To inveigle; to entice.
Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them draw in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? Hudibras.
It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that drew them in, and deceived them. South.

43. To Draw off. To extract by distillation.
Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, 'till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature. Addison's Freeholder.

44. To drain out by a vent.
Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole
Stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out 'till you draw off a great quantity. Mortimer's Husbandry.

45. To Draw off. To withdraw; to abstract.
It draws mens minds off from the bitterness of party. Addison.

46. To Draw on. To occasion; to invite.
Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. Hayward.

47. To Draw on. To cause; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtle matter would draw on the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. Boyle on Fluids.

48. To Draw over. To raise in a still.
I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck. Boyle on Colours.

49. To Draw over. To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others drawn over by fear. Addison on the War.

One of differing sentiments would have drawn Luther over to his party. Atterbury.

50. To Draw out. To protract; to lengthen.
He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance. Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.

51. To Draw out. To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Batter a piece of iron out, or as workmen call it, draw it out, till it comes to its breadth. Maxon.
Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. Addison.

52. To Draw out. To extract; to pump out by insinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to draw out more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. Sidney.

53. To Draw out. To induce by motive.
Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: What needed this wrest to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? Hooker.

54. To Draw up. To call to action; to detach for service; to range.
Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. Dryden.

Next of his men, and ships, he makes review.
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew. Dryden's Æneid.

55. To range in battle.
Let him desire his superior officer, that the next time he is drawn out, the challenger may be posted near him. Collier.

56. To Draw up. To form in order of battle.
So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. Dryden.

57. To Draw up. To form in writing; to compose in a formulary manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play. Dryden.

A paper may be drawn up, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. Swift.

To Draw. v. n.

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.
An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. Deut. xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. Shakspeare's Othello.

2. To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not draw too much. Addison's Spectator.

3. To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or draw into less room. Bacon's Natural History.

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

You were, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose. Shakspeare.

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. 1 Samuel.

He ended; and th' archangel soon drew nigh,
Not in his shape celestial, but as man
Clad to meet man. Milton's Paradise Lost.

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots drew a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. Clarendon.

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun. Dryd. Don Sebastian.

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they draw,
Whom from the shore the furly boatman saw,
Observ'd their passage through the shady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. Dryden.

And

D R A

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh:
To all the pride of blooming youth I die.

Addison's Ovid.

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They muster there, and round the centre swarm,
And draw together in a globous form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a sword.

For his sake

Bid I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset.

Shakespeare.

7. To practise the act of delineation.
So much insight into perspective, and skill in

drawing, as will enable him to represent tolerably
on paper any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*

8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*

9. To make a fore run by attraction.

10. To *DRAW off*. To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way
is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an
open rupture. *Collier.*

11. To *DRAW on*. To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall.

Dryden.

12. To *DRAW up*. To form troops into regular order.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing
there was no enemy left on that side, *draw up*
in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. To *DRAW*, retains through all its varieties
of use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull.
It expresses an action gradual, or continuous, and
leisurely. Thus we *draw* a sword by blows, but
we *draw* it by a continued line. We pour liquor
quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream.
We force compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by
gradual prevalence. We *draw* a letter with what-
ever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupu-
losity.

DRAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAWBACK. *n. f.* [draw and back.] Money
paid back for ready payment, or any other rea-
son.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*

DRAWBRIDGE. *n. f.* [draw and bridge.] A
bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit
communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent,
and the other half on an island, continued together
by a *drawbridge*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

DRAWER. *n. f.* [from draw.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer*
of thy water. *Deut. xxix. 11.*

2. One whose business it is to draw liquors
from the cask.

Stand in some bye room, while I question my
gamy *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh
glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues
must be ty'd. *Ben Jonson's Tavern Academy.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters,
and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at
home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is
attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a
great *drawer*. *Swift.*

4. A box in a cask, out of which it is drawn at
pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent be-
ings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge,
or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one
drawer of a cabinet, hath of the senses or under-
standing of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off,

and a *drawer* of medals supplying their room.

Addison on Medals.

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's
dress.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their chil-
dren, by making them go stark naked, without
shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRAWING. *n. f.* [from draw.] Delineation;
representation.

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall
take.

And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRAWINGROOM. *n. f.* [from draw and room.]

1. The room in which company assembles at
court.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in
the *drawingroom* was not true: the sayings of princes
are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits.

Pope.

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from draw.]

An army was *drawn* together of near six thou-
sand horse. *Clarendon.*

So lofty was the pile a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below.

Dryden's Fables.

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we made a *drawn* game of it, or procure but
moderate advantages, every British heart must
tremble. *Addison.*

2. With a sword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among those heartless
hinds? *Shakespeare.*

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain *drawn*, presented to our view

Dryden's Tyrant.

4. Eviscerated.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned
prune: no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox.

Shakespeare.

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English,
than the English to the Irish government.

Spenser on Ireland.

As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on
both sides, so it was not like to be more durable
than was the fear.

Hayward.

DRAWWELL. *n. f.* [draw and well.] A deep
well; a well out of which water is drawn by a
long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a
drawwell: the people of old were wont only to let
down a pithier with a handcord, for as much wa-
ter as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

To *DRAWL*. *v. n.* [from draw.] To utter any
thing in a slow drizzling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAW. *n. f.* [draw, Saxon.] The car

DRAWY CART: } on which beer is carried.

Let him be drawn into the field of election up-
on his *drawcart*, and I will meet him there in a
triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When *draws* bound high, then never cross be-
hind,

Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind.

Gay.

DRAWHORSE. *n. f.* [draw and horse.] A horse
which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the
nature of the elephant and the *drawhorse*. *Tatler.*

DRAWYMAN. *n. f.* [draw and man.] One that at-
tends a dray or cart.

A brace of *drawmen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakespeare.*

Have not coblers, *drawmen*, and mechanicks go-
vern'd as well as preached? Nay, have not they
by preaching come to govern? *South.*

DRAWY PLOUGH. *n. f.* [draw and plough.] A
plough of a particular kind.

The *drawplough* is the best plough in Winter for
miry clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRAWZEL. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *drawsel*,
the scum or dross of human nature; or from *draw-
sel*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthless
wretch.

D R A

D R E

As the devil uses witches,

To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drawels*

For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *n. f.* [dræd, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terror; affright; horror either felt
or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to
speak,

When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness ho-
nour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job.*

Was ever any wicked man free from the stings
of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of di-
vine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another
world? *Tillotson.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of
evil, he has armed his laws with the terror of
eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be
upon every beast of the earth. *Gen. ix. 2.*

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread*. *Isaiah.*

To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our foster
king. *Prior.*

DREAD. *adj.* [dræd, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment

On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of foath; *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

It cannot be, but thou hast murder'd him:
So should a murderer look, so *dread*, so grim.

Shakespeare.

To be expos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder.

Shakespeare.

Terror seiz'd the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd.

Milton.

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.

Milton.

3. This seems to be the meaning of that con-
troverted phrase *dread majesty*. Some of the old
acts of parliament are said in the preface to be
metuendissimi regis, our *dread* sovereign's.

To *DREAD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in
an excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and
which yet all, even those who most *dread* it, must
in a little time encounter. *Watts.*

To *DREAD*. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them.

Deut. i. 8.

DREADER. *n. f.* [from *dread*.] One that lives
in fear.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the
great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

DREADFUL. *adj.* [dread and full.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton.*

The still night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom.

Milton.

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Graville.*

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place! *Genesis.*

DREADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadful*.] Ter-
ribleness; frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme ter-
ror to the wicked, whether they regard the
dreadfulness of the day in which they shall be tried

or,

DRE

or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fearless; unafrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terror.

Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou had'st done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen.*

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpurged,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton.*

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelmae, to whom danger then was a cause of
dreadlessness, all the composition of her elements
being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire
crossed him. *Sidney.*

DREAM. *n. f.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Meric Casaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from *δοῦμα* *tu* *his* the comedy of life; dreams being, as plays, a representation of something which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram.

Σὺν δὲ τοῖς ὀνείροις ἡ ψυχὴ τῶν ἀνθρώπων
τῶν σπένδων μετατρέφεται, ἢ φέρει τὰς εἰδήσεις. *Antbol.*

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, shipwreck'd labour to some distant shore. *Dryden.*

Glorious *dreams* stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dry.*
2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion.

Let him keep

A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may engard his dotage. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
To *DREAM*. *v. n.* preter. *dream'd*, or *dreamt*.
[from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding. *Locke.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has of before the noun.

I have long *dream'd* of such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream. *Shakespeare.*

I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shaksp.*
He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought
that first orb more than a transient crust. *Burnet's Theory.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
'Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare. *Dryden.*

4. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading,
but not digesting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing less than the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

5. To be sluggish; to iddle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryd.*
To *DREAM*. *v. a.* To see in a dream,

DRE

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryden.*

At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dream* the future fight, and early rose. *Dryd.*

DRE'AMER. *n. f.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who fancies in his sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*
If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing
heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering ima-
gination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his
head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a
certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakespeare.*

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a reverie.

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flow'rs;
And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

4. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *dream*.] Without dreams.

The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameless and *dreamless*. *Camden's Remains.*

DREAR. *n. f.* Dread; terror.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful *dear*. *Spenser.*

DREAR. *adj.* [*dreopux*, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *dear* and dying sound
Affrights the flames at their service quaint. *Milt.*

DRE'ARYHEAD. *n. f.* [from *dreary*.] Horror; dismalness. A word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhood,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of *dearibead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARMENT. *n. f.* [from *dreary*.]

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *deariment*. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

2. Horror; dread; terror. This word is now obsolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldring *deariment*. *Fairy Queen.*

DRE'ARY. *adj.* [*dreopux*, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that
led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*

Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous
drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground. *Prior.*

3. This word is scarcely used but in poetical diction.

DREDGE. *n. f.* [To *dretch*, in Chaucer, is to de-lay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying at the bottom. *Carew.*

To *DREDGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE

DRE'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *dreagy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dreag*.] Foul with lees feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreagish* liquor, they sling an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey on Consumption.*

DRE'GGY. *adj.* [from *dreag*.] Containing dregs consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or *dreagy* parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackm.*

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreagy* matter, be squeezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *n. f.* [*drezen*, Saxon; *dreagian*, Islandick.]

1. The sediment of liquours; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Dav.*

They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Even to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain. *Pope.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affection towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fate's design'd,
Than we the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Dryden.*

What diffidence we must be under, whether
God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers.*

To *DREIN*. *v. n.* [See *DRAIN*.] To empty. The same with *drain*: spelt differently perhaps by chance.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but setting her mill agoing, and I can *drain* her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis *drain'd* and empty'd of its poison now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To *DRENCH.* *v. a.* [*drencan*, Saxon.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses. *Shakespeare.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth; that after no repenting draws. *Milton.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain. *Dryd.*

2. To saturate with drink or moisture; in an ill sense.

In twinish sleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Sh. Macb.*

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill; by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd. *Dryden.*

3. Physick:

D R E

3. Physick that must be given by violence.
Their counsels are more like a *drench*, that must be poured down, than a draught which must be leisurely drank, if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRENCHER. *n. f.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or sleeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Di.*

DRENT. *participle*. Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme, to *brent*, or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,
In danger rather to be *drent* than *brent*? *Fa. Queen.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [from *dresser*, French.]

1. To clothe; to invest with cloaths.

The first request

He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beautifully; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves up in tinsel and glass gems, and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
Till poets *dress'd* them up to charm the fight. *Dry.*

Lolita Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dress'd* out, the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence. *Arbutnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dress'd up*, for the commissioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is used in *dress'ing up* power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dress'd up* into any faint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dress'd* her. *Wifeman.*

5. To curry; to rub; a term of the stable.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. To break or teach a horse. A term of horsemanship.

A steed

Well mouth'd, well manag'd, which himself did *dress*;

His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*
This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r. *Milton.*

Well must the ground be digg'd, and better *dress'd*;

New soil to make and meliorate the rest. *Dryden.*

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil, instead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he *dress'd* the lamps he shall burn in cense. *Ex. xxx.*

When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*
For his fat grandfire some delicious melf,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloaths; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone. *Pope's Stat.*

D R I

2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. *Clarissa.*

3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRESSER. *n. f.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the person of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dress'd or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:

What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?
How durst you, villains, bring it from the *dresser*,
And serve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakespeare.*

A mapple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made. *Dryden.*

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRESSING. *n. f.* [from *dress*.] The application made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the cathetick. *Wifeman on Tumours.*

DRESSINGROOM. *n. f.* [*dress* and *room*.] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dress'ingroom*, if it were carefully searched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast. *Addison.*

To DRI. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble*.] To drop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

To DRIABLE. *v. n.* [This word seems to have come from *drop* by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages. *Drop*, *drip*, *driple*, *dribble*, from thence *driuel* and *driueler*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *drypp*.]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete bosom. *Shakespeare.*

3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIABLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

DRIABLET. *n. f.* [from *dribble*.] A small fum; odd money in a fum.

Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return:
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *dribble* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRIER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIET. *n. f.* [from *drive*.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overhearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it, 'till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

D R I

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cros'd some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body.

The ready racers stand,
Swift as on wing of wind up-borne they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shakespeare.*

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as a *snowdrift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hooker.*

Their *drift* comes known, and they discover'd are;

For some, of many, will be false of course. *Duns.*

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of this book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This by the file, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on
From hill to dale still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomson.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; *drilpan*, Sax. from *drugh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon's Machan. Exercises.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles;
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackmore.*

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn small work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from *drawled*.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority.

Drill'd through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is a point pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, drills, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole made in it. *Moxm.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specific constitution between a changeling and a drill, when they agree in shape and want of reason. *Locke.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found nowhere else, and suspect it should be rill.

Springs through the pleasant meadows, pour their drills,

Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

TO DRINK. *v. n.* preter. drank, or drunk; part. pass. drunk, or drunken. [Duncan, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace. *Shakespeare.*

She said drink, and I will give thy camels drink also; so I drank, and she made the camels drink also. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*

He drank of the wine. *Gen. ix. 21.*

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long, then eating and drinking is not a serving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.—For my part, I am forry it is turned to a drinking. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To drink to excess; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. To DRINK to. To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses. —I gave it you, and will maintain my word;

And thereupon I drink unto your grace. *Shakespeare.*

5. TO DRINK to. To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss. *Shakespeare.*

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakespeare.*

TO DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To swallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor drunk any water three days and three nights. *1 Sam. xxx. 12.*

We have drunken our water for money. *Sam. v. 4.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple v'lets drink the stream. *Dryden.*

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil. *Gay.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound. *Shakespeare.*

Thither write, my queen
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attempter'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will drink with silent joy. *Pope.*

I drink delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison patty to dinner:
come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his drunken trophies, at length drink down himself too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions. *1 Kings.*

6. It is used with the intensive particles off, up, and in: Off to note a single act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies. *South.*

7. Up, to note that the whole is drunk.

Alexander, after he had drank up a cup of fourteen pints was going to take another. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

8. In, to enforce the sense; usually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily drinks in water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DRINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose drink was only from the liquid brook! *Milton.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy drinks. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily: I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of which drink is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest drinks, our chief support of health! *Milton.*

These, when th' allotted orb of time's complete,

Are more commended than the labour'd drink. *Philips.*

Amongst drinks, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

DRINKMONEY. *n. f.* [drink and money.] Money given to buy liquor.

I eg's servants were always asking for drinkmoney. *Arbutnot.*

DRINKABLE. *adj.* [from drink.] Potable; such as may be drank.

DRINKER. *n. f.* [from drink.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great drinkers, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

The drinker and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard drinkers afford a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great drinkers commonly die apoplectic. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO DRIP. *v. n.* [dripen, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The foil, with fat'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd:
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which Dripping rocks, not rowling streams, supply. *Dryden.*

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

TO DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain, *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he drips, be his fauce. *Walton's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle broach. *Dryd. Virgil.*

DRIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the drips of the houses. *Mortimer.*

DRIPPING. *n. f.* [from drip.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her dripping. *Swift.*

DRIPPINGPAN. *n. f.* [drip and pan.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoaking coals into the drippingpan. *Swift.*

DRIPPLE. *adj.* [from drip.] This word is used somewhere by Fairfax for weak, or rare; dripple /hot.

TO DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite drove, anciently drove; part. pass. driven, or drove. [dreiban, Gothick; druf, Saxon; dreyen, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence; as, the hammer drives the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

He builds a bridge, who never drove a pile. *Pope.*

On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield pass'd on shield, and man drove man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place: with from.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage repents his wounds. *Dryden's Virgil.*

His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and swordknots swordknots drive. *Pope.*

4. To fend by force to any place: with to.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakespeare.*

Fate has driven 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. To chase; to hunt.

To drive the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth: he beheld,
and drove afunder the nations. *Hab. iii. 6.*

7. To impel to greater speed.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they drove them heavily. *Exodus, xiv. 25.*

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and drive 'em to the shore. *Addison.*

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To drive the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be driven awry, which require straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham.*

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.

Most miserable if such unskilfulness make them drive on their time by the periods of sin and death. *Taylor.*

He, driven to dismount, threatened, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had driven one of their consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was driven by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition, to rigour. *King Charles.*

13. To distress; to straiten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far driven. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd him to drive; but lov'd to draw. *Dry.*

15. To impel by influence of passion.

I drove my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Discontents drive men into slidings. *A. Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well

well how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what drives men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Locke.*

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently driven and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, driven up and resolved into their most simple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To drive the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect. *Gibson's Phil. Princ.*

The design of these orators was to drive some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sits at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he sits at great usury. *Bacon.*

The bees have common cities of their own, And common fort, beneath one law they live, And with one common flock their traffick drive. *Dryden.*

Your Pafimond a lawless bargain drove, The parent could not sell the daughter's love. *Dryden.*

The trade of life cannot be driven without partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: so we say to drive feathers.

His thrice driv'n bed of down. *Shakespeare.*

The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other is as white as the driven snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

19. To Drive out. To expel.

Tumults and their excitors drive myself and many of both houses out of their places. *King Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes, they forthwith drove out their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's History.*

To Drive, v. n.

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides, And dares the fury of the winds and tides; But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean born, It drives away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryden.*

Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive; But left the helm, and let the vessel drive. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying fails, And rent the sheets. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke, With gloomy pillars cover all the place; Whose little intervals of night are broke, By sparks that drive against his sacred face. *Dry.*
Then with so swift an ebb the flood drove backward, It split from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryden's All for Love.*

The bees drive out upon each other's backs, To imbosh their hives in clusters. *Dryden's Don Seb.*

While thus he stood,

Perithous' dart drove on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail, Now with the current drives, now with the gale; She feels a double force, by turns obeys Th' imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas. *Dryden.*

The wolves scamper'd away, however, as hard as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or driving sand,

The moving squadrons blacken all the strand.

Pope's Iliad.

3. To pass in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in't, And drive toward Dovey. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shook Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks Thou droov'st of warring angels disarray'd. *Milton.*

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors drive at these as the highest elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We cannot widely mistake this discourse, when we have found out the point he drives at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been driving at. *Addison on the War.*

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in backram let drive at me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

At Auxur's shield he drove, and at the blow Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

6. To drive, in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression. To DRIVE v. n. [from drip, drip, dribble, drivel.]

1. To flaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard. I met with this Chremes, a driveling old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could spit from him, but would be forced to drivel like some paralytick, or a fool. *Grew.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This driveling love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted, Made four and fenseless, turn'd to whey by love; A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

DRIVEL, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. Besides th' eternal drivel, that supplies The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

What fool am I, to mingle that drivel's speeches among my noble thoughts? *Sidney.*

Millions of years this old drivel Cupid lives, While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*

DRIVELLER, n. f. [from drivel.] A fool; an idiot; a slaverer. I have heard the arrantest drivellers commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

DRIVEN, Participle of drive.

They were driven forth from among men. *Job, xxx. 5.*

DRIVER, n. f. [from drive.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts. He from the many peopl'd city flies; Contemns their labours, and the driver's cries. *Sandy.*

The driver runs up to him immediately, and beats him almost to death. *L'Estrange.*

The multitude of common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of men, may be managed by any noise or cry which their driver shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage. Not the fierce driver with more fury lends The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends, Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To DRIZZLE, v. a. [drifelen, German, to shed dew.] To shed in small flow drops, as Winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth drizzle dew. *Shakespeare.*

Though now this face of mine be hid In fap-confuming Winter's drizzled snow, And all the conduits of my blood froze up, Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*

To DRIZZLE, v. n. To fall in short flow drops. And drizzling drops that often do redound, The firmest flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenser.*

Her heart did melt in great compassion, And drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Fairy Queen.*

This day will pour down, If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower, But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addison on Italy.*

DRIZZLY, adj. [from drizzle.] Shedding small rain.

This during Winter's drizzly reign be done, Till the new ram receives th' exalted sun. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DROIL, n. f. [by Junius understood a contraction of drivel.]

A drone; a sluggard. To DROLL, v. n. To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation, Drudge in the world, and for their living droll, Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenser.*

Defuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant: the drolling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL, n. f. [droler, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haste, a droll takes him up by the way. *L'Estrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother droll;

To-day's conceit methinks, is somewhat dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear droll, revisit earth, And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; somewhat exhibited to raise mirth. Some as justly fame extols, For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls. *Swift.*

To DROLL, v. n. [droler, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be decided by drolling fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous. *Glanville.*

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *L'Estrange.*

Let virtuosoes insult and despise on, yet they never shall be able to droll away nature. *South.*

DROLLERY, n. f. [from droll.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians faith, and the atheists drollery upon it. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROMEDARY, n. f. [dromedare, Ital.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a-day. Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and thorn: they have no fangs or fore-teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See CAMEL. *Calmat.*

Straw

DRO

Straw for the horses and dromedaries brought
they unto the place. *1 Kings.*

Mules, after these camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*

DRONE. *n. f.* [*drōen*, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is there-
fore driven out by the rest.

The sad-eyed justice, with his furly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale

The lazy yawning drone. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
They live, like drones, upon the publick cost.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.
All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy drones from the laborious hive.

Dryden's Virgil.
2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare.*

Sit idle on the household hearth
A burd'ous drone, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*
It is my misfortune to be married to a drone,
who lives upon what I get, without bringing any
thing into the common stock. *Addison.*

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

Here while his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand;
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleveland.*

TO DRONE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers fault?
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long reftive race of droning kings! *Dryden.*

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melloil and honeyfuckles pound,
With these alluring favours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brags the cymbal's
droning sound. *Dryden.*

DRONISH. *adj.* [*from drone.*] Idle; sluggish;
dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The dronish monks, the scorn and shame of
manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

TO DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, forrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, droop'd, took it deeply;
Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself. *Shakespeare.*

I droop, with struggling spent;
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I find my zenith deth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do
rowse. *Shakespeare.*

When by impulse from heav'n, Tyrtæus sung,
In drooping soldiers a new courage sprung. *Rowcommon.*

Can flow'rs but droop in absence of the sun,
Which wack'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is
gone. *Dryden.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with sickly feathers droop. *Dryd.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The mules droop'd with their forsaken arts. *Dryd.*

I'll animate the soldiers drooping courage,
With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addison's Cato.*

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed
he began very much to droop and languish. *Swift.*

3. To sink; to lean downwards; commonly by
weakness or grief.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now
enjoin'd
Laborious, till day droop. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

DRO

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung drooping, unfasten'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
On her heav'd bosom hung her drooping head,
Which, with a sigh, she rais'd; and this she said. *Pope.*

DROP. *n. f.* [*drōppa*, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as
falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the medicine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a drop of wine
be put into ten thousand measures of water, the
wine being overpowered by so vast a quantity of
water, will be turned into it; he speaks very im-
probably. *Boyle.*

Admiring in the gloomy shade,
Those little drops of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one drop of his. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *n. f.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A dis-
ease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of
the humour.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TO DROP. *v. a.* [*drōppan*, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall drop down dew. *Deut. xxxiii. 28.*

2. To let fall from a higher place.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And drop their anchors on the meads below. *Dryden.*

One only hag remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And dropp'd an aukward court'ry to the knight. *Dryden.*

St. John himself will scarce forbear
To bite his pen, and drop a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the
possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a
season, can hardly be reckoned among this order
of compounded beings; because they drop their
bodies, and divest themselves of those visible
shapes. *Watts's Logic.*

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. *Amos.*

5. To infer indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of
Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom
fails to drop in the great and distinguishing doc-
trines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we
ought to drop our hopes, or rather never entertain
them. *Collier on Despair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour,
they suddenly drop the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof 'till I have worn out these
shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to
buy more; so that you must even excuse me, if I
drop you here. *L'Estrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, with-
out farther association.

She drilled him on to five and fifty, and will
drop him in his old age, if she can find her account
in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to
the fashion of the polite world, but the town has
dropped them. *Addison.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland,
and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Ga-
zette, you drop him. *Addison.*

DRO

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated
by such records as would preserve the traditional
account of him to after-ages, and rectify it, if, by
passing through several generations, it might drop
any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from
those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to
the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with
spots. *Variis stellatus corpora guttis.*

Or, sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, dropp'd with
gold. *Milton.*

TO DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. *Shakespeare. Merch. Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in
drops.

The heavens dropped at the presence of God. *Psalms lxvii. 8.*

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unwholesome coast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Beneath a rock he figh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every dropping stone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you dropped from
the moon, or one of the stars. *Gulliver's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and
nearer to the sun, this comet must at last drop into
the sun's body. *Claughton.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So may'st thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou
drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your presumption,
That in the dole of blows your soul might drop. *Shakespeare.*

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to
the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of
one friend after another dropping round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to
nothing: a familiar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let drop this incident
of Helen. *Addison's Travels.*

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses: I
sent to acquaint them where I was to be found,
and so it dropped. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or as you grace
Some old acquaintance, drop into the place,
Careless and quailmish, with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

He could never make any figure in company,
but by giving disturbance at his entry; and there-
fore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are
just seated. *Spectator, N° 448.*

9. To fall short of a mark.

Often it drops or overshoots by the dispropor-
tions of distance or application. *Collier*

DROPPING. *n. f.* [*from drop.*]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wafting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous
stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull droppings of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DROPLET. *n. f.* A little drop.

Thou abhor'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our droplets,
which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

DROPTONE. *n. f.* [*drop and stone.*] Spar formed
into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO

DROEWORT. *n. f.* [*drop and wort.*] A plant of various species.

DROPSICAL. *adj.* [from *dropfy.*] Diseased with a dropfy; hydropical; tending to a dropfy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropfical* persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood.

DROPSIED. *adj.* [from *dropfy.*] Diseased with a dropfy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none, It is a *dropfid* honour: good alone Is good.

DROPSY. *n. f.* [*hydrops*, Latin; whence anciently *bydropis*, thence *dropisy*, *dropfy.*] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed.

An anasarca, a species of *dropfy*, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa.

DROSS. *n. f.* [*droj*, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or deupumation of metals.

Some scum'd the *drojs* that from the metal came,

Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great, And every one did fwink, and every one did sweat.

Should the mixture of a little *drojs* constrain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the other?

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a crust of *drojs*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful.

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; anything remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me, why should fair be proud,

Sith all world's glory is but *drojs* unclean;

And in the shade of death itself shall shroud, However now thereof ye little ween?

That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which are purged from all worldly *drojs* and human uncleanness.

All treasures and all gain esteem as *drojs*, And dignities and powers all but the highest.

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *drojs* and filth of sensual delights.

DROSSINESS. *n. f.* [from *droffy.*] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *droffiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp.

DROSSY. *adj.* [from *drojs.*]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of *drojs*.

So doth the fire the *droffy* gold refine. Davis. For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droffy* and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold, As fire these *droffy* rhymes to purify,

Or as elixir to change them into gold.

DROTCHEL. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *drutchel*. To dretch, in Chaucer, is to idle, to delay. *Droch*, in Frisick, is delay.]

An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.

DROVE. *n. f.* [from *drive.*]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black cattle.

They brought to their stations many *drowes* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons.

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *drowes*.

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *berd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drowe*, but a *flock* of sheep.

A *drowe* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to.

3. Any collection of animals. The fowls and seas, with all their finny *drowe*, Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.

4. A crowd; a tumult. But if to fame alone thou do'st pretend,

The miser will his empty palace lend, Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brags,

Where *drowes*, as at a city gate, may pass.

DRO'VEN. *part. from drive.* Not now used. This is fought indeed;

Had we done so at first, we had *drowen* them home With clouts about their heads.

DRO'VER. *n. f.* [from *drowe.*] One that fays oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your Hero. —I wish him joy of her.

—Why, that's spoken like an honest *drower*; fo they fell bullocks.

The *drower* who his fellow *drower* meets, In narrow passages of winding streets.

DROUGHT. *n. f.* [*drugote*, Saxon.] 1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain Than youthful April shall with all his showers:

In Summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee still.

Great *droughts* in Summer, lasting 'till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, pretend a pestilent Summer the year following.

To south the Persian bay, And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*.

As torrents in the *drowth* of Summer fail, So perisht man from death shall never rise.

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry, And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land-snails innumerable come out of their lurking-places.

2. Thirst; want of drink. His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*.

One whose *drought* Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream, Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites.

DROUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *droughty.*] The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *adj.* [from *drought.*] 1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of Providence and design.

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst. If the former years Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.

To **DROWN.** *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*, from *druncman*, Saxon, *Mr. Lye.*]

1. To suffocate in water. They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream.

When of God's image only eight he found Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*.

2. To overwhelm in water. Or so much as it needs To dew the fovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.

Galleys might be *drown'd* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged.

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge. Betwixt the prince and parliament we stand,

The barriers of the state on either hand: May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land.

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing. Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*, It seems their souls but in their senses are.

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers. Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings *drown'd* in another man's praise.

That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular error.

My private voice is *drown'd* amid' the senate. Add. Some aged man who lives this act to see,

And who in former times remember'd me, May say, the son, in fortitude and fame, Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name.

To **DROWN.** *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*.

Methought what pain it was to *drown*! What dreadful noise of waters in my ears!

To **DROWSE.** *v. a.* [*droofen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. There gentle sleep First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd

My *drowf'd* senses uncontroll'd.

To **DROWSE.** *v. n.* 1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. All their shape Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*, Charm'd with Arcadian pipe.

2. To look heavy; not cheerful. They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,

Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect As cloudy men use to their adversaries.

DRO'WSILY. *adv.* [from *drowfy.*] 1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep. The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities, Which *drowfingly* like humming beetles rise.

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowfily* sit down.

DRO'WSINESS. *n. f.* [from *drowfy.*] 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. What a strange *drowfiness* possesses them!

In deep of night, when *drowfiness* Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I To the celestial fyren's harmony.

What succour can I hope the muse will send, Whose *drowfiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend?

He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowfiness* and confusion upon his senses.

He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowfiness* and lying a bed.

A sensation of *drowfiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people.

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowfiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war.

DRO'WSIHED. *n. f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.

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DRO

DRU

The royal virgin shook off *drowsy* bed;
And rising forth out of her safer boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Drowsy, *adj.* [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.
Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*
Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the
fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch.

Bacon's Natural History.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleveland.*
Drunk at last, and *drowsy* they depart,
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Uprose from *drowsy* couch. *Fairy Queen.*
While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purring streams that through the meadow
stray'd.

In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

3. Stupid; dull.
Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even
our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could
never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

To *DRUB*, *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To
thresh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack;
to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't.

Hudibras.

The little thief had been soundly *drubb'd* with a
good honest cudgel.

Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had
been less than weight, I should have been *drubb'd*.
Locke.

DRUB, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a
knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruise'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*

By setting an unfortunate mark on their fol-
lowers, they have exposted them to innumerable
drubs and contusions. *Addison.*

To *DRUDGE*, *v. n.* [*dreccan*, to vex, Saxon;
dragen, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean
offices: to toil without honour or dignity; to
work hard; to slave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst Winter frosts; then clad and fed with spar-
ing,

Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Orway.*

Advantages obtained by industry directed by
philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging*
ignorance. *Glanville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait.

Dryden.

I made no such bargain with you, to live al-
ways *drudging*. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

What is an age, in dull renown *drug'd* o'er!
One little fingle hour of love is more. *Granville.*

DRUDGE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] One employed
in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile
occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this di-
viner, laid claim to me.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Milton's Agonistes.*

He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly *trudge*. *Hudibras.*

The hard master makes men serve him for
nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with
nothing but shame and sorrow, and misery.

Tillotson.

DRUDGER, *n. f.* [from *drudge*.]

DRU

1. A mean labourer.

2. The *drudging*-box; the box out of which
power is thrown on roast meat. *Dick.*

DRUDGERY, *n. f.* [from *drudge*.] Mean la-
bour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile
occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her
husbandry, and her *drudgery*. *Shakespeare.*

Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well
as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to
receive orders, as well as others to give and autho-
rize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose. *Southey's Oronoko.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.

Dryden.

Paradise was a place of blifs, as well as immor-
tality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow.

Locke.

Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and
condemned to do her *drudgery*.

Swift's Meditations on a Broomstick.

DRUDGINGBOX, *n. f.* [*drudging* and *box*.] The
box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast
meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd.

King's Cookery.

DRUDGINGLY, *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Labori-
ously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest
things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of
any inferior or subordinate minister.

Ray on the Creation.

DRUG, *n. f.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in phyick, a medicinal
simple.

A fleet descry'd

Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Judicious phyick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain! *Smith.*

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage.

Pope's Odyssey.

In the names of *drug* and plants, the mistake
in a word may endanger life.

Baker's Reflections on Learning.

2. It is used sometimes for poison.
Mortal *drug* I have; but Mantua's law

Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakespeare.*
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught con-
troul;

He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing
for which no purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice

Shall bear a price,

And virtue shall a *drug* become:

An empty name,

Was all her fame,

But now she shall be dumb.

Dryden's Albion.

4. A *drudge*. This seems the meaning here.
He from his first swath proceeded

Through sweet degrees that this brief world af-
fords,

To such as may the passive *drugs* of it freely com-
mand. *Shakespeare.*

To *DRUG*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with ingredients, commonly medi-
cinal.

The surfeited grooms

Do mock their charge with snores.—I've *drug'd*
their possets,

That death and nature do contend about them.

Shakespeare.

DRU

2. To tincture with something offensive.

Of they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constringing; *drug'd* as oft
With hateful disrelish, writh'd their jaws.

With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

DRUGGET, *n. f.* A slight kind of woollea
stuff.

In *druggets* drest, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRUGGIST, *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells
physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggists*.

Boyle.

DRUGSTER, *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells
physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drug-*
sters. *Boyle.*

They set the clergy below the apothecaries, the
physician of the soul below the *drugsters* of the
body. *Atterbury.*

DRUM, *n. f.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, Erse.]

1. An instrument of military musick, consist-
ing of vellum strained over a broad hoop on each
side, and beaten with sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threaten'g
drums. *Shakespeare.*

In *drums* the closeness round about, that pre-
serveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the
noise come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud
and strong than if you should strike upon the like
skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the
ground,

And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful
sound. *Dryden.*

Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill

Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood.

Philips.

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane
which perceives the vibration of the air.

To *DRUM*, *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.

Now, heart,

Set open thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;

Then take thy rest within the quiet cell;
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

To *DRUMBLE*, *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish.

Hammer.

Take up these cloaths here quickly: where's
the cowlstaff? Look, how you *drumble*: carry
them to the landress in *Datchet* mead.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

DRUMFISH, *v. n.* The name of a fish.

The under-jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia.

Woodward.

DRUMMAJOR, *n. f.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief
drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;
And the *drummajor's* oaths, of bulk unruly,

May dwindle to a feeble. *Cleveland.*

DRUMMAKER, *n. f.* [*drum* and *maker*.] He who
deals in drums.

The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinetmaker.

Mortimer.

DRUMMER, *n. f.* [from *drum*.] He whose of-
fice it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, strike up, and let us march away.

Shakespeare.

Here rows of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.

Gay.

DRUMSTICK, *n. f.* [*drum* and *stick*.] The stick
with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short assay;
Then hasten to be *drunk*, the business of the day.

Dryden.

We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who
takes pains to be thought sober.

Speator.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

3 X 2 I will

DRY

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood.

Deuteronomy.

DRUNKARD. *n. f.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen *drunkards*

Do more than this in sport. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

My bowels cannot hide her woes, But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them. *Shakesp.*

God will not take the *drunkard's* excuse, that he has long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *South.*

DRUNKEN. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!

Sirs, I will practise on this *drunken* man. *Shakesp.*

Drunk men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double. *Bacon.*

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moisture.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.

Shakesp.

4. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals, Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd The precious image of our dear Redeemer,

You strait are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Shakesp.*

We should for honour take

The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

DRUNKENLY. *adv.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican, Hast thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carows'd. *Shakesp.*

DRUNKENNESS. *n. f.* [from *drunken*.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenness*.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason. *Spenser.*

DRY. *adj.* [from *drug*, Saxon.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be little *wet* on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe *dry*.

Bacon.

When God said,

Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n, Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton.*

Of turbid elements the sport; From clear to cloudy soft, from hot to cold,

And *dry* to moist, *Thomson.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholesome Summer, if there be a showering April between. *Bacon.*

The weather we agreed, was too *dry* for the season. *Addison.*

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay; Sleep shall neither night nor day Hang upon his penthouse lid:

He shall live a man forbid. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring, As a North wind burns a too forward Spring:

Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*

5. Thirsty; athirst.

So *dry* he was for fway. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Void of a bulky charger near their lips, With which, in often interrupted sleep,

Their frying blood compels to irrigate

Their *dry* furn'd tongues. *Philips.*

DRY

6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our style in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice. *Ben Jonson.*

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or without the fabrick, a piece not so *dry* as the meer contemplation of proportions; and therefore, I hope, therein somewhat to refresh both the reader and myself.

Wotton's Architecture.

That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry* return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.

Glanville.

It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it.

L'Estrange.

Authority and friendship work upon some, *dry* and sober reason works upon others. *L'Estrange.*

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside *dry* subtilties with which the schools are filled. *Burnet's Theory.*

These epistles will become less *dry*, and more susceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Hard; severe. [*Drien* anciently to endure, *dree*, Scottish.]

Of two noblemen the one was given to scoff, but keep ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry-blow* given? *Bacon.*

I rather hop'd I should no more Hear from you o' th' gallanting score?

For hard *dry* bastings used to prove The readiest remedies of love;

Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

To *DRY.* *v. a.*

1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate. The meat was well, if you were so contented.

—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dry'd* away. *Shakesp.*

Heat *drieth* bodies that do easily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time arefy, *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the shade, or *dried* in the hot sun a small time, keep best. *Bacon.*

The running streams are deep: See, they have caught the father of the flock,

Who *drys* in fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one, Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;

Which burning upwards in succession, *dries*

The tears that stood considering in her eyes. *Dryden.*

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her vest the wound she wipes and *dries*. *Denham.*

See, at your blest returning

Rage disappears;

The widow'd life in mourning.

Dries up her tears, *Dryden's Albion.*

4. To scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst. *Isaiab. v. 13.*

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour, *Dry'd* an immense bowl, and thought

T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep oppress. *Philips.*

6. To *DRY* up. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried* up by the sun. *Woodward.*

To *DRY.* *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

DRY'ER. *n. f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping.

3

DRY

Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long *Drye'd* behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb, Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime, Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves; For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid, Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *n. f.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moisture; fidity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and torried by the sun, by *dryness* from the soil, for want and defect of water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Such was the discord which did first disperse Form, order, beauty, through the universe;

While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat refits, All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*

The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible *dryness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley.*

2. Want of succulence.

If he fill'd

His vacancy with his voluptuousness, Full furfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,

Call on him for't. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*

3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others *dryness* and squalor, if they chuse not carefully. *Ben Jonson.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it. *Garth.*

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *n. f.* [*dry* and *nurse*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mistress Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

To *DRY'NURSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear, So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *shod*.] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod*. *Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in tway; And eke huge mountains from their native seat

She would command themselves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?

He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass, And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

DUAL.

DUB

Du'AL. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two: under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural.

To DUB. *v. a.* [*ḡubban zo ḡubeje*, Saxon; *addubba till riddara*, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary sense, signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the sword.]

1. To make a man knight.
Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am dubb'd; I have it on my shoulder.

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was dubb'd, of green or burnet, as they spake in that age, appeareth upon record.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubb'd the lord mayor of London knight.

2. To confer any kind of dignity or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy.

He
Gave thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,
Unless to dub thee with the name of traitor.

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting dubs a hart.

As plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his dubbing was meritorious.

O, poet; thou had'st been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,

If thou had'st dubb'd thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die.

These demoniacs let me dub
With the name of legion club.

A man of wealth is dubb'd a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Antis birth.

DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.

DUBIOUS. *n. f.* [from *dubius*.] A thing doubtful. A word not used.

Men often swallow falsties for truths, dubioussteis for certainties, feasibilitys for possibilities, and things impossible for possible.

DUBIOUS. *adj.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion.

2. Uncertain; that of which truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to dubious questions make.

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side.

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light.

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In dubious battle, on the plains of heav'n.

DUBIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definitive truth.

Almanackmakers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting.

DUBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess.

DUBITABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *n. f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

DUC

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all dubitation.

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see, is not what I would see.

DUCAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a ducal coronet.

DUCAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold at nine shillings and six pence.

I cannot instantly raise up the grofs
Of full three thousand ducats.

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine into the other world.

DUCK. *n. f.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

The ducks that heard the proclamation cry'd,
And fear a prosecution might betide,

Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake.

Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn ducks into it.

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck my dear-a?

3. A decline of the head: so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,
'Till next sunshine holiday:

Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,

Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As mercury did first devise.

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither crofs and pile, nor ducks and drakes,
Are quite so ancient as handy-dandy.

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;

And deep himself be ducked in the fame,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steep.

Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and duck again as low

As hell's from heav'n.

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears

The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will duck his head aside, will start,

And feel a trembling at his heart.

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in mens faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,

Duck with French nods and apish courtesy.

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool.

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DUCKER. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer.

DUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which fcolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the ducking stool should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state.

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the ducking stool more useful.

DUCKLEGGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kifs.

DUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if

DUD

she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go.

Ev'ry morn
Amid' the ducklings let her scatter corn.

DUCKMEAT. *n. f.* [*duck* and *meat*; *lens palustris*.]

A common plant growing in standing waters.

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practised upon ducks, produced the error.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them.

DUCKCOY. *n. f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive filly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family.

DUCKSFOOT. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DUCKWEED. *n. f.* [*duck* and *weed*] The same with duckmeat.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thymeleaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom.

DUCT. *n. f.* [*ductus*, Lat.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those iron chains which we are born under.

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it.

It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracic *duct* retained the original taste of the aliment.

DUCTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Lat.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human light:

One bough it bears; but, wond'rous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have the appetite of not discontinuing strong.

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals.

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds

To human virtues.

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon.

DUCTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductile*ness, the application;

The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free.

DUCTILITY. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is *ductile*.

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'GEON. *n. f.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A small dagger.

It was a serviceable *dugeon*,
Either for fighting of for drudging.

2. Malice; fullness; malignity; ill will.

DUE

Civil *dugeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras*.
The cuckoo took this a little in *dugeon*.
L'Estrange.

DUE. *adj.* The participle passive of *due*. [*du*, French.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon*.

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *Moré's Divine Dialogues*.

A present blessing upon our faults is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalbridge's Sermons*.

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts*.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury*.

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidney*.

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd

For dinner favour'd fruits. *Milton*.

4. Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle*.

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is *due* east, or *due* west.

Like the Pontick sea,

Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

DUE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare*

The son of Duncan,

From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Thou better know'st

Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

The *due* of honour in no point omit.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit, and my beauty's *due*. *Dryden*.

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed,
or declared what share of power was their *due*. *Swift*.

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend

'Tis thy vow'd priests, 'till outmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milton*.

They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden*.

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison*.

TO DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as *due*; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakespeare*.

DUK

DUEL. *n. f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if it be tried by the grofs, go on the other side. *Bacon*.

Dream not of your fight

As of a *duel*, or the local wounds

Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have

fought:

No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller*.

TO DUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

He must at length, poor man! die dully at home, when here he might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled*, or fluxed into another world. *South*.

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke*.

TO DUE. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.

Who single

Duell'd their armies, rank'd in proud array,

Himself an army, now unequal match

To fave himself against a coward arm'd,

At one spear's length. *Milton's Agonistes*.

DUELLER. *n. f.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant.

They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them. *Dec. of Pieté*.

DUELLIST. *n. f.* [from *duel*.]

1. A single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling*.

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,

Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight. *Dryden*.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day

Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And no honour lost, our *duellists* say. *Ben Jonson*.

DUELLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakespeare*.

DUENNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, 'till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

DUG. *n. f.* [*deggia*, to give fuck, Islandick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: spoken of brasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred

A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one

Of fundry shape, yet all ill-favoured. *Fairy Queen*.

They *are* first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*.

Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supply'd

The infant Jove, and nurs'd his growing pride. *Creech*.

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast without reproach.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;

With whom, from tender *dug* of common nurse,

At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen*.

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shakespeare*.

DUG. *preterit. and part. pass. of dig.*

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead,
as they *dug* among the rubbish. *Addison on Italy*.

DUKE. *n. f.* [*dux*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One

of the highest order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan, his dutchess, will be here with him this night. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Armarle, Surrey, and Exeter, must lose

The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,

And whatsoever profits thereby. *Daniel's C. War*.

DUKEDOM. *n. f.* [from *duke*.]

1. The feignory or possessions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,

Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*

In a poor isle. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany. *Addison*.

2. The title or quality of a duke.

DULBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This arm of mine hath chafed
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakespeare*.

DULCET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.

From sweet kernels press'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold

Wants the fit vessels pure. *Milton*.

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,

That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare*.

A fabrick huge

Rose like an exhalation, with the found
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet. *Milton*.

DULCIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

In colcothar the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle*.

TO DULCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though somewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal. *Brown*.

I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wyseman's Surgery*.

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

DULCIMER. *n. f.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the found of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick. *Dan. iii. 5*.

TO DULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.]

1. To sweeten.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon*.

2. To make less acrimonious.

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation. *Wyseman's Surgery*.

DULCORATION. *n. f.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon*.

DULHEAD. *n. f.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodness; but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief. *Afham*.

DULIA.

DUL

DULIA. *n. f.* [*dulias*.] An inferior kind of adoration.

Paleotus faith, that the same worship which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*.

DULL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welsh; *dole*, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow of understanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon dull-spirited men.

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of gross breeding, or comes of a very dull kindred.

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that the sense is but a dull thing in comparison of it.

Every man, even the dullst, is thinking more than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter.

2. Blunt; obtuse.

Meeting with Time; Slack thing, said I, Thy scythe is dull; whet it, for shame.

3. Unready; awkward.

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of dull amazement, looking stedfastly upon her.

O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my dull tongue.

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow dull for want of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger.

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension; now that fear is sharpened and pointed.

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and slow, And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow.

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing Upon the dull earth dwelling.

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, to make dictionaries is dull work.

9. Not bright; as, the mirror is dull, the fire is dull.

I'll not be made a soft and dull ey'd fool, To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield To Christian intercessors.

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.

So was she dully with all, that we could come so near, as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation.

Those drugs she has Will stupify and dull the sense awhile.

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing dulls the edge of industry.

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it dully their swords.

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken,

Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears, The troublesome noise did dull their dainty ears.

Nothing hath more dully the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin.

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden quickness, left that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessa-

DUM

ry, should be wasted or dully through continuance.

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and dully any violent impression; and even so it is of minds.

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Ufury dully and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were, not for the flug.

7. To fully brightness.

The breath dully the mirror.

DULLARD. *n. f.* [from dull.] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a dunce.

What, mak'st thou me a dullard in this act? Wilt thou not speak to me?

Thou must make a dullard of the world, If they not thought the profits of my death Were very pregnant and potential spurs

To make thee seek it.

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful.

2. Slowly; sluggish.

The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more dully.

3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes, Who vary action with the times, Are less ingenious in their art,

Than those who dully act one part.

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility; slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the dulness of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher.

Shadwell alone my perfect image bears, Mature in dulness from his tender years.

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and dulness; either of appetite or working.

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions; Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good dulness,

And give it way.

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

DULY. *adv.* [from dul.]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever since they firmly have retained, And duly well observed his behest.

My prayers

Are not words duly hallow'd, nor my wishes More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes, Are all I can return.

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act orderly and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health.

If attention be duly engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence.

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life; But duly sent his family and wife.

DUMB. *adj.* [from dum] he was silent; dumbs, Gothick; dumbe, Saxon; dom, Danish; dum, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of dumb creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, left the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them.

They spake not a word; But like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones, Star'd on each other.

Some positive terms signify a negative idea:

DUN

blind implies a privation of sight, dumb a denial of speech.

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame; Struck dumb, they all admir'd the godlike man.

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a dumb show?

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length The eye of Eve to mark his play.

Her humble gestures made the residue plain, Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.

For he who covets gain in such excess, Does by dumb signs himself as much express, As if in words at length he show'd his mind.

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in dumb show.

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old seer withstood Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blood;

'Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursuit Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute.

DUMBLY. *adv.* [from dumb.] Mutely; silently; without words.

DUMBNESS. *n. f.* [from dumb.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world ranomed, or one destroyed.

To th' dumbness of the gesture One might interpret.

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes, And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize.

To DUMFOUND. *v. a.* [from dumb.] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase.

They had like to have dumfounded the justice; but his clerk came into his assistance.

DUMP. *n. f.* [from dom, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo Of dumps so dull and heavy;

The frauds of men were ever so, Since Summer first was leafy.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window With some sweet consort: to their instruments Tune a deploring dump; the night's dead silence Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.

Funerals with stately pomp March slowly on, in solemn dump.

The squire who fought on bloody stumps, By future bards bewail'd in doleful dumps.

2. Absence of mind; reverie.

This shame dumps cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.

DUMPISH. *adj.* [from dump.] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate, Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;

And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date Bids all old thoughts to die in dumpish spight.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dumpish, and four life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.

DUMPLING. *n. f.* [from dump, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.

Pudding and dumpling burn to pot.

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.

2. Dark

DUN

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And I all thee in the dunest smoke of hell. *Shaksf.*
He then survey'd

Hell and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [tunan, Saxon, to clamour.]
To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly:
they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning*
thee every day. *Bacon.*

When thou dost their parents, seldom they,
Without a suit before the tribune, pay.
Dryden's Juvenal.

I rember what she won:
And hath she sent so soon to *dun*? *Swift.*
DUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, im-
portunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Philips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by
some rascally *dun*, Sir, remember my bill.
Arbutnot's John Bull.

DUNE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymo-
logy; perhaps from *dun*, the Dutch, stupid.] A
dullard; a dolt; a thickskull; a stupid indocile
animal.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryd.*

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a
thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly op-
posite to the law of God? *Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure,
who had credit enough to give rise to some new
word. *Swift.*

DUNG. *n. f.* [dinez, Saxon.] The excre-
ment of animals used to fatten ground.

For *durg*, all excrements are the refuse and pu-
trefactions of nourishment. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation
of the body of the tree in several places, one above
the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*,
mingled with the medicine; and the watering of
those lumps of *dung*, with squirts of an infusion of
the medicine in dunged water, once in three or
four days. *Bacon's Natural History.*

For when from herbs the pure part must be
won,

From grofs by 'stilling, this is better done
By despis'd *dung*, than by the fire or sun. *Donne.*

He soon would learn to think like me,
And blest his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure
with *dung*.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds,
when the West wind bloweth, and in the decreafe
of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground.
Dryden.

DUNGEON. *n. f.* [from *dorjon*, the tower in
which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons
eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A
close prison; generally spoke of a prison dark or
subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep threw him without remorse.
Spenser.

We know not that the king of heav'n hath
doom'd

This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Now from the North

Of Norumbegue, and the Samoe'd shore,
Bursting their brazen *dungeons*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come stormy gust, and flaw.
Milton.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of
entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes,

DUP

more beautiful than any that can be found in the
whole compass of nature.

DUNGFORK. *n. f.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to
tofs out *dung* from stables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where.
Mortimer.

DUNGHILL. *n. f.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. An heap or accumulation of *dung*.
I, his brother, gain nothing under him but
growth; for the which his animals on his *dungbills*
are as much bound to him as I.

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of the
dungbil. *Shakspeare's As You Like It.*

Never enter into a league of friendship with an
ingrateful perfon; that is, plant not thy friend-
ship upon a *dungbil*: it is too noble a plant for so
base a soil. *L'Estrange.*

The *dungbil* having raised a huge mushroom of
short duration, is now spread to enrich other
men's land. *South.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.
Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dungbil* is the worst. *Swift.*

3. Any situation of meanness.
The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Even from the *dungbil* lifts the just. *Dryden.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.
Out, *dungbil*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Sandys.*

DUNGHILL. *adj.* Sprung from the *dungbil*;
mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

His *dungbil* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty drofs, no higher dare aspire. *Spens. on Love.*

DUNGV. *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of *dung*;
mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury honesty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakspeare's Wint. Tale.*

DUNGYARD. *n. f.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place
of the *dungbil*.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*.
Mortimer.

DUNNER. *n. f.* [from *dun*.] One employed in
soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve
the owners in getting them customers, as their
common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spektator.*

DUODECUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.]
Consisting of twelve

Griseplus, a learned Polander, endeavours to
establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews,
by comparing some passages of scripture together.

DUPE. *n. f.* [*dupe*, French, from *duppe*, a foolish
bird, easily caught.] A credulous man; a man
easily tricked. A modern word hardly established.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere
underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some
single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to
cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit.

DU'PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one re-
peated.

To DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of
the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that
which is but a single object to our undisturbed
sentiments. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DUPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares.

Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the
first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate*
ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is
to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16,
the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4;
or as the square of 2 to the square of 4.

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or as the square of 2 to the square of 4.

Philis. Harris. Bailey.

DUR

It has been found, that the attraction is almost
reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the dis-
tance of the middle of the drop from the con-
course of the glaifes, viz. reciprocally in a simple
proportion, by reason of the spreading of the
drop, and its touching each glass in a larger sur-
face; and again reciprocally in a simple pro-
portion, by reason of the attractions growing
stronger within the same quantity of attracting
surface. *Newton's Opticks.*

DUPLICATE. *n. f.* Another correspondent to
the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a
transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the nat-
ural history of bodies than the subjecting them
to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplici-*
cates of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning
the quadrature of a circle, and *duplication* of a
cube, and some other mathematical problems.

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every
where double; in the *duplications* of which all the
viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

DUPPLICATE. *n. f.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold;
any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstruc-
ted, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or
between the *duplicatures* of the membranes.

Ray on the Creatinn.

DUPPLICITY. *n. f.* [*duplicitis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head
at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to
have set three or four at one.

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

DURABILITY. *n. f.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] The power
of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto
plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength,
or *durability* of being. *Hooker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty
nor *durability*. *Raleigh's History.*

DURABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long conti-
nuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the
hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and
 durable. *Raleigh's History.*

With pins of adamant,

And chains, they made all fast; too fast they
made.

And *durable*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be
recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and
such as our posterity may read a thousand years
hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, apply'd
To motion, measures all things *durable*

By present, past, and future. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *durable*.] Power
of lasting; continuance.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the
strata wherein they consist, are more or less.

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by
the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness*
of the metal that supports it.

ADDISON ON ANCIENT MEDALS.

DURABLY. *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting
manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his
monuments engraved in marble, and yet more
 durably in mens memories. *Sidney.*

DURANCE. *n. f.* [from *dureffe*, law French.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a
jaylor; a prison.

Thy

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in safe *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakes.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languish-
ing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a ly-
ing, insolent, whorish woman. *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate;
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In *durance* scarce three inches wide. *Hudibras.*
Notwithstanding the warning and example be-
fore me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*.
Congreve's Old Batchelor.

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. A
doubtful word.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, hell's
hate! *Dryden.*

DUR'ATION. *n. f.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof
we get, not from the permanent parts of space,
but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing
parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happi-
ness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys
of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we
should find ourselves not much concerned for
the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only
mean it should be great in its nature, but also in
its *duration*, that it should have a due length in it.
Addison's Spectator.

To DURE. *v. n.* [*dureo*, Latin.] To last; to con-
tinue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are
most pleasing while they *dure*. *Raleigh's History.*

DUR'FUL. *adj.* [from *endure* and *full*.] Last-
ing; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire.
Spenser.

DUR'LESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without conti-
nuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable
to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* plea-
sures of this stage-play world, than to become
the shadow of God. *Raleigh's History.*

DURESS. *n. f.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception,
by him who being cast into prison at a man's
suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly
used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.
This law holds as invalid, and supposes to be
constrained. *Cowell.*

DUR'ING. *prep.* [This word is rather a partici-
ple from *dure*; as, *during* life, *durante* vita,
life continuing; *during* my pleasure, my pleasure con-
tinuing the same.] For the time of the conti-
nuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and ri-
gorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he
is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DUR'ITY. *n. f.* [*dureté*, French; *durus*, Latin.]
Hardness; firmness.

Ancients did burn of fragments of marble,
which in time became marble again, at least of
indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing
theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems,
is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of
their compactness and *durity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare*.

The Christians *durst* have no images of the Deity,
because they would rather die than defile them-
selves with such impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See *DUSKY*.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

The hills to their supply,
Vapour, and exhalation *dusk*, and moist,
Sent up amain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.
I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening,
with my shov upon my back. *Spectator.*

2. Darknes of colour; tendency of blackness.
Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make

dusky. *Dict.*

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose
light or brightness; to have lustre diminished.
Dict.

DUSKILY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency
to darkness or blackness.

DUSKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscu-
rity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enrolled in *dusky* smoke, and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

Sight is not contented with fudden departments
from one extreme to another; therefore rather a
dusky tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DUSKISHLY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] Cloudily;
darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle
consumed: the dust gathering about the snaff,
made the snaff to burn *dusky*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DUSKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not lumi-
nous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shakespeare.*

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the plains of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way;
And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured; not
clear; not bright.

They did plot

The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got. *Shakespeare.*

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour, *Bacon.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their
eyes. *Dryden.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect
a strong and full white, such as is that of paper;
but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise
from a mixture of light and darkness, or from
white and black; that is, a grey or dun, or ruflet
brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of
horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdi-
tion, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite,
As ever fully'd the fair face of li ht,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [*duert*, Saxon; *duist*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small par-
ticles.

The dust

Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, inasmuch
as they cast dust upon them: that powdering;

when a shower cometh, maketh a foiling to the
tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick must
All follow this, and come to dust. *Shakes. Cymbel.*
Then
Out of the ground waft taken; know thy birth;
For dust thou art, and shalt to dust to return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the dust, to set
them among princes. *1 Sam. ii. 8.*
To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. *n. f.* [*dust* and *man*] One whose
employment is to carry away the dust.
The *dustman's* cart offends thy cloaths and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DUSTY. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shakespeare.*

Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire,
And soften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer.*

DUTCH. *n. f.* [*duchse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutche*,
will be here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The duke was to command the army, and the
dutche, by the favour she possessed, to be near
her Majesty. *Swift.*

The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens minds,
Kept dross for *dutche*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a duke-
dom.

DUTCHY. *n. f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory
which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its
sovereign.

Different states border on it; the kingdom of
France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of
Bern. *Addison on Italy.*

France might have swallowed up his whole
dutchy. *Swift.*

DUTCHYCOURT. *n. f.* A court wherein all
matters appertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster
are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that
court. *Cowell.*

DUTEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those
who have natural or legal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success. *Dryden.*

A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryden.*

Who taught the bee with winds and rains to
strive,

To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad pur-
poses; with *to*.

I know thee well; a serviceable villain!
As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistresses,
As badness would desire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoin'd by duty; enforced by the relation
of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties. *Shakespeare.*

DUTIFUL. *adj.* [duty and full.]

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3 Y

1. Obe-

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most dutiful son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do dutiful reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY, *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time dutifully watching by her mother, and Miss curiously watching her. *Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DUTIFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

DUTY, *n. f.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded, you say we are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do. *Luke xvii. 10.*

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the duty of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord,

You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those duties back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shakespeare.*

All our duty is set down in our prayers, because in all our duty we beg the Divine Assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those duties, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Assistance. *Taylor's Devotion.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents.

Thinkest thou that duty shall have dread to speak,
When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour

Is bound when majesty to folly falls.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of duty to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both atone;

Dill duty to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did duty there punctually. *Clarend.*
Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every foldier upon duty an aureus.

Arbutnot on Coins.

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and fevered them, all parties being tired with the duty of the day. *Clarendon.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!

For sev'n long years, on duty ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay. *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several duties and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addison.*

Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which duty was to be paid by their law.

Arbutnot on Coins.

DWARF, *n. f.* [*ὑπεοργ*, Saxon; *dwerf*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.
Get you gone, you dwarf!
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grafs made. *Shakespeare.*

Such dwarfs were some kind of apes. *Brown.*

They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.
In a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and smooth, one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estrange.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the dwarf a-while his needful spear he gave. *Spenser.*

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread.

Bacon's Natural History.

The whole sex is in a manner dwarfed, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

DWARFISH, *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk: low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their dwarfish pages were,
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so dwarfish and so low? *Shakespeare.*

This unheard sawciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakespeare. King John.*

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and dwarfish wood. *Dryden.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but dwarfish shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley.*

DWARFISHLY, *adj.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm.

Glanville's Scipis.

To DWAALE, *v. a.* [*ὑπελαν*, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To DWELL, *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duala*, old Teutonic, is *stay*, *delay*; *duelia*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. *Lev. xxv. 39.*

He shall dwell alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Lev. xiii. 46.*

John Haywood and Sir Thomas Moore, in the parish wherein I was born, dwelt and had possessions. *Peacocks.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here dwell no frowns, nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles. *Heb. xi. 9.*

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did dwell;
More buying his quick eyes, her face to view,
Than his dull ears, to hear what she did tell. *Spenser.*

Th' attentive queen

Dwelt on his accents. *Smith's Phœd. and Hippolitus.*

Such was that face, on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled, stemm'd the tides to Troy. *Pope.*

5. To continue long speaking.
He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to dwell. *Dryden's Good Parson.*

We have dwelt pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiators, dwell upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL, *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth

To town or village nigh. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

DWELLER, *n. f.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the dwellers near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

DWELLING, *n. f.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His dwelling is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy shore. *Fairy Queen.*

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jeremiah, xlix. 33.*

If he have several dwellings, let him fort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign

To visit oft the dwellings of just men,
Delighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All dwellings else

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

My dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field. *Daniel.*

DWELLINGHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *dwell* and *house*.]

The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwellinghouse, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he had in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DWELLINGPLACE, *n. f.* [*dwell* and *place*.] The place of residence.

People do often change their dwellingplaces, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up in strength. *Spenser.*

To DWINDLE, *v. n.* [*ὑπαν*, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

Proper names, when familiarized in English, dwindle to monosyllables; whereas in modern languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison.*

ONE

D W I

Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought;
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now dwindled down to light frothy stuff.

Norris.

If there have been such a gradual diminution
of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath
dwindled from nobler animals to puny mice and
insects; why was there not the like decay in the
production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was dwindling in-
to a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bi-
shops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterbury.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent
intentions are said to have dwindled into factious
clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow fee-
ble.

Weary seven nights nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

We see, that some small part of the foot being
injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or
thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment,
and dwindles away. *Locke.*

D Y S

Physicians with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and dwindling beau repair.

Gay.

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.
Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred
foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were
dwindled away. *Clarendon.*

DYE. See DIE.

DYING. The participle of die.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *n. f.* [*dynastia*.] Government; sove-
reignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries
up the Egyptian dynasties before the flood, yea, and
long before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Greece was divided into several dynasties, which
our author has enumerated under their respective
princes. *Pope.*

DY'SCRASY. *n. f.* [*dy'scrasia*.] An unequal mix-
ture of elements in the blood or nervous juice: a
dyscrasy, when some humour or quality abounds
in the body. *Di't.*

In this pituitous dyscrasy of blood, we must vo-

D Y S

mit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions.

Floyer on the Humours.

DYSENTERY. *n. f.* [*dysenteria*, French, from
dy'senteria.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours
flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended
with blood. *Di't.*

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather,
and perpetual changes of the wind from East to
West, proceed epidemical dysenteries.

Arbutnot on Air.

DYSPEPSY. *n. f.* [*dyspepsia*.] A difficulty of di-
gestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or
guts. *Di't.*

DY'SPHONY. *n. f.* [*dy'sphonia*.] A difficulty in
speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the
organs. *Di't.*

DYSPNOEA. *n. f.* [*dyspnœa*.] A difficulty of
breathing; straitness of breath.

DY'SURY. *n. f.* [*dy'suria*.] A difficulty in mak-
ing urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hamor-
rhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts,
diabetes, continual pissing, or a hot dysuria, diffi-
culty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E A C

E, Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and
short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent
vowel in the English language; for it
not only is used like the rest in the be-
ginning or end of words, but has the peculiar qua-
lity of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *cân*,
câne; *mân*, *mâne*; *gâp*, *gâpe*; *glâd*, *glâde*; *brêd*,
brêde; *chîn*, *chîne*; *whîp*, *whîpe*; *thîn*, *thîne*; *nôd*,
nôde; *tîm*, *tîme*; *plûm*, *plûme*. Yet it sometimes
occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is
not lengthened; as *gêne*, *knowlêde*, *êde*, *gîve*.
Anciently almost every word ended with *e*, as for
can, *canne*; for *year*, *yeare*; for *great*, *greate*; for
need, *neede*; for *flock*, *flocke*. It is probable that
this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female
e of the French; and that afterwards it was in
poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required,
till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly
lengthened rather by the immediate addition of a
than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word;
as *mên*, *mêan*; *fêl*, *fêal*; *mêt*, *mêat*; *nêt*, *nêat*.

EACH. *pron.* [*elc*, Saxon; *elcb*, Dutch; *ilk*,
Scottish.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatness be,
Yet both are for each other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is
rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd. *Milton.*

Let each

His adamant coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm. *Milton.*

By hunger, that each other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible besides.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

Wife Plato said, the world with men was stor'd,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

To *EACH* the correspondent word is *other*, whe-
ther it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat each other. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Let each esteem other better than themselves.

Phil. ii. 3.

E A G

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning each other! Thou art all divine.

Addison's Cato.

EAD. [*æd*, *ed*.] in the compound, and *eadig* in
the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness.
Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*,
happy assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*,
happy conqueror; which *Macarius Eupolemus*,
Fausla, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in some mea-
sure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be de-
rived from the Saxon *eatb*, which signifies easy,
gentle, mild. *Gib. Camden.*

EA'GER. *adj.* [*eagor*, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]
1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keen-
ly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action eager, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought,

Dryden's Ovid.

Eager to read the rest, Achates came.
Dryden's Æneid.

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, eager for the journey, soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and eager on his bliss,
Smother'd her words. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with
for, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing
sought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; im-
petuous.

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay
that which is too eager. *Hooker.*

Nor do the eager clamours of disputants yield
more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the sounding
brafs of old to the labouring moon.

Glauville's Sceptis.

Imperfect zeal is hot and eager, without know-
ledge.

Spratt.

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryd.*
A man, charged with a crime of which he
thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too eager in
his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

E A G

His Numidian genius

Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt
And eager on it; but he must be spur'd.

Addison's Cato.

5. Sharp sower; acid.

With a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an eager air. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
The flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth,
whereby the cold becometh more eager.

Bacon's Natural History.

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant
word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call it,
that it will as little endure the hammer as glass it-
self. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impe-
tuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men
go, when the priest persuaded them that whoe-
ver died in that expedition was a martyr? *Saunders.*

How eagerly he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the seed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too eagerly; his soldiers fell to spoil,
Whilst we by Anthony were all inclos'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell,
that it seemed the depth of Winter had of a sud-
den been come in. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. f.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keenness of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint.

Shakespeare.

Have you not seen, when whistled from the fist,
Some falcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd.

Dryden.

E A G

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerness* as wit and humour. *Addison's Frecholder.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love. *Addison's Cato.*

His continued application to public affairs diverts him from those pleasures which are pursued with *eagerness* by princes who have not the public so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerness* they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.
It finds them in the *eagerness* and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with such *eagerness* of haste,
As fiends, let loose, would lay all nature waste. *Dryden.*

EAGLE. *n. f.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *eallor*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle sees its young too well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it sees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted, and when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.
Arts still follow'd where Rome's eagles flew.
EAGLE-EYED. *adj.* [*from eagle and eyed*.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

As he was quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly eagle-eyed, and versed in the humours of his subjects. *Howell.*

Ev'ry one is eagle-eyed to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*

EAGLESPEED. *n. f.* [*eagle and speed*.] Swiftnefs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with eaglespeed she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EAGLESTONE. *n. f.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. *Cabinet.*

The eaglestone contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The analogy between a stone, thus containing another within it, or as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery: so that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the petites, or eaglestone, which hath a little stone within it. *Bacon.*

EAGLET. *n. f.* [*from eagle*.] A young eagle.
This treason of his sons did the king express
in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three eaglets trying on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EAGLE. *n. f.* [*eager*, in Runick, is the ocean; *aggia*, in Islandick, is to agitate, to incite.] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

E A R

For as an eagle rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,

And flash'd upon the soul with equal force. *Dryd.*
EALDERMAN. *n. f.* ealþeþman, Saxon. The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman.

EAME. *n. f.* [*eam*, Saxon; *com*, Dutch.] Uncle: a word still used in the wilder parts of Staffordshire.

Daughter, says she, fly; fly; behold thy dame
Forethows the treason of thy wretched eame! *Fairfax.*

EAR. *n. f.* [*eape*, Saxon, *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.
What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd! *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

His ears are open unto their cry. *Pf. xxxiv. 15.*
Vulvalva discovered some passages into the region of the ear drum; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruises. *Desham's Physico Theology.*

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.
You have heard of the news abroad: I mean,
the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but ear kissing arguments. *Shakespeare.*

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl. *Exodus.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.

She has a delicate ear, and her voice is musick. *Richardson.*

4. The head; or the person: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was fore weakened, the city beaten down about their ears, and most of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's ears. *L'Estrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our ears. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no ear to his suit; Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease, Were willing at the first to give an ear

To any thing that founded liberty. *Ben Jonson.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and ear of those times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them: but are soon removed, if you take them by the ears. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

A quilted night-cap with one ear.

A pot without an ear. *Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an ear of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded ears in fields, nor sands upon the shore. *Dryden.*

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with very large ears, full of large corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

10. To be by the EARS.

To fall together by the EARS. } To fight; to scuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phrase.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with shagged sticks, or dully fell together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *Mora.*

E A R

Fools go together by the ears, to have knaves run away with the stakes. *L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was by the ears,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. To set by the EARS. To make strife; to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal sets others together by the ears without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, 'till she had set the neighbourhood together by the ears. *Arbutnot.*

It is usual to set these poor animals by the ears. *Addison.*

EA'RLISS. *adj.* [*from ear*.] Without any ears. *Earless* on high flood unabash'd Defoe,

And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *n. f.* [*ear and ring*.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious earrings which they wore. *Sandys.*

A lady bestowed earrings upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbutnot.*

EA'RSNOT. *n. f.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of earshot.—I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

EA'RWAX. *n. f.* [*ear and wax*.] The cerumen or exudation which smeares the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plaitered over the sides of the hole with earwax, to entangle insects. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. f.* [*eape and pizza*, a grub, Saxon.]

1. A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an earwig set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Earwigs and snails seldom infect timber. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an earwig in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. f.* [*ear and witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

All present were made earwitnesses, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or earwitnesses, are built upon this principle. *Watts's Logick.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till. Obsolete.

He that ears my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they ear and wound.

With keels of every kind. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

A rough valley, which is neither eared nor tawn. *Deuteronomy.*

Five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest. *Genesis, xlv. 6.*

The field of love, with plough of virtue ear'd. *Fairfax.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [*from ear*.] To shoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [*from ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice ear'd field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EARL. *n. f.* [*eoþl*, Saxon; *eorl*, Erse] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Thanes*

E A R

Thanes and kinfmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
EARL-MARSHALL. *n. f.* [*earl* and *marshal*.] He
that has chief care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their
way;

The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EARLDOM. *n. f.* [*from earl*.] The feigniority of
an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir
of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the
earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing
evils. *Spenser's Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

EARLINESS. *n. f.* [*from early*.] Quickness of
any action with respect to something else: as, *ear-*
liness in the morning, the act of rising soon with
respect to the sun; *earliness* of growth, the act of
growing up soon in comparison with other things
of the same kind.

The next morning we, having striven with the
sun's *earliness*, were beyond the prospect of the
highest turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the
goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EARLY. *adj.* [*æp*, Saxon, before.] Soon with
respect to something else: as, in the morning,
with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to
creation; in the season, in comparison with other
products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me. *Shak.*

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one
tree; and the more when some of them come
early, and some come late. *Bacon's Natural History.*

God made all the world, that he might be wor-
shipped in some parts of the world; and therefore,
in the first and most *early* times of the church,
what care did he manifest to have such places
erected to his honour? *South.*

The nymphs, forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence
in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts
of a future. *Pope.*

Oh foul of honour!
Oh *early* heroes! *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus.*

EARLY. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Soon; be-
times.

Early before the morn, with crimson ray,
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spem.*

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*

The princess makes her issue like herself, by
insinuating *early* into their minds religion, virtue
and honour. *Addison.*

TO EARN. *v. a.* [*earnian*, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour,
or any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great
perils, are less subject to envy; for men think
that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon's Essays.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milt.*

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milt.*

Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Milton.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the state
to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

This is the great expence of the poor, that
takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while
the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating
them. *Pope on Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a flock of pence and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

E A R

2. To obtain, as a consequent of action.
I can't say where;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mafs of vanity could make me. *Shakespeare.*

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [*eopnert*, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous;
importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made
the more attentive to hear; and he which hear-
eth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which
we bestow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n to work them further woe or shame. *Milton.*

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than
when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

3. Serious; important. Some say in *earnest*,
not in jest.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from be-
ing partakers of the whole, have yet this the
length of divine service, opportunity for access
unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

EA'RNEST. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; re-
ality, not a feigned appearance

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to
earnest. *Sidney.*

I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sid.*

Therewith the laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end
in jest. *Fairy Queen.*

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earnest*, what I begg'd in jest. *Shu.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* so destroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton.*

But the main business and *earnest* of the world
is money, dominion and power. *L'Estrange.*

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become
us to live in jest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Sempronius you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in *ear-*
nest. *Addison.*

2. [*Ernits penge*, Danish: *arres*, French.]
Pledge; handfel; first fruits; token of something
of the same kind in futurity.

The apottles term it the handfel or *earnest* of that
which is to come. *Hooker.*

Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry blefs,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of
quiet and tranquillity. *Smalridge.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were
earnests and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a
bargain is ratified.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his
coffers

Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shakespeare.*

Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan,
and sling away his sin. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [*from earnest*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; impor-
tunately; intensely.

When *earnestly* they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milton.*

Shame is a banishment of him from the good
opinion of the world, which every man most *ear-*
nestly desires. *South.*

Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an
all-merciful and almighty God. *Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why so *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter?
Shakespeare.

My soul, more *earnestly* releas'd,
Will outstrip her's; as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being
more. *Donne.*

E A R

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. f.* [*from earnest*.]
1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetu-
osity.

Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trifle,
He begg'd of me to steal it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Audacity and confidence doth in business so great
effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the ve-
ry daring and *earnestness*, and perfisting and im-
portunity, there should be some secret binding,
and stooping of other mens spirits to such persons.

Bacon's Natural History.

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with such
a shew of gravity and *earnestness*, which had a
slighter foundation to support it. *Atterbury.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.

With overstraining, and *earnestness* of finishing
their pieces, they often did them more harm than
good. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *n. f.* [*from ear*, to plow.] A plowed
field. Not now in use.

Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH. *n. f.* [*eoprt*, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or wa-
ter; soil; terrene matter.

The smiling god is seen; while water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* some special good doth give. *Shakespeare.*

This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*;
which word, taken in a more limited sense, sig-
nifies such parts of this globe as are capable, be-
ing exposed to the air, to give rooting and nour-
ishment to plants, so that they may stand and
grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter: In
this sense it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays.

3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Earths are opaque, insipid, and, when dried, fri-
able, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and
soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or
take fire. *Woodward.*

4. This world opposed to other scenes of exis-
tence.

What are these,
So wither'd and so wild in their attire;
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on? *Shakespeare.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen. xi. 1.*

6. Country; distinct region.

In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage;
[*from ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it bestow. *Tusser.*

TO EARTH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two tar-
riers in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those au-
ricula's which the frost may have uncovered. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

TO EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhor'd the
day,
And hungry churls ensnar'd the nightly prey. *Ticket.*

EA'RN

EAR

EA'THBOARD. *n. f.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'THBOBN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born*.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren
rise. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants? *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'THBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound*.] Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree

Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

EA'THBN. *adj.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his shelves

Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty feeds

Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua,
he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there
was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly
burning. *Wilkins.*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among
the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail
sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EA'THFLAX. *n. f.* [*earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plai-
ster, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salaman-
der's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'THINESS. *n. f.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'THLINE. *n. f.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage
which he raised for a small time, seemeth magni-
ficent. *Drummond.*

EA'THLY. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid.

But I remember now

I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudible; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee
never,

Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign thy *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spi-
ritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we
all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is
in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*

You have scarce time

To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span

To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour,
at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts
from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Altenbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven light,
All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad. *Spenser.*

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,

An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyper-
bole.

Oh; if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares pro-
duce?

Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use? *Pope.*

EA'THNUY. *n. f.* [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; root in shape and size like a nut.

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches,
though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the

stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent, root
only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'THQVAKE. *n. f.* [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part
of the earth stop'd, by some accidental glut or ob-
struction in the passages through which it used to
ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in
greater quantity into one place, causes a great ra-
refaction and intumescence of the water of the
abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and
making the like effort upon the earth, expanded
upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation
and concussion which we call an *earthquake*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking
the very foundations of all, than which nothing
in the world hath more of horror. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,

These might perhaps be found in other men:

'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;

That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,

And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul. *Dryden.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and
subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by
earthquakes, so that the whole face of it is quite
changed. *Addison on Italy.*

EA'THSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake*.] Hav-
ing power to shake the earth, or to raise earth-
quakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majestic pace. *Milton.*

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking*
pow'r,

Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,

And hush'd the blustering brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EA'THWORM. *n. f.* [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like
earthworms, and therefore it is not unlike that it
may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and
landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking
places. *Ray.*

2. A mean fordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'THY. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,

And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shakespeare.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new
air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in
fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

All water, especially that of rain, is stored with
matter, light in comparison of the common *earthy*
matter. *Woodward.*

2. Composed of partaking of earth; terrene.

To survey his dead and *earthy* image,

What were it but to make my sorrow greater. *Shakespeare.*

Him lord pronounce'd, he, O indignity!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers to watch and tend

Their *earthy* charge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;

I'll call up other Gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a wat'ry sign;

And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and
speak;

Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,

The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shak.*

Nor is my flame

So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sephy.*

EAS

EASE. *n. f.* [*aife*, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; not
folicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;

To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease*. *Davies.*

The priest on skins of off'rings takes his *ease*,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between
pain and pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or
a freedom from pain. *L'Estrange.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish
of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or
eases, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,

Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,

And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconstrained; freedom from harshness, for-
mality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

6. *At Ease.* In a state of undisturbed leisure;
without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan content with praise, may lie at *ease*

In costly grots and marble palaces. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to
dispute at their *eases*, but were to act according to
the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every
thing: knowledge and science in general is the
business only of those who are at *ease* and leisure. *Locke.*

To Ease. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by
no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now there-
fore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude. *2 Chronicles.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It shall be *eas'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakespeare.*

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*. *Dryden.*

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure
sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their
doses. *Arbutnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?

And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that of-
fends: with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;

And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*

I will *ease* me of mine adversaries. *Illa. 1. 24.*

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased*
of, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable
from it. *Locke.*

EASEFUL. *adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peacea-
ble; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious fun,

Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

EASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and
some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has
of another by charter or prescription, without
profit;

E A S

profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowel.*

EASILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She ask'd the reason of his woe;

She ask'd but with an air and mien

That made it *easily* foreseen

She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can? *Templ.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family. *Dryd. Ded. to State of Innocence.*

Not soon provok'd, the *easily* forgives;

And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EASINESS. *n. f.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be *easy* to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength. *Tiltsfon.*

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered. *Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half achiev'd, And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them. *Hooker.*

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable fore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker.*

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others whatever they have or like themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality.

Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express With painful care, but seeming *easiness*; For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress. *Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

EAST. *n. f.* [eort, Saxon; *east*, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: opposite to the *West*.

They counting forwards towards the *East* did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals *eastward*. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp, And the rich *East* to boot. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The gorgeous *East*, with richest hand,

Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold. *Milton.*

EASTER. *n. f.* [eartne, Saxon; *oster*, Dut.]

The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

E A S

Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Easter*? *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eastern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

EASTERLING. *n. f.* [from *East*.]

1. A native of some country eastward to another.

He oft in battle vanquished Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*. *Spenser.*

2. A species of waterfowl.

EASTERLY. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the East.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the East.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and westerly parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the East.

Water he chufes clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* exposition. *Arbutnot.*

EASTERN. *adj.* [from *East*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental.

Like *eastern* kings a lazy state they keep. *Pope.*
Easterly tyrants from the light of heaven Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. Lying or being towards the East.

The *easterly* end of the isles rises up in precipices. *Addison.*

3. Going towards the East.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *easterly* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward, as can *easy* be known in any clear day or night how much she is gone northward or southward. *Addison.*

4. Looking towards the East.

Th' angel caught Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *easterly* gate Led them direct. *Milton.*
EASTWARD. *adv.* [*East*, and *toward*.] Towards the East.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when the sun is set. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight? *Eastward*, as far as I could cast my sight, From op'ning heav'n's I saw descending light. *Dryden.*

EASY. *adj.* [from *ease*.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great respect. *Hooker.*

How much is it in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to encounter public charges and employment. *Temple.*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addison's Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addison's Spectator.*

E A T

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are *easy* or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalridge.*

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide That dismal world, if any clime perhaps Might yield them *easier* habitation. *Milton.*

Pleasure has been the business of my life, And every change of fortune *easy* to me, *Dryden.*

Because I still was *easy* to myself.

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.

Baited with reasons not unpalatable, Win me into the *easy* hearted man, And hug him into snares. *Milton.*

With such deceits he gain'd their *easy* hearts, Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The kindest father I have ever found him, *Easy* and good, and bounteous to my wishes. *Addison's Cato.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one; So merciful a king did never live, Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more.

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift.*

8. Not constrained; not stiff.

Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line, Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

To **EAT.** *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [etan, Saxon; *itan*, Gothick; *eich*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Exod. x. 5.*

Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold; Other less fine in carat is more precious, Preserving life in medicine potable: But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renowned'st. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tiltsfon.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be lost B' a brave knight errant of the post, That *eat*s, perfidiously, his word, And fwears his ears through a two inch board. *Hudibras.*

To **EAT.** *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. *2 Sm. ix. 13.*

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners? *Mat. ii. 16.*

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* 'till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir 'till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The

EBB

The righteous *eat* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want.

Proverbs xiii. 25.

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke ; Care no more to cloath and eat. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I eat, Since I have found the secret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corrosion. The plague of sin hath even altered his nature, and eaten into his very essentials. *South.*

A prince's court eats too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison's Italy.*

EATABLE. *adj.* [from eat.] That may be eaten.

EATABLE. *n. f.* Any thing that may be eaten. If you all sorts of perions would engage, Suit well your eatables to ev'ry age.

King's Art of Cookery.

EATER. *n. f.* [from eat.] 1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are eaters of man's flesh. *Albion's Descript. of the World.*

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats.

Shaksp. Ham.

If the taste of this fruit maketh the eaters like gods, why remainest thou a beast ?

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the eaters an oblivion of all other foils.

Howell.

2. A corrosive. EATH. *adj.* [eath, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.

Where ease abounds, it's eat to do amifs.

Fairy Queen.

What work not beauty, man's relenting mind Is eat to move with plaints and shews of woe.

Fairfax.

The way was strait and eat. EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd, From the right way full eat may wander wide.

Hubb. Tale.

EATINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

A hungry traveller slept into an eatinghouse for his dinner.

L'Estrange.

EAVES. *n. f.* [eere, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd To her unworthiness : it nothing steads us To chide him for our eaves ; for he persists, As if his life lay on't.

Shaksp. Lear's All's well that ends well.

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops From eaves of reeds.

Shaksp. Tempest.

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the eaves of the houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty Winter.

Bacon.

Usher'd with a shower still, When the gust hath blown his fill, Ending on the rustling leaves, With minute drops from off the eaves.

Milton.

The icicles hang down from the eaves of the houses.

Woodward.

To EAVESDROP. *v. a.* [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER. *n. f.* [eaves and drop.] A listener under windows ; an insidious listener.

Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper, To hear if any mean to shrink from me.

Shaksp. Ham.

EBB. *n. f.* [ebba, epploð, Saxon ; ebbe, Dut.] 1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea : opposed to flow.

The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew, As after thirst ; which made their flowing shrink From standing lake to tripping ebb, that stole With soft foot tow'rd the deep.

Milton.

Hither the seas at stated times resort, And hove the laden vessels into port ;

EBU

Then with a gentle ebb retire again, And render back their cargo to the main.

Addison on Italy.

2. Decline ; decay ; waste. You have finished all the war, and brought all things to the low ebb which you speak of. *Sp. on Irel.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual ebb and falling stream, but never floweth again.

Raleigh's History.

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years, Our ebb of life for ever takes away.

Roscommon.

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining.

Dryden.

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be, That I his hourly ebbs of life may see.

Dryden.

What is it he aspires to ? Is it not this ? To shed the flow remains, His last poor ebb of blood in your defence.

Addison's Cato.

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To flow back towards the sea : opposed to flow.

Though my tide of blood Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now, Now it doth turn and ebb back to the sea. *Shaksp.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore, And ebb'd much faster than it flow'd before.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To decline ; to decay ; to waste.

Well, I am standing water : —I'll teach you how to flow.

—Do so : to ebb Hereditary sloth instructs me.

Shaksp. Tempest.

But oh, he ebbs ! the smiling waves decay ! For ever lovely stream, for ever stay ! *Halifax.*

EBEN. } *n. f.* [ebeni, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

EBONY. } If the wood be very hard, as ebony, or lignum vite, they are to turn : they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Mexon's Mech. Exer.*

Off by the winds extinct the signal lies, Ere night has half roll'd round her ebon throne.

Gay.

EBRIETY. *n. f.* [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkenness ; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against ebriety, hath commonly failed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EBRILLADE. *n. f.* [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY. *n. f.* [ebriositas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety in their intended perversion.

Brown.

EBULLITION. *n. f.* [ebullio, Latin.] 1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree ; so that in their mixture there is great ebullition, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.

Bacon.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emication ; as also a craffe and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor ; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties.

Quincy.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and ebullition, is not the heat and ebullition effected by a violent motion of the parts ; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal ?

Newton.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this ebullition ; for if sal ammoniac, or

ECC

any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an ebullition, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuton. on Aliments.*

ECCENTRICAL. } *adj.* [eccentricus, Latin.]

ECCENTRICK. } 1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle : such circles were supported by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, framed to their conceit eccentricis and epicles, and a wonderful engine of orbs.

Bacon.

Thither his course he bends Through the calm firmament ; but up or down, By centrick, eccentric, hard to tell.

Milton.

They build, unbuild, contrive, To save appearances : they gird the sphere With centrick, and eccentric, scribbld o'er, Dycle, and epicycle, orb in orb.

Milton.

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very eccentric ?

Newton's Opticks.

3. Not terminating in the same point ; not directed by the same principle.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends ; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master.

Bacon's Essays.

4. Irregular ; anomalous ; deviating from stat-ed and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems eccentric and irregular.

King Charles.

A character of an eccentric virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties.

Dryden.

Then from whate'er we can to sense produce, Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse, From nature's constant or eccentric laws, The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws, That an effect must presuppose a cause.

Prior.

ECCENTRICITY. *n. f.* [from eccentric.] 1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of eccentricity, and the epicycle where-in it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.

Brown.

By reason of the sun's eccentricity to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally.

Holder.

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke, at his return from his eccentricity, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.

Walton.

4. Eccentricity of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit.

Harris.

ECCHYMOSIS. *n. f.* [εκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood.

Quincy.

Eccymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole.

Wiseman.

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and ecchymosis.

Wiseman.

ECCLESIASTICAL. } *adj.* [ecclesiasticus, Lat.]

ECCLESIASTICK. } Relating to the church ; not civil.

Is discipline an ecclesiastical matter or civil ? If an ecclesiastical, it must belong to the duty of the minister.

Hooker.

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in ecclesiastical writers.

Swift.

A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of ecclesiastick government.

Swift.

ECCLESIASTICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the ecclesiasticks destroyed the purity of the church.

Burnet's Theory.

ECCOPROCTICS. *n. f.* [ἐκ and πρὸς.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *ecoprotick*.

ECHINATE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Lat.] Bristled like an hedge-hog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls.

ECHINUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shell fish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-hog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals, or eggs.

ECHO. *n. f.* [ἠχώ; *echo*, Lat.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph who pined into a found for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may reach th' unfortunate Echo
In these woods to resound the renown'd name of a goddess.

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.
The found, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*.

3. The sound returned.
Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth.

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!

With other *echo* late I taught your shades
To answer, and resound far other song!

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The found must seem an *echo* to the sense.

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*.
Through rocks and caves the name of Delia founds;

Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds.

2. To be sounded back.
Hark how the found disturbs imperious Rome!
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!

Her miter'd princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.

To *ECHO*. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note.

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;
Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng.

One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound.

ECLAIRISSEMENT. *n. f.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer.

ECLAT. *n. f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre. Not English.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [ἑκλιπσις.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30'. which is the sun's greatest declination.

This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs.

All stars that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time,

ECLIPSE. *adj.* [ἑκλιπτικός.] Selecting; chusing at will.

Cicero was of the *ecliptick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.

ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [ἑκλιπσις.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [ἑκλιπσις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Sips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipse*.

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
Then suffer'd.

So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year.

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one.

2. Darknes; obscuration.
All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life.

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses*.

To *ECLIPSE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.
Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign.

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one.

2. To extinguish; to put out.
Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon.

3. To cloud; to obscure.
They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune.

Praise him to his father:—
—Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his.

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nationstell, and king's restor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which like the sun's, more wonders does afford.

He descended from his Father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

4. To disgrace.
She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him.

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*.

ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [ἑκλιπσις.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30'. which is the sun's greatest declination.

This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs.

All stars that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time,

have declination southward, and move beyond the Equator.

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present.

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.

ECLIPSE. *adj.* Described by the ecliptic line.
The earth's rotation makes the night and day; The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year.

ELOGUE. *n. f.* [ἑλῳγιον.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praises *Basilus* gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great.

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too.

ECONOMY. *n. f.* [ὀικονομία.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *economy*; but being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.
By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.

2. Distribution of expence.
Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main.

3. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.
I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.

4. Disposition of things; regulation.
All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature.

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.
In the Greek poets, as in *Plautus*, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in *Terence*.

6. System of matter; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.
These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.

ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.
Her quick'ning power in every living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it.

2. Frugal.
Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well swelled.

EOPHRACTICKS. *n. f.* [ἑοφρακτικαί.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation,
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and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphrastic* medicines. *Harvey.*

ECSTASY. *n. f.* [*ἐκστασις*.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,

And hinder them from what this *ecstasy* May now provoke them to. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

"T may be

No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Suckling.* Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare.* The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives

The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure which no language can express;

An *ecstasy* that mothers only feel,

Plays round my heart. *Philips's Discreet Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;

Which when I did, he on the tender grass

Would sit, and harken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air, Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Better be with the dead,

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now fee that noble and most sovereign reason, Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,

That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth, Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

ECSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ἐκστατικός*.]

ECSTASTICK. } *adj.* [*ἐκστατικός*.]

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit, In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasick* fit. *Mil.*

When one of them, after an *ecstasick* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillington.*

In trance *ecstasick* may thy pangs be drown'd; Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes; One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstasick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstasick* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*

ECTYPE. *n. f.* [*ἐκτύπημα*.] A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

ECURIE. *n. f.* [French; *écurie*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDACIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDACITY. *n. f.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To **EDDER** *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in use.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it: which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

EDG

EDDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use.

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake, Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tusser.*

EDDY. *n. f.* [*edd*, backward, again, and *ea*, water, Saxon.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My praies are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are borne up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the eddy where they first began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in, And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play; Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison's Cato.*

EDDY, *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with eddy winds is whirl'd around, And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EDMATOSE. *adj.* [*ἔδματος*.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *edematous*.

A ferocity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and scirrhus, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbutnot.*

EDENTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *DiEt.*

EDGE. *n. f.* [*ecge*, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the edge o' th' sword His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He that will a good edge win, Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverbs.*

The edge of war, like an ill-sheathed knife, No more shall cut his master. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis slander, Whose edge is sharper than the sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an edge. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the edges of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opticks.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the edge of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw, When truth stands trembling on the edge of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.

Give him a further edge, And drive his purpose into these delights. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd, When want had set an edge upon their mind,

Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd, And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Greene's Manil.*

Silence and solitude set an edge upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryden's Dafnedy.*

5. Keeness; acrimony of temper.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord! That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. To set teeth on **EDGE.** To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *setts the teeth on edge*. *Bacon.*

TO EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

There sat the rolling her alluring eyes, To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

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2. To furnish with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face, His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;

So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound, It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long descending train, With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edg'd* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edg'd*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edg'd* his desperation. *Watson's Life of D. of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

TO EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *edd*, backward, Saxon.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind, And make flow way. *Dryden's Cleonora.*

EDGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

EDGING. *n. f.* [from *edge*.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear, And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*

EDGE-TOOL. *n. f.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several forts; and what fort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon.*

EDGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray.*

EDIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More against Atheism.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbutnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

EDICT. *n. f.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation or command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great King of kings, Hath in the table of his law commanded

That thou shalt do no murder; will you then Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe, But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryden.*

The

The ministers are always preaching; and the governors putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths. *Addison*.

EDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*edificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed to *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Taylor*.

2. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison's Guardian*.

EDIFICE. *n. f.* [*edificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.

God built

So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far, That man may know he dwells not in his own; An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton*.

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him, Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton*.

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison on Italy*.

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley*.

EDIFIER. *n. f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.

To **EDIFY.** *v. a.* [*edifico*, Lat.]

1. To build.

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*, Wherein the hermit wont to lay His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser*.
Men have *edify'd*

A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapman*.

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edificeth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker*.

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto. *Hooker*.

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange*.

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more, Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden*.

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War*.

EDILE. *n. f.* [*edilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shakespeare*.

EDITION. *n. f.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Burnet*.

2. Republication; generally with some revival or correcting.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shakespeare*.

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the foul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South*.

I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker*.

EDITOR. *n. f.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison's Spectator*.

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editors*. *Pope's Notes on Shakespeare*.

To **EDUCATE.** *v. a.* [*duco*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Virgil*.

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation. *Swift on Modern Education*.

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker*.

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift*.

To **EDUCE.** *v. a.* [*educō*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

That the world was *educ'd* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educ* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glennville*.

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educ* it thence. *Woodward*.

Th' eternal art *educ*es good from ill, Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope*.

EDUCATION. *n. f.* [from *educ*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To **EDULCORATE.** *v. n.* [from *dulcor*, Latin.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORATION. *n. f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

To **EEL.** *v. a.* [*ecan*, *ecan*, *ican*, Saxon. *eak*, Scott. *ek*, Erse.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To supply any deficiency. See **EKE**.

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddest me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen*.

EEL. *n. f.* [*ael*, Saxon; *aul*, German.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare*.

The Cockney put the *eel* 'th' paity alive. *Shakespeare*.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See **EVEN**.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *L'Estrange*.

EFF. *n. f.* Commonly written **EFT**. A small lizard.

EFFABLE. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expressive; utterable. *Dier*.

To **EFFACE.** *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke*.

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all public registers. *Addison on Italy*.

Time, I said, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior*.

Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakespeare scarce'd *effac'd* a line. *Pope*.

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission thall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden*.

EFFE'CT. *n. f.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wise, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney*.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke*.

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy*.

2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Natural History*.

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison*.

3. Purpose; intention; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron*.

4. Consequence intended; success; advantage. Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal. v. 4*.

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of; before he deserved it. *Clarendon*.

The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Temple*.

5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney*.

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior*.

6. Reality; not mere appearance. In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* only one man should, as the spirit and foul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker*.

State and wealth, the business and the crowd, Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham*.

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer

Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murder! That cannot be, since I am still possessor

Of those *effects* for which I did the murder,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakespeare*.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addison's Spectator*.

To **EFFE'CT.** *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being conful, I not doubt t' *effect*
All that you wish. *Ben Jonson*.

2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrrip into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours*.

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effe'ctible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of*.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon*.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Taylor*.

There is nothing in words and *titles* but suitability, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glennville*.

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

a. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;

In bootless prayer have they been held up,

And they have ferv'd me to *effectless* use. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*effector*, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*effectual*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philom. 6.*

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;

Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakespeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward.*

TO EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuare*, French.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *n. f.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd

Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot

To honour and religion! *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious; of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace?

Shakespeare.

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,

Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,

The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryden.*

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,

And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shakespeare.*

TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effeminare*, Latin.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TO EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFE'MINATION. *n. f.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanly.

Vices the hare figured; not only feneration, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effemination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO EFFE'RVESCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Mead.*

EFFE'RVESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *effervesco*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire.

Woodward's Natural History.

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effatus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel

He takes, and, by one *efficacious* breath,

Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EFFICACY. *n. f.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peack. m.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God, unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *efficio*, Lat.] The **EFFICIENCY.** } act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our

reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concurrence of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFI'CIENT. *n. f.* [*efficient*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*.

Collier on Thought.

TO EFFE'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigie*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFI'GIATION. *n. f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Ditt.*

EFFI'GIES. } *n. f.* [*effigies*, Latin; *effigy* is **EFFI'GY.** } from being in *effigy*] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*,
The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*effloresco*, Latin.]

EFFLORE'SCENCY. } *n. f.* [*effloresco*, Latin.]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, three the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bacon.*

3. Excrecencies in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginning in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodward.*

EFFLU'ENCE. *n. f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the baches collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,

With which the lasting lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *n. f.* [from *effluo*, Latin.]

EFFLU'VIUM. } Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any

any sensible diminution of the body from which they arise.

If the earth were an electric body, and the air but the *effluvia* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth.

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetic *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or the atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity.

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend, Because less heavy than the air, ascend; Why do they ever from their height retreat, And why return to seek their central seat?

EFFLUX. *n. f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton.

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the felling and consecrating their possessions.

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime chearer, light!

Of all material beings, first and best!

Efflux divine!

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To **EFFLU'X**. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation.

EFFLU'XION. *n. f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth.

2. That which flows out; *effluvia*; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body.

To **EFFOR'CE**. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen, But huge great iron chests and coffers strong, All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween

Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky, And burst his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer lent his ear into the noise, To wheet who called so importunately;

Again he heard a more *efforded* voice, That had him come in haste.

To **EFFOR'M**. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image.

EFFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *efform*.] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*.

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe.

EFFORT. *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories; we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays, Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,

We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r, And always set the gem above the flow'r.

EFFUSION. *n. f.* [*effusio*, Latin.] The act of pouring out.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable

manuscripts, the *effusion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies.

EFFRA'IBLE. *adj.* [*effrayable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effrayable* nature but arsenical fumes.

EFFRONTERY. *n. f.* [*effronterie*, French.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it.

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves.

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself.

To **EFFULGE**. *v. a.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used.

The topaz charms the sight, Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light.

EFFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee Impres'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides.

Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell.

EFFULGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly Through the blue gulph of interposing sky!

The downworn fun Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flash Of broken clouds.

EFFUMAB'ILITY. *n. f.* [*effumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word, but not adopted.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*.

To **EFFU'SE**. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Latin.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and, deadly pale, Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*.

At last emerging from his nostrils wide, And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide.

EFFU'SE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds, And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.

EFFU'SION. *n. f.* [from *effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears, Being an ordinary inundation;

But this *effusion* of such manly drops, This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul, Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd.

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine.

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open.

2. Waste; the act of spoiling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood.

Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood, And 'stablish quietness

Yet shall she be restor'd, since public good For private int'rest ought not be withstood,

To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood.

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable

manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the Gospel of Christ had then upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had.

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow.

EFFU'SIVE, *adj.* [from *effuso*.] Pouring out; dispersing.

The North-east spends its rage; th' *effusive* South

Warms the wide air.

EFT. *n. f.* [*efeta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evel; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live.

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country.

EFT, *adv.* [*eft*, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush, With noise whereof he from his lofty steed

Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush, To hide his coward head from dying dread.

Quite consumed with flame,

The idol is of that eternal maid;

For so at least I have prefer'd the same, With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd.

EFTSOONS. *adv.* [*eft* and *soon*.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

He in their stead *eftsoons* placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands.

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,

Run all in haste to see that silver brood.

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was thought that new wars would *eftsoons* ensue.

Eftsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay, And all the year shall then be holiday.

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER. *n. f.* [See **EAGER**.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England.

To **EGER'ST**. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not.

EGE'STION. *n. f.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion* and circulation.

EGG. *n. f.* [*æg*, Saxon; *oggh*, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect.

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible.

2. The spawn or germ of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg,

Which

E G R

Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischief-
vous. *Shakespeare.*

Every insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.
There was taken a great glass-bubble with a
long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a phi-
losophical egg. *Boyle.*

To Egg. *v. a.* [eggia, to incite, Islandick:
eggian, Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke
to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes
ignorantly used.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing
genius, and whose ardour of inclination eggs him
forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

E'GLANTINE. *n. f.* [*eglantier*, French.] A spe-
cies of rose, sweet-briar.
O'er-canopied with luscious wood-bine,
With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*.
Shakespeare.

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

E'GOTISM. *n. f.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault
committed in writing by the frequent repetition of
the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a
man's self in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with,
in the course of my readings, is that of Cardinal
Wolsey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king.
Spektor.

E'GOTIST. *n. f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always
repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had
a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs,
who are never mentioned in any works but their
own. *Spektor.*

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much
of one's self.

EGREGIOUS. *adj.* [*egregius*, Lat.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.
He might be able to adorn this present age, and
furnish history with the records of *egregious* ex-
ploits, both of art and valour. *Moore against Albeim.*

One to empire born;
Egregious prince! whose manly childhood shew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unspeaking. *Philips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant instance how far vir-
tue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This
is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last
times, for infolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt
of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker, Preface.*

Ah me, most credulous fool;
Egregious murderer! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

And hence th' *egregious* wizzard shall foredoom
The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGREGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregius*.] Emi-
nently; shamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and re-
ward me,

For making him *egregiously* an ass,
And practising upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of
every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated.
Shakespeare's John Bull.

E'GRESS. *n. f.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The power or
act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up within
the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the
strata of stone and marble remained continuous.
Woodward's Natural History.

EGRESSION. *n. f.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of
going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the
swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out

of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which
seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pour-
ing out. *Pope.*

E'CRET. *n. f.* A fowl of the heron kind, with
red legs. *Bailey.*

E'CRIOU. *n. f.* [*aigret*, French; perhaps from
aigre, four.] A species of cherry.

The *cœur-cherry*, which inclineth more to
white, is sweeter than the red; but the *ecriou* is
more four. *Bacon.*

To EJACULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculator*, Latin.] To
throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing
near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the
more easily *ejaculated*. *Grew's Muscum.*

The mighty magnet from the centre darts
This strong, though subtle force, through all the
parts:

Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJACULATION. *n. f.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act
of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye.
Bacon's Essays.

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions
which will not easily incorporate, what the effects
are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bot-
tom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspen-
sion in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasionally, with-
out solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to
the several actions of dressing; as at washing your
hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

EJACULATORY. *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sen-
tences.

The continuance of this posture might incline
to ease and drowsiness: they used it rather upon
fume short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger
devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

2. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of
ejaculatory repentances, that take us by fits and
starts. *L'Estrange.*

To EJECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning fallies from his throat!
Ejected sparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*

The heart, as laid, from its contracted cave,
On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the
affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but not
eject the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or pos-
session.

It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our
king submitted to the church. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with
hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth
make account of, be it never so harmless in itself,
and of never so ancient continuance, without any
other crime to charge it with, than only that it
hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church
of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word
of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring
and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the
English tongue, we should all awake next morn-
ing chaste and temperate? *Swift.*

EJECTION. *n. f.* [*ejectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the
fallen angels from heaven. *Broom.*

E J E

E I T

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by
vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJECTMENT. *n. f.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ
by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of
an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interj.* An expression of sudden de-
light.

EIGHT. *adj.* [*eahta*, Saxon; *abta*, Gothick;
acht, Scottish.] Twice four. A word of num-
ber.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in
circuit. *Sandy's Journey.*

EIGHTH. *adj.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to
the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more;
And yet the *eightb* appears. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In the *eightb* month should be the reign of Sa-
turn, *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continu'd years,
And water her ambrosial couch with tears;
The *eightb*, the voluntarily moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart.

Pope.

EIGHTEEN. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave *eighteen*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we
should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and
yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years
would be then. *Taylor.*

EIGHTEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen*.] The next
in order to the seventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abi-
jam. *1 Kings.*

EIGHTFOLD. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times
the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eightb*.] In the eighth
place.

Eightbly, living creatures have voluntary motion,
which plants have not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

EIGHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in
order to the seventyninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly
turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain.

Wilkin's Math. Magic.

EIGHTSCORE. *adj.* [*eight* and *score*.] Eight
times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? seven days and
nights?

Eightscore eight hours? and lovers absent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?

Oh weary reckoning! *Shakespeare.*

EIGHTY. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten;
four score.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen.
Shakespeare.

Among all other climactericks three are most
remarkable; that is seven times seven, or forty-
nine; nine times nine, or *eighty* one; and seven
times nine, or the year sixty three, which is con-
ceived to carry with it the most considerable fatu-
lity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EIGNE. *adj.* [*aïne*, Fr.] [In law.] denotes the
eldest or first born. Here it signifies unalienable,
as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the
yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of
some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not subject
to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after
it, the party will offer to sue a pardon uncom-
pelled before the time; in all which, some miti-
gation of the uttermost value may well and wor-
thily be offered. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *n. f.* [*eoril*, Saxon.] Vinegar, verjuice;
any acid. An old word.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with fowre
poison,

If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall.

Sir T. More.

EI'THER. *pron.* [*æðer*, Saxon; *auter*, Scot-
tish.]

1. Which soever of the two; whether one or
the other.

E L A

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
So-like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almost swear,
That either had been either.
Drayton's Nymph.
Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, either
of them believing he could deceive the other.
Clarendon.
I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the
motion of one body cannot really be without the
motion of another: to determine this either way, is
to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*
2. Each; both.
In the process of natural beings, there seem
some to be creatures placed, as it were, in the con-
fines of several provinces, and participating some-
thing of either. *Hale.*
Sev'n times the sun has either tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden's Virgil.
3. It is used sometimes of more than two; any
one of a certain number.
4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the
following passage:
Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were
so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could
be gotten by either of the three, but that the
other two would set the balance of Europe up-
right again. *Bacon.*
EITHER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A distribu-
tive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*.
We never heard of any ship that had been seen
to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of
either the East or West Indies. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
What perils shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd? *Daniel.*
Either your brethren have miserably deceived us,
or power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*
EJULATION. *n. f.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry;
lamentation; moan; wailing.
Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out
into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings.
Government of the Tongue.
With dismal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Philips.*
EKE. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; ook, Dutch.] Also;
likewise; beside; moreover.
If any strength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's, both power and eke
will. *Fairy Queen.*
Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is eke the throne of love. *Prior.*
To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]
1. To increase.
I dempt there much to have eked my store,
But such eking hath made my heart fore. *Spenser.*
The little strength that I have, I would it were
with you.
— And mine to eke out her's.
Shakespeare's As you like it.
2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.
Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind.
Shakespeare.
Your ornaments hung all,
On some patch'd doghole eek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*
3. To protract; to lengthen.
I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To eke it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
4. To spin out by useless additions. [In this
sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old
poets, who put eke into their lines, when they
wanted a syllable.]
Eufriden ekes out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*
To ELABORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]
1. To produce with labour.

E L A

They in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by successive en-
deavours or operations.
The sap is diversified, and still more elaborated
and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of
the plant. *Arbutnot.*
ELABORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finished
with great diligence; performed with great la-
bour.
Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are
never more studied and elaborate than when poli-
ticians most agitate desperate designs. *K. Charles.*
At least, on her bestow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward shew
Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton.*
Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each elaborate page. *Waller.*
Consider the difference between elaborate dis-
courses upon important occasions, delivered to par-
liaments, and a plain sermon intended for the lower
people. *Swift.*
ELABORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] La-
boriously; diligently; with great study or labour.
Politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and
wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery,
do yet prove abortive. *South.*
Some coloured powders, which painters use,
may have their colours a little changed, by being
very elaborately and finely ground. *Newton's Opticks.*
I will venture once to incur the censure of
some persons, for being elaborately trifling. *Bentley.*
It is there elaborately shewn, that patents are
good. *Swift.*
ELABORATION. *n. f.* [from *elaborate*.] Im-
provement by successive operations.
To what purpose is there such an apparatus of
vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and eggs;
such a tedious process of generation and nutrition.
Ray.
To ELANCE. *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw
out; to dart; to cast as a dart.
While thy unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io! *Prior.*
Harsh words, that, once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*
To ELAPSE. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Latin.] To pass
away; to glide away; to run out without notice.
There is a docible season, a learning time in
youth, which, suffered to elapse, and no founda-
tion laid, seldom returns. *Clarissa.*
ELASTICAL. } *adj.* [from *elastus*.] Having the
ELASTICK. } power of returning to the
form from which it is distorted or withheld;
springy; having the power of a spring.
By what elastick engines did she rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*
If the body is compact, and bends or yields in-
ward to pressure, without any sliding of its parts,
it is hard and elastick, returning to its figure with a
force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts.
Newton's Opticks.
The most common diversities of human consti-
tutions arise from the solids, as to their different
degrees of strength and tension: in some being too
lax and weak, in others too elastick and strong.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
A fermentation must be excited in some assign-
able place, which may expand itself by its elastick
power, and break through, where it meets with
the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*
ELASTICITY. *n. f.* [from *elastick*.] Force in
bodies, by which they endeavour to restore them-
selves to the posture from whence they were dis-
placed by any external force. *Quincy.*
A late string will bear a hundred weight with-
out rupture; but, at the same time, cannot exert
its elasticity: take away fifty, and immediately it
raithers the weight. *Arbutnot.*
Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And were my elasticity and fire. *Pope.*
ELATE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Flushed with
success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.
Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too soon dejected, and too soon elate! *Pope.*

E L D

I, of mind elate, and scorning fear,
Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear.
Pope's Odyssey.
To ELATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To elevate with success; to puff up with
prosperity.
2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.
Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*
ELATE'RIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An inspissated
juice, light, of a friable texture and an acrid and
pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit of
the wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough
purge. *Hill.*
ELATION. *n. f.* [from *elate*.] Haughtiness pro-
ceeding from success; pride of prosperity.
God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by
withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*
ELBOW. *n. f.* [*elboga*, Saxon.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below
the shoulder.
In some fair evening, on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*
2. Any flexure, or angle.
Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between
elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon
a plain wall. *Bacon.*
3. To be at the ELBOW. To be near; to be at
hand.
Strait will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow.
Shakespeare's Othello.
ELBOWCHAIR. *n. f.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair
with arms to support the elbows.
Swans and elbowchairs, in the opera of Diocle-
sian, have danced upon the English stage with good
success. *Gay.*
ELBOWROOM. *n. f.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room
to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect
freedom from confinement.
Now my foul hath elbowroom;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakespeare.*
The natives are not so many, but that there may
be elbowroom enough for them, and for the adven-
tives also. *Bacon.*
A politician must put himself into a state of li-
berty to provide elbowroom for conscience to have
its full play in. *South.*
To ELBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To push with the elbow.
One elbows him, one jostles in the shole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. To push; to drive to distance; to encroach
upon.
It thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*
If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work, and elbow all his neigh-
bours. *Dryden.*
To ELBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Dict.*
ELD. *n. f.* [*eald*, Saxon; *eld*, Scottish.]
1. Old age; decrepitude.
Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Spenser.*
Thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied eld. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewise he some fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childless eld. *Milton.*
2. Old people; persons worn out with years.
They count him of the green-hair'd eld. *Chapman.*
ELDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now cor-
rupted to *old*. [*eald*, *ealdon*, Saxon.] Surpassing
another in years; survivor; having the privileges
of primogeniture: opposed to *younger*.
They bring the comparison of younger daugh-
ters conforming themselves in attire to their elder
sisters. *Heaue.*
Let

ELD

Let still the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways the level in her husband's heart.

Shakespeare.
How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,
Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Shakespeare.*
Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so were they called, *elder* men.

Raleigh's History.
The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the fame means the father did among them.

Temple.
Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

Elders. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]
1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. *1 Tim. v. 1.*

Our *elders* say,
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,
Shake off their sterile curse. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.
Says the goose, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.

L'Estrange.
I lose my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand not pardon, but applause.

Pope.
3. Those who are older than others.
Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and ensample of their *elders*.

Spenser's Ireland.
At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.

Hooker.
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.
6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

Chauveland.
Elder. *n. f.* [ellara, Saxon; sambucus.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, collected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent berries, having three seeds in each. It may be easily propagated from cuttings or seeds.

Miller.
Look for thy reward
Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overshades the mouth of that same pit.

Shakespeare.
Elderly. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

Eldership. *n. f.* [from *elder*.]
1. Seniority; primogeniture.
The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.

Raleigh.
That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove,

Dryden's Ind. Emp.
Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause.

Rowe.

ELE

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Eraustus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity.

Hooker, Preface.
Elders. *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [ealb, ealbon, ealbyte, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space.

Dryden.
2. The person that has lived most years.

Eldest parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue.

Locke.
Elecampa. *n. f.* [elecampane, Lat.] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species of this plant.

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
To ELECT. *v. a.* [electus, Lat.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elect* first, beguill'd.

Daniel.
This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elect*ed a hundred senators out of the commoners.

Swift.
2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers.
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembl'd
To plead your cause. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.
The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony; and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life.

Hammond.
Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will.

Milton.
ELECTION. *n. f.* [electio, Lat.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would chuse the meetest?

Whitgift.
Him, not thy *election*,
But natural necessity, begot.

Milton.
As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them.

Spratt.
2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chusing will!
Now if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still.

Davies.
3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuse.

Rogers.
4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things: which so cleareth mens judgment and *election*, as it is the less apt to slide into error.

Bacon.

ELE

In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue.

Atterbury.
6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places.

King Charles.
Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*.

Addison's Spectator.
ELECTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice. I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary.

Bacon.
The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad.

Temple.
2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will.

Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.
ELECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscled *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern.

Ray on the Creation.
They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations.

Grew.
ELECTOR. *n. f.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the brib'd *electors* hopes,
Alone she gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE. *n. f.* [from *elector*.] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire.

Addison's Freeholder.
ELECTRE. *n. f.* [electrum, Lat.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet *electric*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin.

Bacon.
ELECTRICAL. *adj.* [from *electrum*. See *ELECTRICK*.] *ELECTRE*.

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electric* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
An *electric* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electric* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electric* body.

Newton.
2. Produced by an *electric* body.

If that attraction were not rather *electric* than magnetical, it was wonderful what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistry

of

of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality.

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the electric vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light.

ELECTRICITY. *n. f.* [from *electric*. See **ELECTRE**.] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw bits of paper, or such like substances, to them.

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

ELECTUARY. *n. f.* [*electarium*, *Caelius Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Electuaries* made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired.

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except fugar, common to any two of them.

ELEEMOSYNARY. *adj.* [*eleemosyna*.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and dependent on itself.

2. Given in charity. This is the present use.

ELEGANCE. *n. f.* [*elegantia*, Lat.]

1. A beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference.

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world.

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art.

ELEGANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Lat.]

1. Pleading by minuter beauties.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.

There mayst thou find some *elegant* retreat.

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease.

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly.

In a poem *elegantly* writ,

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake.

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententious.

Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses.

ELEGY. *n. f.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.]

1. Used in elegies.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.

ELEGY. *n. f.* [*elegus*, Lat.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon
brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind.

2. A funeral song.

So on meanders banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*.

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

ELEMENT. *n. f.* [*elementum*, Lat.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have.

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles.

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded.

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me.

My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
The king,

Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters.

The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat.

Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*.

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*.

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*.

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*.

They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logic is none of their talent.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?

—One fate that promises no *element*
In such a business.

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivereth of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners.

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters.

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master.

To **ELEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemental* bodies, I now question.

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull sublimary lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove

The thing which *elemented* it.

ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a trouble'd colour shew;

That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs, their *elemental* tea.

2. Arising from principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood.

ELEMENTARITY. *n. f.* [from *elementary*.] Containing the rudiments or first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; Being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*.

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water.

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.

2. Initial; rude.

ELEMI. *n. f.*

This drug is improperly called *gum elemi*, being a resin.

The genuine *elemi* is brought from Ethiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind.

The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with the greater or less tinge of a greenish or yellowish.

It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians wound, and collect the resin.

ELENCHUS. *n. f.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole temptation might be the same *elenchus* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death.

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenches* on us.

ELEOTS. *n. f.* Some name the apples in request in the cyder countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England.

ELEPHANT. *n. f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given.

This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and it is said to be extremely long lived.

He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory.

He loves to hear,

That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, *elephants* with holes.

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure.

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.

ELEPHANTIASIS. *n. f.* [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

Vol. I. N^o. 1

4 A

To

ELF

To ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.
This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyfs. *Woodward.*
2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raise with great conceptions.
Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more *elevated*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vicious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alleged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

ELEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated*.] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVATION. *n. f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ELEVATOR. *n. f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some surgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELEVEN. *adj.* [*æntlepen*, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than Marcus, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare.*

ELVENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History.*

ELF. *n. f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter's Gloss.*]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shakespeare.*

Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

ELI

The king of *elves* and little fairy queen

Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but faires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hammer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

ELFIN. *adj.* [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; *elfish*; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept foundly. *Spenser.*

ELFLOCK. *n. f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the *elflocks* in foul fluttish hairs,
Which, once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare.*

To ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer lapsed state of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELICIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness: meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hammond.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

ELICITATION. *n. f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To ELIDE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] To break in pieces; to crush.

We are cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*. *Hooker.*

ELICIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chuse them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

ELIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in form or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clarissa.*

ELIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. *n. f.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

ELL

ELISION. *n. f.* [*eliso*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off; as, can't th' attempt, there is an elision of a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

ELIXATION. *n. f.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliments, and its *elization* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *n. f.* [Arabic.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropped the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ELK. *n. f.* [*elc*, Saxon.]

The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyish; in Summer it is paler. The horns of the male *elk* are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies slumb'ring silent in the white abyfs. *Thomson.*

ELL. *n. f.* [*eln*, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span
Makes not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLIPSIS. *n. f.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer: as, the thing I love, for the thing which I love.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, Rom. iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Deedalus.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipses* very little eccentric. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having

ELLIPTICK. } the form of an *ellipsis*; oval.

Since

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

ELM. *n. f.* [*ulmus*, Latin; *elm*, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The species are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the British elm; the smooth-leaved or witch elm. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit trees; because the roots of the elm will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment.

Miller.

The rural seat,

Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds.

Thomson.

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an elm, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate.

Shakespeare.

ELOCUTION. *n. f.* [*elocutio*, Lat.]

1. The power of fluent speech.

A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able elocution.

Wotton.

2. Power of speaking; speech.

Whose taste, too long forbore, at first essay
Gave elocution to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise.

Milton.

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happiness of his poet's imagination is elocution, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words.

Dryden.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with elocution.

Dryd. n.

E'LOGY. *n. f.* [*elogie*, French.] Praise; panegyric.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and elogies.

Wotton.

If I durst say all I know of the elogies received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author.

Boyle.

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or elogy, have considered this subject.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused.

From worldly care himself he did eloin,
And greatly shunned manly exercise.

Fairy Queen.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she eligne me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.

Donne.

To ELONGATE. *v. a.* [*from longus*, Lat.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch

2. To put further off.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection,

which is now elongated and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees.

Brown.

To ELONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the South point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the West; but elongating from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ELONGATION. *n. f.* [*from elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of elongation of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place.

Quincy.

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force.

Wishman's Surgery.

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of elongation from another, as bears no proportion to what is real.

Glauville's Sceptis.

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or elongation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ELOPE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have eloped from their allegiance.

Addison's Freeholder.

What from the dame can Paris hope?

She may as well from him elope.

Prior.

The fool whose wife elopes some thrice a quarter, for matrimonial solace dies a martyr.

Pope.

ELOPEMENT. *n. f.* [*from elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly used of a wife.

An elopement is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's elopement from him.

Arbutnot.

ELOPS. *n. f.* [*idol*.] A fish; reckoned however by Milton among the serpents.

Scorpion and asp, and amphibia dire,

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,

And dipfis.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

ELOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant more learned than the ears.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Athens or free Rome, where eloquence

Flourish'd, since mute.

Milton.

His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the eloquence of tears.

Haigh.

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word;

Then I'll commend her volubility,

And say she uttered piercing eloquence.

Shakspeare.

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in eloquence.

Pope.

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator.

Isaiah, iii. 3.

O death! all eloquent, you only prove
What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.

Pope.

ELSE. *pronoun.* [eller, Saxon.] Other; one beside: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing else, putting all affairs else in oblivion, as if there were nothing else to be done but to see him.

Should he or any else search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;

He did it when he had nothing else to do.

Donham.

ELSE. *adv.*

1. Otherwise.

Dare not, on thy life,

Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,
But stand aloof, and think profane to view:
This faultion, else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood.

Dryden.

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause?

Tillotson.

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where else were to be found, And all Elysium in a spot of ground.

Dryden.

3. It has sometimes or before it superfluously.

Be more abstemious,

Or else, good night your vow.

Shakspeare.

ELSEWHERE. *adv.* [else and where.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found elsewhere.

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them elsewhere he knew not.

Raleigh's History.

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts elsewhere, Though our eyes open be, we cannot see

Davies.

Henceforth oracles are cease'd,

And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice

Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or elsewhere.

Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as elsewhere, yet new-comers and children do not.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which elsewhere complain, that injury is offered to the meanest minister, when the magistrate appointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the minister to stand.

Hooker.

Let us no more contend, nor blame

Each other, blam'd enough elsewhere.

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats elsewhere;

My mother's daughter knows not how to fear.

Dryden.

If it contradict what he says elsewhere, it is no new or strange thing.

Tillotson.

To ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To elucidate a little the matter, let us consider it.

Boyle.

ELUCIDATION. *n. f.* [*from elucidate*.] Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, subjoin the following experiment.

Boyle.

ELUCIDATOR. *n. f.* [*from elucidate*.] Explainer; expostor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantic elucidators.

Abbot.

To ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious amongst us, escape or elude the punishment of any law yet invented.

Swift.

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to elude, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint.

Rogers.

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

My gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;

But

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But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*
ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more infested
on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if
this blessed part of our law be *eludible* by power
and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast.

Swift.

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See *ELF*.

Fairy elves

Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant fees,
Or dreams he fees. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, geni, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

ELVELOCK. *n. f.* [from *elves* and *lock*.] Knots
in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled
by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of poll-
ing *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ELVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it
had been written more properly *elfish*.] Relating
to elves, or wandering spirits.

Thou *elvish* mark, abortive, rioting hog!

The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shak.*

No muse hath been so bold,

Or of the latter or the old,

Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,

Which lie from others readings. *Drayton.*

ELUMBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened
in the loins. *Dict.*

ELUSION. *n. f.* [*eluso*, Latin.] An escape from
enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of
metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those
who have pretended to it.

Woodward's Natural History.

ELUSIVE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Practising elu-
sion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives

Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.

Pope's Odyssey.

ELUSORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude;
tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights,
ambuscade retreats, and *elusive* tergiversation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **ELUTE.** *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious;
because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

To **ELUTRIATE.** *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant;
or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much
less than it has been computed by some; but still
it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of
its force upon the lungs must produce some difference
in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through
the lungs.

Arbutnot on Air.

ELYSIAN. *adj.* [*elysiu*, Latin.] Pertaining to
Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing;
exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream. *Milt.*

ELYSIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The place assigned
by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely
pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,

So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,

Or I should breathe it so into thy body,

And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

EM. A contraction of *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit

New words with little or no wit;

And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,

The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras.*

To **EMACIATE.** *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To
waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long emaciating diets wax plump, fat,
and almost new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and
lean. *Gray's Bill of Mortality.*

To **EMACIATE.** *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine;
to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious
enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not
drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIATION. *n. f.* [*emaciatu*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or
leanness were from a phthisis, or from a hectic
fever. *Grant.*

EMACULATION. *n. f.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The
act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

Dict.

EMANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Issuing from
something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to
the world, and his administration thereof, is an
emanant act: the most wise counsel and purpose
of Almighty God terminate in those two great
transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of
creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **EMANATE.** *v. n.* [*emano*, Latin.] To issue or
flow from something else.

EMANATION. *n. f.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any
other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural re-
sult and emanation from God, the infinite and eter-
nal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *South.*

2. That which issues from another substance;
an efflux; effluvia.

The experience of those profitable and excel-
lent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly
are, the first motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a
tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvia, which,
after some distance, retracteth unto itself; as in
syrops, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length
retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious

grace,
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole

Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no
means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the
heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires

That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;
Each act he prompts, each charm he can create;

Whatever he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMANATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Lat.] Issuing
from another. *Dict.*

To **EMANCIPATE.** *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.]
To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of
truth, we become *emancipated* from testimonial en-
gagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called un-
to the intestate succession of their parents that
were in the parents power, excluded all *emancipat-*
ed children. *Ayliffe's Paveron.*

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.

Arbutnot.

EMANCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *emancipate*.] The
act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the
chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*.

Glauville's Scepis.

To **EMARGINATE.** *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To
take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To **EMASCULATE.** *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose
twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nine-
teen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten,
you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the
increase. *Grant's Bill of Mortality.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by un-
manly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;
Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our under-
standings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our tem-
per. *Collier.*

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EMASCULATION. *n. f.* [from *emascule*.]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly
softness.

To **EMBALL.** *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to inclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were *emball'd*
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen.*

To **EMBALL.** *v. a.* [*emballer*, French; *embal-*
fumar, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aro-
matics, that it may resist putrefaction.

Emball me,

Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.

Shakespeare.

I would shew future times

What you were, and teach them t' urge towards
such:

Verse *emballs* virtue, and tombs or thrones of
rhymes,

Preserve frail transitory fame as much

As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch.

Donne.

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *emball* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBALLER. *n. f.* [from *emball*.] One that
practises the art of embalming and preserving bod-
ies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the
Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed.

Bacon's Natural History.

To **EMBAR.** *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight;

Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them

thrall. *Spenser.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*
His spirits pure were subject to our fight. *Fairfax.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block
up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embar'd* all
further trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were
not

Embar'd, and all this traffic quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,

Would work more fully and powerfully on us.

Donne.

EMBARCATION. *n. f.* [from *embarc*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for
the *embarkation* of the army, and for the departure
of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO. *n. f.* [*embargo*, Spanish.] A pro-
hibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to
trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so
great commodity from the trade of England, as by
embargo they would soon wax weary of Perkin.

Bacon's Henry VII.

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the ri-
ver of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign
affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez.

Wotton.

I was not much concerned, in my own particu-
lar, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

To **EMBARQUE.** *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late,
All left, in one small bottom swam *embarc'd*.

Milton.

The king had provided a good fleet, and had
caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarc'd*
on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships *Aeneas* took his way,
Embarc'd his men, and skim'd along the sea.

Dryden's Aeneid.

2. To engage another in any affair.

To **EMBARRE.** *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should

I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece.

A. Phillips.

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRAS. v. a. [*embarasser*, French.]
To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away.

Spektor.

EMBA'RRASSMENT. n. f. [from *embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole.

Watts's Logic.

To EMBA'SE. v. a. [from *basse*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out, whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground.

Bacon.

I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment.

Wotton.

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibility shall be forced to bend.

King Charles.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly.

South.

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loying you

I blest my lot, that was so lucky plac'd;

But then the more your own mishap I rue,

That are so much by fo mean love *embas'd*.

Spenser.

EMBA'SSADOR. n. f. [See AMBASSADOR.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd

With the same message.

Denham.

Myself, my king's *embassador*, will go.

Dryden.

EMBA'SSADRESS. n. f. A woman sent on a public message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadors* replies.

Gavith's Ovid.

EM'PASSAGE. n. f. [It may be observed, that

EM'BASSY. } though our authours write al-

most indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *ambassy*.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Freth *embassy* and suits,

Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,

Will I lend ear to.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

When he was at Newcattle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him.

Bacon's Henry VII.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,

In threat'ning *embassy*.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees.

Taylor.

3. An errand in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made?

Sidney.

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;

And am I last that know it?

Shakespeare's Richard II.

To EMBA'TTLE. v. a. [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*;

To horse! you gallant princes, strait to horse!

Shakespeare.

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me.

Shakespeare.

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! Milton's Paradise Lost.

Embattl'd nations strive in vain

The hero's glory to restrain:

Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red
with fire,

In vain against his force conspire.

Prior.

To EMBA'TTLE. v. n. To be ranged in battle array.

The night

Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle*
By the second hour of the morn.

Shakespeare.

To EMBA'T. v. a. [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.

In her lap a little babe did play

His cruel sport;

For in her streaming blood he did *embay*

His little hands, and tender joints *embrew*.

Fairy Queen.

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away.

Fairy Queen.

2. [From *bay*.] To inclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.

Shakespeare.

To EMBE'LLISH. v. a. [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her first created green;

Where crystal streamsthrugh living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone.

Dryden's Juvenal.

The names of the figures that *embellish'd* the discourses of those that understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well.

Locke.

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellish'd* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins.

Addison in Italy.

EMBE'LLISHMENT. n. f. [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life.

Addison's Cato.

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church.

Asterbury.

EMBERING. n. f. The ember days. A word used by old authours, now obsolete.

For causes good for many ways,
Keep *emberings* well, and fasting days;

What law commands, we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesd'ay.

Tusser.

EMBERS. n. f. Without a singular [*æmynia*, Saxon, ashes; *emmyria*, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopp'd, let it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days.

Bacon's Natural History.

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,

While glowing *embers* through the room

Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.

Milton.

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,

He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow

Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.

Crashaw.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.

Dryden's Virgil

EMBERWEEK. n. f. [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewd by penitents on their heads; but Nelson decides in favour of *Marschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a course or circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days, at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first

Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13.

Common Prayer.

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks*.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

To EMBE'ZZLE. v. a. [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil*.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men.

Hayward.

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzl'd* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left?

Dryden's Pers.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. n. f. [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. v. a. [*blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. Th' unfought diamonds

Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below

Would grow inur'd to light.

Milton.

No weeping orphans saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors.

Pope.

2. To blazon; to paint with enigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,

T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got.

Shakespeare.

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies.

Milton's Par. Lost.

To EMBLA'ZON. v. a. [*blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to shew.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch.

Hakewill on Providence.

EMBLA'ZONRY. n. f. [from *emblazon*.] Pictures upon shields.

Him round

A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms.

Milton.

EMBLEM. n. f. [*εμβλημα*.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast.

Peacham on Drawing.

Gentle Thames,

Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace.

Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws.

Addis. Guardian.

To EMBLEM. v. a. [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or illusive manner. Not used.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions.

Glauville's Scyllis.

EMBLEMATICAL. } adj. [from *emblem*.]

EMBLEMATICK. } 1. Comprising an *emblem*; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should

rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should

compais.

Prior.

The poets contribute to the explication of *emblematick*, or when the persons are allegorical.

Addison.

2. Dealing in *emblems*; using *emblems*.
By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean.

Prior.

EMBLEM

EMBLEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry.

EMBLEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *emblem*.] Writers or inventors of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematis* and heralds.

EMBOISM. *n. f.* [from *embo*.] 1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manner in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *emboisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could.

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

EMBOLEUS. *n. f.* [from *embo*.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulic engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels by an *emboles*, like the heart.

EMBOSS. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion Upon the beached verge of the salt flood; Which once a-day, with his *embossed* froth, The turbulent surge shall cover.

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd* Androgeo's death, and off rings to his ghost.

3. [from *emboiser*, French, to inclose in a box.] To inclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrilant spear again assay'd In his bras-plated body to *emboss*.

4. [from *emboissare*, Italian.] To inclose in a thicket.

Like that self-begotten bird In th' Arabian woods *emboss*.

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *emboss*; a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees *embossed*, and then he is said to be *emboss*, from *bosse*, French, a tumour.

Oh, he is more mad Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Theffaly Was never to *emboss*.

We have almost *emboss* him: you shall see his fall to-night.

EMBOSSMENT. *n. f.* [from *emboss*.] 1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I with also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relieve.

3. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more; Nor stain your country with her children's gore.

4. To comprize; to inclose; to contain; to encompass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd, Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*.

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy! What cannot be *emchew'd*, must be *embrac'd*.

If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth?

6. To find; to take.

Fleance, his son, Whose absence is no less material to me Than is his father's, must *embrace* the fate Of that dark hour.

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To *EMBRACE*. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio; And wander we to see thy honest son, Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.

EMBRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons By his old sire, to his *embraces* runs.

2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.] 1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all, And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get, In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall.

There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that Love was come to play him there without darts.

2. Hostile hug; grapple.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*.

3. Comprehension.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be.

4. State of being contained; inclosure.

The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes.

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that absence, where-

To *EMBO'TTLE*. *v. a.* [bouteille, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit *Embottled*, long as Priamean Troy Withstood the Greeks, endures.

To *EMRO'WEL*. *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

The schools, *Embrovelled* of their doctrine, have left off The danger to itself.

Embrovelled will I see thee by and by; Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.

The roar *Embrovelled* with outrageous noise the air, And all her entrails tore.

Fossils and minerals that th' *embrovelled* earth Displays.

To *EMBRACE*. *v. a.* [from *embrace*, French.] 1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more; Nor stain your country with her children's gore.

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own business calls on you, And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart.

At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear, And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things.

They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embraced* the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done.

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.

4. To comprize; to inclose; to contain; to encompass; to encircle.

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The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes.

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that absence, where-

in he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would shew most love.

EMBRACER. *n. f.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge.

EMBRASURE. *n. f.* [from *embrasure*, Fr.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To *EMBRAVE*. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in use.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave; The great earth's womb they open to the sky, And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrave*.

To *EMBROCCATE*. *v. a.* [from *embroc*.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquours.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm.

EMBROCCATION. *n. f.* [from *embrocate*.] 1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquours or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts.

To *EMBROIDER*. *v. a.* [from *broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon another.

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood, That it became a garden of the wood.

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering*.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds; This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.

EMBROIDERER. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*.

EMBROIDERY. *n. f.* [from *embroider*.] 1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write, In em'rald tufts, flow'rs purpled, blue and white, Like saphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*, Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd, With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improv'd by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions.

To *EMBROIL*. *v. a.* [from *broiller*, French.] 1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war.

Rumour next, and chance, And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*, And discord with a thousand various mouths.

When she found her venom spread so far, The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war, Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a frether

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freshner date, are so *embroided* with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addis. on It.*

3. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for *broil* or *burn*.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and confume the sacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

To *EMBRUO'THEL*. v. a. [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To in-close in a brothel.

Men, which chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.

Donne.

EMBRYO. } n. f. [*ἔμβρυον*.]
EMBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. *Bacon.*

An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called an *embryo*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet Of waters, *embryo* immature involv'd

Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds.

Blackmore.

While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd

Within its crimson folds. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

EME. n. f. [*eame*, Saxon.] Uncle. Now obsolete.

Whilst they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people chosen in their stead;

Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Spenser.*

EMENDABLE. adj. [*emendo*, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATION. n. f. [*emendo*, Lat.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

The essence and the relation of any thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR. n. f. [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

EMERALD. n. f. [*emeraude*, Fr. *smaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient *smaragdus*; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness.

Hill on Fossils.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald*?

Sidney.

The *emerald* is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores.

Woodward on Fossils.

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green *emerald* shews. *Thomson's Sum.*

To *EMERGE*. v. n. [*emerge*, Lat.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immerged in the spirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet's Theory.*

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Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns descend to fable night.

Dryden's Fables.

When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Then from ancient gloom *emerge'd*
A rising world. *Thomson's Summer.*

EMERGENCE. } n. f. [*from emerge*.]
EMERGENT. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The *emergence* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergence*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. *Glanv. Scap.*

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper.

In any case of *emergence*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder.*

EMERGENT. adj. [*from emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben Jonson.*

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*

EMERODS. } n. f. [*corrupted by ignorant pro-*
EMERODS. } nunciation from *hemorrhoids*,
ἡμorrhoids.] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods*. *I Sam.*

EMERSION. n. f. [*from emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EMERY. n. f. [*ἰμῆρις*, Lat. *emiril*, Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted

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powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

EMETICAL. } adj. [*ἔμετος*.] Having the quali-
EMETICK. } lity of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorifick. *Hale.*

EMETICALLY. adv. [*from emetick*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EMICATION. n. f. [*emication*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquours.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crafts and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

EMICTION. n. f. [*from emicturn*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*. *Haverley on Consumptions.*

To *EMIGRATE*. v. a. [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. n. f. [*from emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*

EMINENCE. } n. f. [*eminencia*, Lat.]
EMINENCY. }

1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A fatyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Alterations are attributed to the powerfulest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest. *Wotton.*

He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Baaquo;
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shakespeare.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. adj. [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek.*

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tower. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She

E M M

She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Eminent he mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*
EMINENTLY, *adv.* [from *eminent*.]
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton.*
Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wifely has shun'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seep,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. *Milton.*

Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd,
To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden.*
That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift.*

EMISSARY, *n. f.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by.

The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to perfonate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.

Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EMISSION, *n. f.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

To *EMIT*, *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. To let fly; to dart.
Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Left, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit* His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically.
That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judges authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

EMMET'S COGUES, *n. f.* [*emmet*, and *cogue*.]
Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EMMET, *n. f.* [*emette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

E M P

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,

Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*
To *EMMEW*, *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward fainted deputy,
Whose settl'd visage and delib'rate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmeno*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakes.*

To *EMMOVE*, *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used.

One day, when him high courage did *emmo* *ve*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*
EMOLLIENT, *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbutnot.*

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot.*

EMOLLIENTS, *n. f.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbutnot.*

EMOLLITION, *n. f.* [*emollio*, Lat.] The act of softening.

Lafitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all laffitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollio*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menftrums are made for its *emollio*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

EMOLLUMENT, *n. f.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politic they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMONGST, *prep.* [so written by *Spenser*.] Among.

The merry birds of every sort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
That quick'ned the dull spirit with musical comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

EMOTION, *n. f.* [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, or pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons? *Dryden.*

Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granville.*

To *EMPALE*, *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]
1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his beasts, and disforested his mind?
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Donne.*

2. To fortify.
All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprize. *Raleigh's History.*

The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes, and therefore bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To inclose; to shut in.
Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs. *Spenser.*

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shak.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Claveland.*

E M P

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?
His skin bleed off, and roasted yet alive? *Southey.*
Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison's Cato.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbutnot.*

EMPA'NNEL, *n. f.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Piety.*

To *EMPA'NNEL*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE, *n. f.* [from *parler*, French.] It signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM, *n. f.* [*empeasmos*.] A power to correct the bad scent of the body.

To *EMPA'SSION*, *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to effect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind *embrac'd*,
That yet those sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*

So, standing, moving, or to height ungrown,
The tempter, all *empassion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

To *EMPEOPLE*, *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durst to high extend
Her lofty towers into a stary sphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were? *Spenser.*

EMPERESS, *n. f.* [from *emperor*, now written *empress*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.
Long, long, may you on earth our *empress* reign,

Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperor.

Lavinia will I make my *empress*,
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Shakespeare.*

EMPEROUR, *n. f.* [*empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the *emperor* of Germany.

Charles the *emperor*,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

EMPERY, *n. f.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. A word out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *emperry*,
Would make the great'st king double. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *emperry*, your own. *Shakespeare.*

EMPHASIS, *n. f.* [*emphasi*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by stile or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Caesar!
—Be choak'd with such another *emphasis*. *Shakes.*
Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain

EMP

It were dangerous for secret empow'ring. Bacon.
EMPO'W'RING. *adj.* [*ἐμπνεύων*.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *n. f.* [*ἐμπορίον*.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,

That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. *Dryd.*

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity.

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*paupere*, French.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together,
they *empoverish'd* their cloaths to enrich their bed,
which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine
of Venus. *Sidney.*

Your sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in fing'ring well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you. *Waller.*

For sense of honour, if it *empoverish'd* a man,
it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South.*

Fresh roses bring,
To strow my bed, 'till the *empoverish'd* Spring
Confess her want. *Prior.*

2. To lessen fertility; as, tillage *empoverishes* land.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. f.* [*from empoverish*.]
1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops,
being an improver, and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. f.* [*from empoverish*.]
Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some,
it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour
or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [*from power*.]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. *Dryd. Jew. Dedication.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal,
empower them to destroy? *Baker on Leaven.*

EM'PRESS. *n. f.* [*contracted from emperess*, which is retained by Johnson in the following lines.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtle circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great *emperess*. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve! *Milton.*

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;

Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:
Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If rebels passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRISE. *n. f.* [*emprise*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*. *Fairy Queen.*

A double conquest must you make,
If you achieve renown by this *emprise*. *Fairfax.*

Fierce faces threaten wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise*. *Milton.*

EMP

Thus, 'till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
Ambash'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EMPTIER. *n. f.* [*from empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nabun, ii. 2.*

EMPTINESS. *n. f.* [*from empty*.]
1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities stood,
Well fence'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,
And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan stroll. *Philips.*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire,
is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand
one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions
are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining
one only, material and real substance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves
to take up their habitations in the hardest marble,
and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness*
of things here, according as they are or are not of
use, in relation to what is to come after. *Alterb.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

EMPTION. *n. f.* [*emptio*, Latin] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether
Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with
the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EMPTY. *adj.* [*æmtiz*, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so
empty a heart: but the saying is true, the *empty*
vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen. xxxvii.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty
one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that;
there still remains one vessel *empty*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles empty* left, himself escaped clean. *Spenser.*

3. Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress,
That in civility thou seem'st to *empty*? *Shakespeare.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified
above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and
the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum
we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*. *Matt.*

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty*. *Exodus.*

He alleges that the fatyrs carried platters full
of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty*
handed, had they been ever the larger fatyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Yet all the little that I got, I spent;
And still return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden's Virgil.*

6. Hungry.

EMP

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*;
And till the stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise
men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty*
headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an
empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively,
the satyr courtly and severe. *Felton on the Classics.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind. *Gen.*

Israel is an *empty* vine. *Hosea.*

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To EMPTV. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nab. ii. 2.*

Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut
their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for
trade, by the communication it has both with Asia
and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that
empty themselves into it. *Arbutnot.*

To EMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*from purple*.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the
bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Empurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton.*

The deep,
Empurpled ran, with gushing gore distain'd. *Phil.*

To EMPURZLE. *v. a.* [*from puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend,
and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYEMA. *n. f.* [*ἐμπευμα*.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is found. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EMPYREAL. *adj.* [*ἐμπευρεα*.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [*Tickell* accents it on the penult.]

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyrean* sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*

But *empyrean* forms, howe'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYREAN. *n. f.* [*ἐμπευρεα*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The

The empyrean rung

With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
EMPYREUM. } *n. f. [ἐμπύρευμα.]* The burn-
EMPYREUMA. } ing to of any matter in boil-
 ing or distillation, which gives a particular offen-
 sive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an empyreum, that it
 burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or
 adust about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and
 vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul empy-
 reuma. *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMATICAL. *adj. [from empyreuma.]*
 Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in
 retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils
 drawn in limbeck. *Boyle.*

EMPYROISIS. *n. f. [ἐμπύρωση.]* Conflagration;
 general fire.

The former opinion that held these cataclisms
 and empyres universal, was such as held that it put
 a total consummation unto things in this lower
 world, especially that of conflagration.

Halé's Origin of Mankind.

To **EMULATE.** *v. a. [emulor, Latin.]*

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled
 or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or supe-
 rior excellence.

I would have

Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow

The better precedent. Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,

And emulate my great original. Dryden's Aureng.

What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,

Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face. Pope.

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would emulate the diamond.

Shakespeare.

We see no new-built palaces aspire,

No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. Pope.

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury,

and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emu-

lating this motion. Arbuthnot.

EMULATION. *n. f. [emulatio, Latin.]*

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine emulation

Hath not that honour in't it had; for where

I thought to crush him in an equal force,

True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some

way,

Or wrath or craft may get him.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

There was neither envy nor emulation amongst

them. *Mac.*

Aristotle allows that some emulation may be

good, and may be found in some good men; yet

envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and

only to be found in wicked minds. *Spratt.*

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy

and general emulation of the charity of the Macedo-

nians, in contributing freely to the relief of the

poor faints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble emulation heats your breast,

And your own fame now robs you of the rest:

Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,

As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; desire of depressing another: contest;

contention; discord.

What madnefs rules in brainfick men,

When for so slight and frivolous a cause,

Such factious emulations shall arise! *Shakespeare.*

EMULATIVE. *adj. [from emulate.]* Inclined to

emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR. *n. f. [from emulate.]* A rival; a

competitor.

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth

their competitors and emulators asleep. *Bacon's Essays.*

To **EMULE.** *v. a. [emulor, Latin.]* To emulate.

Not in use.

He fitting me beside, in that same shade,

Provoked me to play some pleasant fit;

Yet emulating my pipe, he took in hand

My pipe, before that emuled of many,
 And plaid thereon; for well that skill he could.

Spenser.

To **EMULGE.** *v. a. [emulgeo, Latin.]* To milk

out.

EMULGENT. *adj. [emulgens, Latin.]*

1. Milking or draining out.

2. **Emulgent** vessels [in anatomy] are the two
 large arteries and veins which arise, the former
 from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great
 artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are
 both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arte-
 ries carrying blood with the serum to them, and
 the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the
 serum has been separated therefrom by the kid-
 neys. *Harris.*

It doth furnish the left emulgent with one vein.

Brown.

Through the emulgent branches the blood is
 brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its
 serum. *Cbeyne.*

EMULOUS. *adj. [emulus, Latin.]*

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
 Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of spite,
 Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*
 She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity
 with her, but always emulous and suspectful of her.
Howel's Vocal Forest.

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise a-
 bove another; desirous of any excellence possessed
 by another: with of before the object of emula-
 tion.

By strength

They measure all, of other excellence

Not emulous, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise

To emulous merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*

Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,

Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves,

And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*

EMULOUSLY. *adv. [from emulous.]* With de-

sire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and emulously vie

To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy.

Graville.

EMULSION. *n. f. [emulso, Latin.]* A form of
 medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and
 drawing out their substances with some liquor,
 that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation re-
 sembling that of making an emulsion; in which
 operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being
 gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually
 mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into
 a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling
 the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMUNCTORIES. *n. f. [emuntorium, Latin.]* Those
 parts of the body where any thing excrementitious
 is separated and collected, to be in readiness for
 ejection. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body under
 their proper emunctories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and

emunctories to drain them of superfluous choler.

More against Atheism.

Discourfing of the lungs, I shew that they are
 the grand emunctory of the body; that the main end
 of respiration is continually to discharge and expel
 an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood.

Woodward's Natural History.

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from
 an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such
 warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by
 stimulating, open the emunctories to secrete the hu-
 mour. *Arbuthnot on Dist.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us
 from the French, and by the French formed from
 the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly writ-
 ten with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed
 into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

To **ENABLE.** *v. a. [from abilit.]* To make

able; to empower; to supply with strength or

ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread
 Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
 I should enabled be thy acts to sing.

Spenser's Hymn on Love.

His great friendship with God might enable him,
 and his compassion might incline him. *Atterbury.*

He points out to him the way of life, strength-
 ens his weakness, restores his lapses, and enables
 him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers.*

To **ENACT.** *v. a. [from act.]*

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in
 use.

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to
 punish the thought or purpose of any before it be
 enacted. *Spenser.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
 Enacted wonders with his sword and lance.

Shakespeare.

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is enacted in the laws of Venice,

If it be proved against an alien,

He seeks the life of any citizen,

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakespeare.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the
 state; and what was by them consulted and a-
 greed, was proposed to the people, by whom it
 was enacted or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did enact Julius Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

ENACT. *n. f. [from the verb.]* Purpose; de-

termination.

ENACTOR. *n. f. [from enact.]*

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and enactor of
 this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured.

Atterbury.

2. One who practises or performs any thing.

Not used.

The violence of either grief or joy,

Their own enactors with themselves destroy.

Shakespeare.

ENALLAGE. *n. f. [ἐναλλαγή.]* A figure in gram-
 mar, whereby some change is made of the com-
 mon modes of speech, as when one mood or tense

of a verb is put for another.

To **ENAMBUSH.** *v. a. [from ambush.]* To hide

in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose

stream

Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there enam-

ambush'd them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To **ENAMEL.** *v. a. [from amel.]* See **AMEL.**

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, proper-

ly with colours fixed by fire.

Must I, alas!

Frame and enamel plate, and drink in glafs?

Donne.

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona

crown'd;

Here blushing Flora paints th' enamell'd ground.

Pope.

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the enamell'd

silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by.

Swift's Last Will.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row

Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,

Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,

Appear'd with gay enamell'd colours mix'd. *Milton.*

To **ENAMEL.** *v. n.* To practise the use of ena-

mel.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon
 the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of
 of them may render them more acceptable to the
 users, without lessening the clearness of the object.

Boyle.

ENAMEL. *n. f. [from the verb.]*

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with co-

lours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,

Upon the bright enamel of her face;

Such honey drops on springing flowers are

found,

When Phæbus holds the crimson morn in chace,

Faufax.

There

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There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pates, enamels, and factitious gems.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAM'ELLER. *n. f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond: with *of* before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is *enamoured* of thy parts, And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakespeare.*

My Oberon! What visions have I seen! I thought I was *enamoured* of an ass. *Shakespeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero.

Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

Or should she, confident, As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne, Descend with all her winning charms begit, T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. *Milton.*

He, on his side, Leaning half-raised, with looks of cordial love Hung over her *enamour'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Your uncle cardinal Is not so far *enamour'd* of a cloyster, But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.* 'Tis hard to discern, whether is in the greatest error, he who is *enamoured* of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

ENARRATION. *n. f.* [*enarratio*, Latin.] Explanation; exposition. *Dict.*

ENARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [*en* and *arthron*.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxae, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus.

Wise man's Surgery.

ENATA'TION. *n. f.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Dict.*

ENAU'NTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean *left that*.

Anger would not let him speak to the tree, *Enaunter* his rage might cooled be, But to the root bent his sturdy stroke.

Spenser's Pastoral.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March, Who is, if every owner were right plac'd, Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales, There without ransom to lie forfeited.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherds scoff, Or like slack-few'd Sampson, his hair off.

Donne.

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march; to settle a temporary habitation.

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Exod. xiii. 5.* The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified *encampings*. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* against Gibbethon.

Kings.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *encamp*.] 1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order. Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons or something else. *Grev.*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself, And mark the flocks, the gibes, and notable scorns, That dwell in ev'ry region of his face; For I will make him tell the tale anew.

Shakespeare's Othello.

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ENCE'INTE. *n. f.* [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalized.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschaffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-shak'd furge, with high and monstrous main,

Seems to cast water on the burning bear, I never did like molestation view

On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.] 1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*, No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To link together; to concatenate. The one contracts and *enchains* his words, speaking preflingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents.

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.] 1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of

forcery. And now about the cauldron sing, Like elves and fairies in a ring,

Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,

And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door; That door where no admittance now is found, But where my soul is ever hovering round.

Granville.

2. To subdue by charms or spells. Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enchanted*.

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating position.

3. To delight in a high degree. One whom the musick of his own vain tongue Doth ravish, like *enchanted* harmony.

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanted* face; Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace.

ENCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a forcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enchanter* stands.

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monsters, and knights. *Spec.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts.

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantedly* beloved.

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. f.* [*enchantment*, Fr.] 1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; forcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*.

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. f.* [*enchantresse*, Fr.] 1. A forceress; a woman versed in magical arts. Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue.

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*.

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. From this *enchantress* all these ills are come; You are not safe till you pronounce her doom.

ENCL'ASURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.] 1. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now God hath impal'd us, on the contrary, Man breaks the fence.

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed. ENCL'OSURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.] 1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Enclosures* began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least.

3. The appropriation of things common. Let

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Oft with the *enchantress* of his soul he talks, Sometimes in crowds distress'd.

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] 1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd iv'ry, beauteous to behold; Or Parian marble, when *encas'd* in gold.

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchas'd* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Felton on the Glassicks.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem, *Enchas'd* with all the honours of the world!

They houses burn, and household gods deface, To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*.

3. To adorn by raised or embossed work. When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,

Or look'd the earth more green upon the world, Or nature's cradle more *encas'd* and purld?

ENCH'ASON. *n. f.* [*enchason*, old law French.] Cause; occasion. *Skinner. Coquel. Bailey.*

Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell The fond *enchason* that me hither led. *Fairy Qu.*

To ENCI'CLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys, A realm defended with *encircling* seas.

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits inthron'd; The peers *encircling*, form an awful round.

ENCI'RCLET. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring. In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,

Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.* ENCLITICS. *n. f.* [*enclitica*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCL'OSE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.] 1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again.

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour, *encloses* from the common.

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in geld in their *enclosings*.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forx wide, T' *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an exclusive claim. ENCL'OSER. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.] 1. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now God hath impal'd us, on the contrary, Man breaks the fence.

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3. The appropriation of things common. Let

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Barnes's Theory.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* bafe Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,

Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. *Soutb.*

ENCUMBIANT. *n. f.* [*ἐγκυμνάντιον*.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encumbrants* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCUMBIANTICAL. *adj.* [*ἐγκυμνάντιον*.] Panegyric; encomiastic; gylrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCUMMIUM. *n. f.* [*ἐγκύμιον*.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encumium* their parasites make of them.

Government of the Tongue.

A vile *encumium* doubly ridicules; There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCUMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.] 1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encumpasseth* thy finger; Ev'n so thy breast *encloseth* my poor heart. *Shakespeare.*

Two strong ligaments *encumpass* the whole head of the femur. *Wise's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encumpass* me around, And still I seem to tread on claffick ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop, By three and twenty thousand of the French Was round *encumpass'd*, and set upon. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. To go round any place; as, *Drake* *encumpass'd* the world.

ENCUMPASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *encumpass*.] Circumlocution; oblique tendency of talk.

Finding By this *encumpassment* and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakespeare.*

ENCORE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more.

A word used at publick shows when a finger, or fiddler, or buffoon, is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore, And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad.*

ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] 1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out Twelve several times, and I have nightly since Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits, And fall something into a slower method. *Shake.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but ere he throws, To Tufcan Tiber thus address'd his vows: O sacred stream, direct my flying dart, And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,

ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from *encounter*.] 1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *Moore against Aibajm.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers*. *Astbury.*

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END

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full drefs creates dignity, augments confcioufnefs, and keeps at diftance an *encroacher*. *Clayton*.

ENCROACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *encroach*.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two mens grounds lie together, the one preffes too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two fhillings rent-fervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: fo the Spencers encroached to themfelves royal power and authority. *Cowel*.

But this ufurper his *encroachment* proud Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Loft*.

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury*.

2. To advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, fo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make ufe of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke*.

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the fea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addifon on Italy*.

The people, fince the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift*.

ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience, *Hooker*.

Encumber'd with his veft, without defence. *Dryden*.

2. To entangle; to embarras; to obftruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with fo many difficulties at once, that he can never difentangle himfelf. *Dryden*.

The god awak'd, And thrice in vain he fhook his wing, *Encumber'd* in the filken ftring. *Prior*.

3. To load with debts; as, his *estate* is *encumbered* with mortgages.

ENCUMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *encumber*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philofophers agreed in defpifing riches, at beft, confidering them as unneceffary *incumbrances* of life. *Temple*.

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, inftead of being of ufe to it. *Addifon's Freeholder*.

2. Excrefcence; ufelefs addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load, The huge *encumbrance* of horrid woods. *Thoufon*.

3. Burthen upon an estate.

In refpect of the *encumbrances* of a living, confider whether it be fufficient for his family, and to maintain hofpitality. *Ayl*.

ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [*ἐγκύκλιος*.] Circular; fent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal fees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclial* epiftle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet*.

ENCYCLOPEDIA. *n. f.* [*ἐγκυκλοπαιδία*.] The

ENCYCLOPEDIA *f.* circle of fciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopedia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we muft obferve two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the fwing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courfe in the fober wheel of the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Every fcience borrows from all the reft, and we cannot attain any fingle one without the *encyclopedia*. *Glanville*.

This art may juftly claim a place in the *encyclopedia*, efpecially fuch as ferves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbutn, John Bull*.

ENCYSTED. *adj.* [*ἐνκυστός*.] Enclofed in a veficle

or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyft

or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp's Surg.*

END. *n. f.* [*end*, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing

materially extended. Of bodies that have equal

dimensions we do not ufe *end*: the extremity of breadth is *file*.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Sam.*

2. Extremity or laft part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progrfs into this endlefs expanfion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke*.

3. The laft particle of any affignable duration. Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges*.

At the *end* of two months he returned. *Judges*.

If the world's age and death be argu'd well

By the fun's fall, which now tow'rd's earth doth bend,

Then we might fear, that virtue, fince the fell

So low as woman, fhould be near her *end*. *Danms*.

4. The conclufion or ceffation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his fons. *Gen*.

Yet vainly moft their age in ftudy fpend;

No *end* of writing books, and to no *end*. *Denham*.

The caufes and defigns of an action are the beginning: the effects of thefe caufes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of thefe defigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and refolution of thefe difficulties, are the *end*. *Broome of Epic Poetry*.

5. When *end* is not ufed materially, it is oppofed to beginning.

Better is the *end* than the beginning thereof. *Ecclefiafticus*.

6. The conclufion or laft part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a difcourfe.

7. Ultimate itate; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Pfalms*.

8. The point beyond which no progrefion can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end*. *Pfalms*, cvii. 27.

9. Final determination; conclufion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shakefpeare*.

10. Death; fate; deceafe.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton*.

The foul receives intelligence,

By her near genius, of the body's *end*,

And fo imparts a fadnefs to the fenfe. *Daniel's Civil War*.

'Tis the great bufinefs of life to fit ourfelves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye. *L'Efrange*.

Remembe Milo's *end*,

Wedg'd in that timber which he ftrve to rend. *Rofcommon*.

My God, my father, and my friend,

Do not forfake me in my *end*. *Rofcommon*.

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope*.

11. Ceffation; period.

What is the fign of the *end* of the world. *Matt*.

Great houfes fhall have an *end*. *Amos*.

12. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the ftore. *Nabum*.

13. Abolition; total lofs.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the affigment of civil power were by fuch inftitution. *Locke*.

14. Caufe of death; deftroyer.

Take heed you daily not before your king,

Left he that is the fupreme King of kings,

Confound your hidden falfehood, and award

Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakefpeare's Richard III*.

15. Confequence; conclufive event; conclufion.

O, that a man might know

The *end* of this day's bufinefs ere it come!

But it fufficeth that the day will end. *Shakefpeare's Julius Cæfar*.

The *end* of thefe things is death. *Rom*, vi. 21.

16. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy With old odd *ends*, ftol'n forth of Holy Writ, And feem a faint. *Shakefpeare's Richard III*.

17. Purpose; intention.

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarendon*.

I have lov'd!

What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?

Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden*.

Heav'n, as its inftrument, my courage fends;

Heav'n ne'er fent thofe who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden*.

Others are apt to attribute them to fome falfe

end or intention. *Addifon's Spectator*.

18. Thing intended; final defign; the termination of intellectual profpect.

Wifdom may have fram'd one and the fame thing to ferve commodioufly for divers *ends*, and of thofe *ends* any one may be fufficient caufe for continuance, though the reft have ceafed. *Hooker*.

All thofe things which are done by him, have fome *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reafon of his will to do them. *Hooker*.

Her only *end* is never-ending blifs;

Which is, the eternal face of God to fee,

Who laft of *ends*, and firft of caufes is;

And to do this, the firft eternal be. *Davies*.

The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Timothy*.

Two things I fhall propound to you, as *ends*;

fince the wife men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling*.

Such conditions did fully comply with all thofe

ends, for which the parliament had firft taken up arms. *Clarendon*.

Hear and mark

To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton*.

Life, with my Indamora, I would chufe;

But, lofing her, the *end* of living lofe. *Dryden*.

For when fuccels a lover's toil attends,

Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope*.

The *end* of our faft is to pleafe God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge*.

19. An *END*. [Probably corrupted from *end*.

end.] Upright; erect: as, his hair ftands an *end*.

20. An *END* has a fignification in low language not eafily explained; as, *moft* an *end*, commonly;

perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the conclufion; or corrupted from fome old word not eafily recoverable.

Stay'ft thou to vex me here?

Slave, that, ftill an *end*, turns me to fhame! *Shakefpeare*.

TO END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finifh.

They have *ended* all my harveft. *Rutb*.

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them,

either win or lofe the empire. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

That expenfive war under which we have fo long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge*.

2. To deftroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to day hath bought

Thy likenefs; for inftead of thee, King Harry,

This fword hath *ended* him. *Shakefpeare's Henry IV*.

TO END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finifhed.

Then eafe your weary Trojans will attend,

And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æneid*.

2. To die. [*τελευτώ*.]

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* bleft,

If this I could obtain, that, breaft to breaft,

Thy bofom might receive my yielded fpirit. *Fairfax*.

3. To terminate; to conclude.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly

ends in a deep figh; and all the inftances of pleafure have a fting in the tail. *Taylor's Rule of Liv. Hol*.

3. To ceafe; to fail.

His fovereignty, built upon either of thefe titles,

could not have defcended to his heir, but muft have

ended with him. *Locke*.

5. To conclude action or discourse.

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To *ENDAMAGE*. *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mis-
chief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*.
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.
It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing un-
necessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear
convenient to be still held, even without use, left,
by reason of that coherence which it hath with
somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one
should *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakespeare.*
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and disperfit,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way;

Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Mil.*
When an erroneous opinion is published, the
publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes
punishable by the magistrate. *South.*

A great alteration doth feldom any wife *enda-*
mage or disorder the globe.

Woodward's Natural History.
ENDAMAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *endamage*.] *Da-*
mage; loss.

These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*. *Shakesp.*
To *ENDANGER*. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.
Every one desires his own preservation and hap-
piness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every
thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his
happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden's Æn.*
My kingdom claims your birth; my late de-
fence,

Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile fairs never exist in an animal body;
the heat required to make them volatile, *endan-*
gers the animal. *Arbutnot.*

The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven. *Rogers.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.
He that turneth the humours back, and maketh
the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ul-
cers. *Bacon.*

To *ENDEAR*. *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear;
to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *en-*
dear each other, sweetness of conversation, fre-
quent admonition, all significations of love must
be exprest towards children. *Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your
practice, will be to raise your affections above
this world. *Wake.*

ENDEARMENT. *n. f.* [from *endear*.]
1. The cause of love: means by which any
thing is *endeared*.

Her first *endearements*, twining round the fowl. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of
being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great
cause of its *endearement* amongst all mankind? *South.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to
make one his friend, and emptied his purse to
create *endearement* between them, he may, in the
end, be forced to write vanity and frustration. *South.*

ENDÉAVOUR. *n. f.* [devoir, French; *ende-*
voir.] Labour directed to some end; effort to ob-
tain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Heav'n doth divide
The state of man in divers functions;
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakespeare.*

Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour*.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour*
of a later poet to write like one who has written
before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with
more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and there-
fore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards
the producing of any thing that hath vital and or-
ganical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endea-*
vours for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to
animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of
that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of
intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* af-
ter, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To *ENDÉAVOUR*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To la-
bour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain
end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy
would *endeavour* after a handsome elocution. *Addison's Spectator.*

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;
And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To *ENDÉAVOUR*. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.
To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be flow, mine ear not shut. *Milton.*

ENDÉAVOURER. *n. f.* [from *endeavour*.] One
who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks
honestly to no purpose.

Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.
ENDECA'GON. *n. f.* [from *endecagon*.] A plain figure of
eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL. } *adj.* [from *endemia*.] Peculiar to a
ENDEMIICAL. } country: used of any disease
ENDEMICK. } proceeding from some cause
peculiar to the country where it reigns: such as
the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion
of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacu-
lar disease, to England. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants
springing up in any region, could gather what *en-*
demic diseases the inhabitants were subject to. *Ray.*

An *endemic* disease is what is common to the
people of the country. *Arbutnot on Air.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemic* to
Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain sea-
sons. *Arbutnot.*

To *ENDÉMIZE*. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make
free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and en-
riched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and
endemicizing strange words. *Camden.*

To *ENDICT*. } *v. a.* [from *indict*, French; *di-*
To *ENDITE*. } Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation
before a court of justice; as, *he was endited for fe-*
lony. It is often written *indict*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.
How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights; *Pope.*

To *ENDITE*. *v. n.* To compose.
Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

ENDICTMENT. } *n. f.* [from *indict*.] A bill or
ENDITEMENT. } declaration made in form of
law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or
an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jur-
ours, and by their verdict found to be true, be-
fore an officer can have power to punish the same
offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be
described in the libel or articles, which our Eng-
lish lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against
them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancel-
led in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment*
run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the *indictments*, then return again,
Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. *Dryden.*

ENDIVE. *n. f.* [from *endive*, French; *intybum*, Lat.]
A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the
white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *end*.]
1. Having no end; being without conclusion
or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common
method of comparing eminent writers by an op-
position of particular passages in them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.
As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless*
prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite under-
standing to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.
None of the heathens, how curious soever in
searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies,
could ever once *endeavour* to resemble herein the
church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.
All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shakesp.*

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endless*.]
1. Incessantly; perpetually.
Though God's promise has made a sure entail
of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no
where engages that it shall importunately and *en-*
dlessly renew its assaults on those who have often re-
pulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.
ENDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *endless*.]
1. Extension without limit.
2. Perpetuity; endless duration.
3. The quality of being round without an end.
The Tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles en-
grave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial. *Dorne.*

ENDLONG. *adv.* [from *end* and *long*.] In a strait line.
Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dry.*

ENDMOST. *adj.* [from *end* and *most*.] Remotest; fur-
thest; at the farther end. *Diels.*

To *ENDORSE*. *v. a.* [from *endorser*, Fr. *dorsum*,
Latin.]
1. To register on the back of a writing; to
supercribe.
A French gentleman speaking with an English
of the law salique, the English said that was meant
of the women themselves, not of males claiming
by women. The French gentleman said, Where
do you find that gloss? The English answered,
Look on the backside of the record of the law
salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Baron Apophthegms.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this super-
scription, To the king who hath the sun for his
helmet. *Howell.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fas-
tened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *en-*
dosfed. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. This is not used.
Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

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ENDORSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *endorse*.]

1. Superfcription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Th' *endorsement* of supreme delight,

Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat. *endouaire*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intended to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts

Created him *endow'd*; with happiness

And immortality; that fondly lost,

This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured?

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think

So fair an outward, and such stuff within,

Endows a man but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ENDOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or serving a sufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowley.*

3. Appropriation of revenue

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*.

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural. *Dryden.*

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. *Addison.*

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are pos'd? *Addison.*

To ENDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,

Are men *endued* with worthy qualities. *Shakespeare.*

With what ease,

Endued with royal virtues as thou art,

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne? *Milton.*

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotson.*

Every Christian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptation. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Genesis.*

ENDURANCE. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and less *endurance*. *Spenser's Ireland.*

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things of small One can create; and in what place foe'er. Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain, Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton.*

Their fortitude was most admirable in their preference and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses

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the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable? *South.*

4. Delay? procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you, Without *endurance* further. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths

I could *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milton.*

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must

Endure our law. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest. *Knolles's History.*

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden.*

4. To continue in. Not used.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To ENDURE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life. *John.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Proverbs.*

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist. *Locke.*

A charm that shall to age *endure*

The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred? *Ezra, viii. 6.*

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them. *Davies on Ireland.*

ENDURER. *n. f.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *Spenser.*

2. Continuer; laster.

ENDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles set *endwise*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ENECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ENEMY. *n. f.* [*ennemi*, Fr. *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raising threecore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison on the War.*

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2. A private opponent; an antagonist.

I say unto you, love your *enemies*. *Mattibee.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent, in disguise,

Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him service

Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove

These heroes were no friends to love;

And bolder he who dares aver,

That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [*energeticus*.]

1. forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

ENERGY. *n. f.* [*energia*.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrors, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire

The God of nature did his soul inspire;

Or earth, but new divided from the sky,

And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect,

with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Matthridge.*

What but God!

Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all,

And unremitting *energy*, pervades,

Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see

The comprehensive English *energy*? *Rogers.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy* ravishing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound. *Swift.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate*

and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* string they taught the note,

To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

ENERVATION. *n. f.* [from *enerve*.]

1. The act of weakening; emasculation.

The

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.
To ENFEW. *v. a.* [*enfermo*, Lat.] To weaken;
to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and *enferme* their force.
Digby.

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame
Severest temper, smooth the rugged ft brow,
Enferme, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. *Milton.*
To ENFAMISH. *v. a.* [*from famish*.] To starve;
to famish; to kill with hunger. *Di2.*

To ENFEWLE. *v. a.* [*from feeble*.] To weak-
en; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengeingly *enfeebles* me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*.
Shakespeare.

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heaven! *Milton.*
Some employ their time in affairs below the
dignity of their persons; and being called by God,
or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeebled*
their understandings by sordid and brutish businests.
Taylor's Rule of Living holy.

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mold,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison's Cato.

To ENFEOFF. *v. a.* [*from offmentum*, low Latin.]
To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law
term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving
homage, and that homage paid, and then the se-
cond son dies without issue, it will descend to the
eldest as heir, and the feignory is extinct.

Hale's Common Law of England.
ENFEOFFMENT. *n. f.* [*from enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is in-
vested with possessions.

To ENFETTER. *v. a.* [*from fetter*.] To bind in
fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.

Shakespeare.
ENFILADE. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] A strait passage; any
thing through which a right line may be drawn.
Military term.

To ENFILADE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To pierce
in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in
right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish canon.

Expdition to Carthage.
To ENFIRE. *v. a.* [*from fire*.] To fire; to set
on fire; to kindle. Obsolete.

So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*
To ENFORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcer*, French.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invig-
orate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Misting the mark of his misaimed fight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with
pray'rs

Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Sker away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to
animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakefp.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill con-
sequence of his refusal to take the office, which
would be interpreted to his dislike of the court.

Clarendon.

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have
taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argu-
ment. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakefp.*

A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so
wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did
move and almost *enforce* her to fend over that
mighty army. *Darwin on Ireland.*

7. To press with a charge. Little used.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r: If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENFORCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to
shew beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless
there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *en-*
force that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin
the contrary. *Hooter.*

ENFORCE. *n. f.* [*from force*.] Power; strength.
Not used.

He now desires thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprize of small *enforce*.
Milton's Agamemnon.

ENFORCEDLY. *adv.* [*from enforce*.] By vio-
lence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by
choice.

If thou did'st put this sow'r cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*: thou'd'st courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

ENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [*from enforce*.]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force of-
fered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforce-*
ment

You got it from her. *Shakespeare.*

He that contendeth against these *enforcements*, may
easily master or resist them. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life,
which the Almighty has established as the *enforce-*
ments of his law, are of weight enough to deter-
mine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his
assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *en-*
forcement beyond all the methods of wisdom that
were ever made use of in the world.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

4. Pressing exigence.

More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENFORCER. *n. f.* [*from enforce*.] Compeller;
one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down
an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *en-*
forcer of the first motion of it.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

ENFOULDRED. *adj.* [*from foudre*, French.]
Mixed with lightning. Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul *enfoldred* smok and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.

Fairy Queen.

To ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*from franchise*.]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some sects of the
Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were ad-
mitted to the benefit of the laws. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all those peo-
ple that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of
those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised*
into that name, city, or government.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking
healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to dis-
continue altogether: but if a man have the forti-
tude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once,
that is the best. *Bacon's Essays.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves,

and continued so in their generations, unless *enfran-*
chised by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks.
—Belike, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakespeare.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us.
Watts.

ENFRANCHISEMENT. *n. f.* [*from enfranchise*.]

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or
body politick. For example, he that is by charter
made denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchis-*
ed; and so is he that is made a citizen of London,
or other city, or burghs of any town corporate,
because he is made partaker of those liberties that
appertain to the corporation. *Cowell.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his linal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage and embrace
His golden uncontroll'd *enfranchisement*.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

ENFROZEN. *particip.* [*from frozen*.] Congealed
with cold. Not used.

Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest.
Spenser on Love.

To ENGAGE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. To impawn; to stake.

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion:
some lust or interest *engages* them against it.
Tiddison.

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate
souls, that we list'd not to complain, since our
complaints could not but carry the greatest accu-
sation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to
this objection of inconsumptible lights, I would
see the effect certainly averred. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. To unke; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Add.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to
gain.

To ev'ry duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage.
Waller.

His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*.
Dryden's En.

So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without de-
clining any expence to which we had *engaged* our-
selves, and we have even exceeded our *engage-*
ment. *Atterbury.*

8. To seize by the attention; as, he was deeply
engaged in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryd.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGAGE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl
of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *en-*
gage with it. *Clarendon.*

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2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to engage.

In lofty trifles, or to dwell my page

With wind and noise.

ENGAGEMENT *n. f.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence, exceeded our engagements.

3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine.

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profession.

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torrifmond, is now in hot engagement with the Moors.

Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate

To fall like men in arms, some dare renew

Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate

On the firm land.

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity.

To ENGAGE *v. a.* [from *guel*.] To imprison; to confine.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue, Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.

To ENGARRISON *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a garrison.

Neptune with a guard doth engarrison her strongly.

To ENGENDER *v. a.* [engendre, French.]

1. To beget between different sexes.

This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and idleness.

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle, Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is pult, Engender'st the black toad and adder blue.

Again, if souls do other souls beget,

'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:

If by themselves, what doth their working let, But they might souls engender ev'ry hour?

3. To excite; to cause; to produce.

Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,

And abstinence engenders maladies.

The preference of a king engenders love Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends.

That engenders thunder in his breast, And makes him roar these accusations forth.

It unloads the mind, engenders thoughts, and animates virtue.

4. To bring forth.

Vice engenders shame, and fully broods o'er grief.

To ENGENDER *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there.

ENGINE *n. f.* [engin, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.

This is our engine, towers that overthrows; Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes.

3. Any instrument.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible engines of death, will be well employed.

He takes the scissars, and extends The little engine on his fingers ends.

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.

Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play; And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.

5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.

Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his engines so violently opposeth.

6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' especial engines been, to rear His fortunes up into the state they were.

ENGINEER *n. f.* [ingenieur, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard.

Him thus engag'd, Defcrying from afar, some engineer, Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd,

By one nice shot, to terminate the war.

An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the engineer who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice.

ENGINEERY *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. The act of managing artillery.

They may defend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, *engineery*, or navigation.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We saw the foe Approaching, grofs and huge, in hollow cube Training his devilish *engineery*.

To ENGIRD *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief, My body round engirt with misery;

For what's more miserable than discontent?

That gold must round engirt these brows of mine.

ENGLISH *adj.* [engler, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth in the English.

Of English tale, the coarser fort is called plaister, or parret; the finer, spoad.

To ENGLISH *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into English.

The hollow instrument terebra, we may english piercer.

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly english'd dill.

To ENGLUT *v. a.* [englutir, French.]

1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business, Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general Take hold on me: for my particular grief

Engluts and swallows other sorrows.

Certainly, thou art so near the gulf, Thou needs must be englutt'd.

How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants This night englutt'd!

2. To fill.

Whose griev'd minds, which choler did englut, Against themselves turning their wrathful spight.

3 To glut; to pamper.

Being once englutt'd with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning.

To ENGORE *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick. Not used.

As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait, When rancour doth with rage him once engore,

Forgets with wary ward them to await, But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.

To ENGORGE *v. a.* [from *gorge*, French, a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and engorged ire, He cast at once him to avenge for all.

That is the gulph of greediness, they say, That deep engorge all this world its prey.

To ENGORGE *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.

Greedily she engorg'd without restraint, And knew not eating death!

To ENGRAIL *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

A long lance, and a cauldron, new engrail'd with twenty hues.

Polwheel beareth a faultier engrail'd.

To ENGRAIN *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in grain.

See thou how fresh my flowers being spread, Dyed in lillie white and crimfon red,

With leaves engrain'd in luffy green.

To ENGRAFFLE *v. a.* [from *grapple*.] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led, Engraffle with thy son, as fierce as he.

To ENGRASP *v. a.* [from *grasp*.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he, And him affronted with impatient might;

And both together fierce engrafp'd he, Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see.

To ENGRAVE *v. a.* preter. engraved; part. pass. engraved or engraven. [engraver, French.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave, Like a broad table, did itself dispread;

For love his lofty triumphs to engrave, And write the battles of his great godhead.

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines; On either gate were six engraven figs.

Names fresh engrav'd appear'd of wits renown'd; I look'd again, nor could their trace be found.

2. To mark wood or stone.

Engrave the two stones with the names.

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification.

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity.

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye, Lives long upon the mind: the faithful fight Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.

4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inhumate; to inter.

The son had charge of them, now being dead, In seemly fort their corpes to engrave,

And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed.

ENGRAVER *n. f.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul.

To ENGRIEVE *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy, Which his sad speech infixed in my breast, Rankled so fore, and fester'd inwardly, That my griev'd mind could find no rest.

Aches, and hurts, and corns, do engrieve either towards rain, or towards frost.

To ENGROSS *v. a.* [engross, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wife, Of that sea's nature did him not avise, The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agriefe, That every weighty thing they did appear.

2. To

2. To encrease in bulk.
Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly
engross'd to our sight, yet they are truly weakened
in themselves. *Watson.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.
Not sleeping, to engross his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

4. To seize in the grofs; to seize the whole of
any thing.
If thou engross'st all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety. *Shakespeare.*
Those two great things that to engross the desires
and designs of both the nobler and ignobler fort of
mankind, are to be found in religion; namely,
wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for
the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's foul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross. *Pope.*

ENGROSSER. *n. f.* [from *engross*.] He that pur-
chases large quantities of any commodity, in or-
der to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having
the feeding and supplying this numerous body of
workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their
warehouses, set the price upon the poor land-
holder. *Locke.*

ENGROSSMENT. *n. f.* [from *engross*.] Appro-
priation of things in the grofs; exorbitant acqui-
sition.

Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouths
with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his engrossments to the dying father.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Those held their immoderate engrossments of pow-
er and favour by no other tenure than presumption.
Swift.

TO ENGWARD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect;
to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

TO ENHAUCE. *v. a.* [from *hauser, enhauser, Fr.*]
1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now
obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands enbanc'd,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.
Spenser.

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.
The desire of money is every where the same:
its vent varies very little, but as its greater scar-
city enbances its price, and increases the scramble.
Locke.

3. To raise in esteem.
What is it but the experience of want that en-
bances the value of plenty? *L'Estrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now
undergo, will contribute to enbance our pleasure.
Atterbury.

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.
To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts
incite is the will of God within us, is the princi-
ple of villainy that hath acted in the children of
disobedience, enbanc'd and improved with circum-
stances of greater impudence than the most abom-
inable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the
priesthood, contributed to enbance their guilt, and
increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHAUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enbance*.]
1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the land-
lords making no less gain by fines than by enbanc-
ment of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; encrease of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the
temptation, an enbancement of guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

ENIGMA. *n. f.* [from *enigma*, Lat. *divinatio*.] A rid-
dle: an obscure question; a position expressed in
remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrifice will free the god's command.
Dryden.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing
an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to
him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMATICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma*.]
1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.
Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*.
Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful veri-
ties; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at
first, they have been misunderstood by most since.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Whilst they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they
puzzle the readers of their divulged processes.
Boyle.

Athenæus gives instances of the *enigmatical* pro-
positions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures
and rewards upon the solution or non-solution.
Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehend-
ed.

Faith here is the assent to those things which
come to us by hearing, and are so believed by ad-
herence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but here-
after are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMATICALITY. *adv.* [from *enigma*.] In a
sense different from that which the words in their
familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that
these monsters are merely the creation of poetry.
Broome.

ENIGMATIST. *n. f.* [from *enigma*.] One who
deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of
riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my
reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done,
I shall present him with a key to my riddle.
Addison's Whig Examiner.

TO ENJOIN. *v. a.* [from *enjoindre, French*.] To di-
rect; to order; to prescribe. It is more autho-
ritative than *direct*, and less imperative than *com-
mand*.

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakep. Much Ado.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do con-
tinually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by
enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably pre-
served. *Tillotson.*

ENJOINER. *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] One who gives
injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJOINMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction;
command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoin-
ment*, whereby determination might be settled be-
yond debate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO ENJOY. *v. a.* [from *joir, enjoir, French*.]
1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have
a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.
I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.
Edward the faint, in whom it pleas'd God,
righteous and just, to let England see what a blef-
sing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy.
Hooker.

He, who, to *enjoy*
Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to
glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the re-
ciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjoir*.
Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well
as to serve us. *More against Atheism.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabo-
lical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the

fight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he
plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?
South.

TO ENJOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness.
Then I shall be no more;
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

ENJOYER. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] One that has fru-
ition or possession. *Dict.*

ENJOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure;
happiness; fruition.
His hopes and expectations are bigger than his
enjoyments. *Tillotson.*

TO ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]
1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.
Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a
flame.

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

3. To incite to any act or hope.
Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the thane of Cawder to
me,
Promis'd no less to them?
—That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

TO ENLARGE. *v. a.* [from *enlargir, French*.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.
The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To encrease any thing in magnitude; to ex-
tend.
Where there is something both lasting and
scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there
men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of
land. *Locke.*

3. To encrease by representation; to magnify;
to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.
O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you,
our heart is *enlarged*. *2 Cor. vi. 11.*

5. To set free from limitation.
Though she appear honest to me, yet at other
places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is
shrewd construction made of her.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.
It hath grown from no other root than only a
desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of
God, which desire hath begotten an error, *en-
larging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear.
Hooker.

7. To amplify; to aggrandise.
This is that science which would truly *enlarge*
mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small
a part of extension or duration as excluded divisi-
bility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea;
by repetition of which it would make its more *en-
larged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.
Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shakep. Henry V.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.
They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with
all the invidious insinuations they could devise.
Clarendon.

TO ENLARGE. *v. n.*
1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.
They appointed the chancellor of the Exche-
quer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to
enlarge on it; rather with the memory of it were
extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell
out among themselves. *Raleigh's Essays.*

ENLARGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enlarge*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.
The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prisoners to our isle. *Waller.*
Here never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, unassied or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,

At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall their *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Ephes. iv. 14.*

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.
He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

ENLARGER. *n. f.* [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier; one that encreases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To ENLIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.
God will enlighten my darknesses. *Psalms.*
As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must enlighten all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were enlightened. *Sam.*

Love never fails to master what he finds;

The fool enlightens, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the enlightened heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who enlightens our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

To enlighten with divine knowledge.

Those who were once enlightened. *Hebrews.*

ENLIGHTENER. *n. f.* [from *enlighten*.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heav'n,
Enlighten of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Instructor.

To ENLINK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain; to connect.

Enlinks to waste and desolation.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* [from *live*.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

These great orbs thus radically brighten
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house the workmen often sling in a

small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLIVENER. *n. f.* [from *enliven*.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. *Dryden.*

To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [from *enluminer*, French.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. Not in use.

For having yet in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

ENMITY. *n. f.* [from *enemy*; as if *enmity*, *inimicity*.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a diffension of a doit, break out
In bitterest *enmity*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put

Enmity; and between thine and her feed:

Her feed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*

How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? *James, iv. 4.*

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin that you commit sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakspeare.*

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMARBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Their dying to delay,

Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

To ENMESH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to entangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;

And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

To ENPIERCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To transfix.

I am too fore *enpiere'd* with his shaft

To soar with his light feathers. *Shakspeare.*

ENNEAGON. *n. f.* [from *ennea* and *gonia*.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL. *adj.* [from *ennea*.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [from *ennobler*, French.]

1. To raise from commonality to nobility.

Many fair promotions

Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person,
and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South.*

What can *ennoble* fots, or slaves, or cowards?

Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. To make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coats thereof with shipwreck. *Bacon.*

ENNOBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ennoble*.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity;
The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an untraiated goodness. *Glantville.*

ENODATION. *n. f.* [from *enodatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity* no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany: crimes exceeding the common measure. In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by example. *Swift.*

ENORMOUS. *adj.* [from *enormis*, Lat.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measures.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*

Nature here

Wanton'd, as in her prime, and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss! *Milton.*

2. Excessive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time

From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common measure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures: always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns;
A form *enormous*! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ENORMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENORMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *enormous*.] Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, but what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENOVCH. *adj.* [from *enovch*, Saxon; *ganach*, Gothick; *genog*, Dutch.] It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enov* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enof*. In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why would'st thou go, with one consent they cry,

When thou hast gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryd.*
When there was not room *enough* for their herds,
they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENOUGH. n. f.

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in public employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, fulfilling for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough*. *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the silvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little indistries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENOUGH. adv.

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, *I am ready enough to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the song is well *enough*; that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth! beware Macduff!

Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough.* *Shakespeare.*

Henceforth I'll bear

Affliction, 'till it do cry out itself, *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

ENOUGH. The plural of enough. In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born *enough* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enough* contented to build: the marbles are polished, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had selfish foes *enough* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait. *Milton.*

My conquering brother will have slaves *enough*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enough* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Addison on Medals.*

EN-PASSANT. adv. [French.] By the way.

To *ENRAGE. v. a.* [enrager, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Walsh.*

To *ENRANGE. v. a.* [from range.] To place regularly; to put in order.

In their jaw

Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *F. Queen.*

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,

Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *F. Q.*

To *ENRANK. v. a.* [from rank.] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakespeare.*
To *ENRAPT. v. a.* [from rapt: the participle preterite seems to be *enrapt*.]

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself

Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakespeare.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enrapt*, involv'd; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been to *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry. *Abulnot and Pope.*

To *ENRAPTURE. v. a.* [from rapture.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To *ENRASH. v. a.* [from rash.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,

Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravis'd* be? *Spenser.*

ENRASHMENT. n. f. [from *enravis'd*.] Extasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the *enravisment* of her transported admirers. *Glanville's Scip.*

To *ENRHEUM. v. a.* [enrheumer, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheum'd*. *Harvey.*

To *ENRICH. v. a.* [enricher, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. *1 Sam. xvii. 25.*

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shakespeare.*

Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*,
Of nations. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. *Blackmore.*

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Rail's Hist.*

ENRICHMENT. n. f. [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vast hindrance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinities and unsearchables. *Watts's Logick.*

To *ENRIDGE. v. a.* [from ridge.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns walk'd and way'd like the *enridg'd* sea:
It was some fiend. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To *ENRIND. v. a.* [from ring.] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy so

Enrings the barked fingers of the elm. *Shakespeare.*

To *ENRIPEN. v. a.* [from ripe.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The summer, how it *enripens* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were. *Donne.*

To *ENROBE. v. a.* [from robe.] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

To *ENROLL. v. a.* [enroller, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list or register.

There be *enrolled* amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews. *1 Mar. x. 36.*

To place in

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakespeare.*

To *ENRAPT. v. a.* [from rapt: the participle preterite seems to be *enrapt*.]

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.

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To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakespeare.*

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To *ENRASH. v. a.* [from rash.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight.

We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons. *Spratt.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd*. *Dryd.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;
His oath *enroll'd* in the parliament.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Laws, which none shall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal surface forth he threw
Huge flame, that dimm'd all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

ENROLLER. n. f. [from *enrol*.] He that enrolls; he that registers.

ENROLLMENT. n. f. [from *enrol*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be *enroll'd*, and testified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrollments*, with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury. *Davis on Ireland.*

To *ENROOT. v. a.* [from root.] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion:
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*

To *ENROUND. v. a.* [from round.] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

ENS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. n. f. [essampio, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light:
Such death, the sad *ensample* of your might. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Ye have us for an *ensample*. *Phil. iii. 17.*

Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensample* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse. *Sanderfon.*

To *ENSAMPLE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to shew by example; to give us a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first Homer, who in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenser.*

To *ENSANGUINE. v. a.* [sanguis, Latin; ensanguiner, French.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join,
Where cattle pastur'd late; now scatter'd lies,
With carcases and arms, th' *ensanguin'd* field
Deserted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To *ENSCHEDULE. v. a.* [from schedule.] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands;
Enschedul'd here. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To *ENSCOURGE. v. a.* [from scourge.] To cover as with a fort; to secure.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *enscourage* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour. *Shakespeare.*

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With full accord to all our just demands;
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To *ENSCCHEDULE. v. a.* [from schedule.] To insert in a schedule or writing.

She shall not see me: I will enforce me behind the arras. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
We make trifles of terrors, enforcing ourselves in seeming knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

A fort of error to enforce
Absurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*
This he courageously invaded,
And having enter'd barricado'd,
Enforc'd himself as formidable
As could be, underneath a table. *Hudibras.*
To ENSLAME. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sow up;
to inclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.
A name engraved in the vestimentary of the temple, one stole away, and enfeamed it in his thigh. *Camden.*

To ENSEAR. *v. a.* [from *fear*.] To cauterise;
to scorch or stop with fire.
Enscar thy fertile and conception womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakespeare.*

To ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To shield;
to cover; to protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display. *Shakespeare.*
To ENSHINE. *v. a.* [from *shine*.] To enclose
in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems
A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird,
When to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton.*

The fots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enshrine*. *Tate's Juv.*
Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd*. *Addison.*

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [*ensiformis*, Latin.] Having
the shape of a sword, as the xiphocides or *ensiform*
cartilage.

ENSIGN. *n. f.* [*ensigne*, French.]
1. The flag or standard of a regiment.
Hang up your *ensign*, let your drums be still. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top
of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they
had repulsed the defendants. *Knolles's History.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein
they observe often several individuals to agree, range
them into sorts, in order to their naming under
which individuals, according to their conformity
to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as
under *ensigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any signal to assemble.
He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Isaiah, v.*

3. Badge; or mark of distinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*
The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by
their nobleness to the ornament of the figures; as
the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war
or sacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.
[Formerly written *ancient*.]

ENSIGNBEARER. *n. f.* [*ensign* and *bear*.] He
that carries the flag; the *ensign*.

If it be true that the giants ever made war
against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for
that company. *Sidney.*

To ENSLAVE. *v. a.* [from *slave*.]
1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.
The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose. *Milton.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To sell my country, and my king *enslave*! *Dryden.*
Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs *enslave*;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslaved*, who is in his understanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held,
the ambition of private men gives neither danger
nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bond-
man.

No man can make another man to be his slave,
unless he hath first *enslaved* himself to life and
death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: com-
mand those passions, and you are freer than the
Parthian king. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the
less he is *enslaved* to any lust, the more ready
he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson.*

A man, not having the power of his own life,
cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave*
himself to any one, nor put himself under the ar-
bitrary power of another, to take away life when
he pleases. *Locke.*

ENSLAVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *enslave*.] The
state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method
of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon return-
ing to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had
now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *Saath.*

ENSLAVER. *n. f.* [from *enslave*.] He that re-
duces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*
To ENSUE. *v. a.* [*ensuere*, French.] To fol-
low; to pursue;

Flee evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it. *Common Prayer.*

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue*. *Davies.*

To ENSUE. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.
Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly
ensue, that the light of scripture once shining in
the world, all other light of nature is therewith
in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of
time.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Bishops are placed by collation of the king,
without any precedent election or confirmation *en-
suing*. *Hayward.*

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue*. *Milt.*
With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall
ensue! *Dryden.*

Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Then grave Clarissa graceful wip'd her fan;
Silence *ensue'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [from *ensure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the
payment of a certain sum.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSURANCE. *n. f.* [from *insurance*.] He who
undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurancers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd less,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal strife. *Dryden.*

To ENSURE. *v. a.* [from *sure*, *assure*, French.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.
It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but
how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is diffi-
cult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying
a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed
for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscar-
riage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow
for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that
year. *L'Estrange.*

ENSURER. *n. f.* [from *ensure*.] One who makes

contracts of *ensurance*; one who for a certain
sum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTAILURE. *n. f.* [from *table*.] The av-

ENTAILMENT. } chitrawe, frise, and cor-
nice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of
the flooring, which is either supported by pillars,
or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTAIL. *n. f.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French
entail, cut, from *tallier*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to
the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Well it appeared to have been old

A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tailer*, to cut; *entailer*, Fr.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it
cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed
at pleasure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shakespeare.*

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.
None never had a privilege of infallibility *entail'd*
to all he said. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bo-
dily infirmities and diseases to their children, and
entail a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

3. To cut. Obsolete. In the following passage
it is neuter.

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their gimbreaux
falls. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTAME. *v. a.* [from *tame*.] To tame; to
subjugate; to subdue.

'Tis not your lanky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTANGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain
etymology.]

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not
easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive,
as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions: as in a la-
byrinth.

3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as
that a separation cannot easily be made; to make
an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to
perplex.

Now all labour,
Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate
contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in
such. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence
as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled*
himself in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that
perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their under-
standings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful
talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *en-
tangle* him in his talk. *Matt. xxii. 15.*

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the
affairs of this life. *2 Tim. ii. 4.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a
work.

ENTANGLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *entangle*.]

1. Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught
in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination.

Glanville's Scepsis.

ENT

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence.

More's Divine Dialogues.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.

Locke.

ENTANGLER. *n. f.* [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.

TO ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd, Shall *enter* heav'n, long absent.

Milton.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him.

Attorbury.

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society. The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them.

Locke.

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels, And know how we proceed.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

4. To set down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action? — It is *enter'd*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

TO ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land.

Judges.

Other creature here, Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none.

Milton.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action.

Addison's Spectator.

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth.

Addison on the War.

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* into business 'till after their morning draught.

Tatler.

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well *Enter'd* so fair, should turn aside!

Milton.

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addison on Italy.

ENTERDEAL. *n. f.* [*entre and deal*.] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy, And thereto doth his courting most apply; To learn the *enter'd* of princes strange, To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change Of states.

Hubbard's Tale.

ENTERING. *n. f.* [from *enter*.] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in.

Isaiah.

TO ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her *enter* into a fine close arbor: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enter-laced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the fight.

Sidney.

ENTEROCÆLE. *n. f.* [*enterocæle*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters.

Quincy.

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocæle*; if the omentum or epiploon, *epiplocele*; and if both, *entero-epiplocele*.

Sharp's Surgery.

ENTEROLOGY. *n. f.* [*enteron and logos*.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. f.* [*enteron and omphalos*.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENT

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. f.* [*entre and parler*, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field.

Hayward.

ENTERPLEADER. *n. f.* [*entre and plead*.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made: and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir.

Corwel.

ENTERPRISE. *n. f.* [*entreprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies.

Judith, ii. 5.

What on Warwick to this *enterprise*.

Shakespeare.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride.

Dryden.

TO ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay. Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*.

Milton.

Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.

Temple.

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised*.

Temple.

An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens.

Dryden.

Haste then, and lose no time; The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;

Dryden.

We must surprise the court in its delight.

Dryden.

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete. In goodly garments, that her well became,

Fair marching forth in honourable wife, Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*.

Spenser.

ENTERPRISER. *n. f.* [from *enterprise*.] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprises* with happy success.

Hayward on Edward VI.

TO ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]

1. To converse with; to talk with. His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in.

Locke.

2. To treat at the table. You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding.

Addison's Spectator.

3. To receive hospitably. Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares.

Heb. xiii. 2.

Heav'n, set ope thy everlasting gates, To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise.

Shakespeare.

4. To keep in one's service. How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertain'd*?

Spenser's Ireland.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

I'll weep and sigh, And, leaving so his service, follow you, So please you *entertain* me.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

5. To reserve in the mind. This purpose God can *entertain* towards us.

Decay of Piety.

6. To please; to amuse; to divert. David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels.

Decay of Piety.

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topics.

Addison.

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms.

Falcon on the Classics.

ENT

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with.

Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.

7. To admit with satisfaction. Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty.

Locke.

ENTERTAINER. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his service. He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive or forecasting or future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day.

Bacon's Henry VII.

2. He that treats others at his table. He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake.

Smallbridge.

It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*.

Atterbury.

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses. ENTERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *entertain*.]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision. Arrived there, the little house they fill, Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;

Rest is their feast, and all things at their will; The noblest mind the best contentment has.

Fairy Queen.

With British bounty in his ship he feasts Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests, To find that wat'ry wilderness exceed The *entertainment* of their great Madrid.

Waller.

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission. It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated.

Tillotson.

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants. Have you an army ready, say you?

—A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete. The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence.

Davies on Ireland.

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*.

Davies on Ireland.

7. Amusement; diversion. Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask more questions than that I ask you.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat.

Temple.

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. A great number of dramatick *entertainments*, are not comedies, but five-act farces.

Gay.

ENTERTISSUED. *adj.* [*entre and tissue*.] Entwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial, The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

TO ENTROUNE. *v. a.* [from *throne*.]

1. To place on a regal seat. Mercy is above this scepter'd sway: It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

On a tribunal silver'd, Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold, Were publicly *enthron'd*.

Shakespeare.

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*, The peers, encircling, form an awful round.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This.

ENT

This pope was no sooner elected and enthroned, but that he began to exercise his new rapines.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ENTHUSIASM. *n. f.* [*ἐνθουσιασμός*.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain.

Locke.

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints.

Dryden's Jew. Preface.

ENTHUSIAST. *n. f.* [*ἐνθουσιαστής*.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.

Locke.

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry.

Pope's Preface to the Iliads.

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother wit, and arts unknown before.

Dryden.

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ἐνθουσιαστικός*.]
ENTHUSIASTICK. }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastick* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion.

Calamy.

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse.

Burnet.

At last, sublim'd

To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat

We feel the present Deity.

Thomson.

ENTHYME. *n. f.* [*ἐνθύμημα*.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or lustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret.

Arbutnot and Pope.

TO ENTICE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Ex. xxii. 16.*

So sang the tyrans, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd.

Grayville.

ENTICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *entice*.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt?

Hooker.

And here to every thirsty wanderer,

By fly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,

With many murmurs mixt.

Milton.

ENT

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurements.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

ENTICER. *n. f.* [from *entice*.] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice*.] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly*.

Addison.

ENTIRETY. *n. f.* [*entiereté*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else fetheth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety was to be paid.

Bacon's Off. of Alienation.

ENTIRE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.] 1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general.

Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed.

Addison on Italy.

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made.

Hooker.

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end.

Spectator, N^o. 267.

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love's not love,

When it is mingled with regards that stand Aloof from th' *entire* point.

Shakspeare, King Lear.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile.

Bacon.

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects love.

Prior.

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more

Thenceforth, but in thy preference joy *entire*.

Milt.

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends.

Clarendon.

They had many perions, of whose *entire* affections they were well assured.

Clarendon.

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

ENTIRELY. *adv.* [from *entire*.]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldaea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea.

Raleigh.

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good.

Milt.

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so.

Arbutnot.

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government.

Swift.

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,

As weening that the sad end of the war,
And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray.

Fairy Sq.

ENTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *entire*.]

1. Totality; completeness; fullness.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part.

2. Honesty; integrity.

TO ENTITILE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought unto publick audierce, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal.

Hooker.

Next favourable thou,

Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st

Far other made deserving!

Milt. Paradise Lost.

3. To superscribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit.

Locke.

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.

Swift.

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth.

Dryden's Virgil.

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.

Addison.

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer.

Atterbury.

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel.

Rogers.

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please.

Locke.

ENTITY. *n. f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:

Subtlest, but surest being.

Crafbrook.

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification.

Entley.

Here *entity*, and quiddity.

The souls of defunct bodies fly.

Hadibras.

2. A particular species of a being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into the fire.

Bacon.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and Reformed, affixed to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered without any respect to demeanours.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

TO ENTAIL. *v. a.* [from *tail*.] To enmesh; to intangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entailed* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

TO ENTOMB. *v. a.* [from *tombe*.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*.

Hooker.

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,

If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive,
And ease thy reputation in a tent.

Shakspeare.

They, within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*.

Deubam.

ENTRAILS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*entrails*, French, *entrailles*.]

1. The intestines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so perch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall?

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Tle

ENT

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds
a feast.

Dryden.

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakesp.*
He had brought to light but little of that trea-
sure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of A-
merica.

Locke.

The earth hath loft

Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now
Wounded no less for marble than for gold.

Ben Jonson.

To ENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*intraliare*, Italian.] To
mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispart,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,
His pricking arms *entail'd* with roses red.

Fairy Queen.

A little wicker basket,

Made of fine twigs, *entailed* curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser's Probal.*

ENTRANCE. *n. f.* [*entrance*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes
in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such compani-
ons? Pray, get you out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Where diligence opens the door of the under-
standing, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure
to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being that against his *entrance*.

Shakespeare.

Better far, I guess,

That we do make our *entrance* several ways.

Shakespeare.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shakesp.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered;
Avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the
hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance*
into Judea. *Judith.*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance*
was never to be regulated by any certain dimen-
sions, but by the dignity of the matter.

Wotton's *Architecture*.

Many are the ways that lead

To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at the *entrance* than within. *Milton.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.

Dryden's *Juv.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, baulks and
cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some
entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not
to travel. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office or
dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign,
never was king either more loving, or better be-
loved. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his ser-
mons, makes a kind of apology.

Hakewill on *Providence*.

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to
mention before in the first *entrance* upon this dis-
course. *Charendon.*

To ENTRANCE. *v. n.* [*from trance*; *trans*, Fr.
from trans, Latin, to pass over; to pass for a
time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul
wholly to other regions, while the body appears
to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an extasy; to make insensible of
present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far
from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so
soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*.

Milton.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRAP. *v. a.* [*from trap*.]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.

Spenser.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot.

Shakespeare.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or
distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap.

Fairy Queen.

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shakesp.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in
thy words. *Ecclus. viii. 11.*

To ENTREAT. *v. a.* [*traeter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Iaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife.

Gen. xxxv. 21.

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this curriish Jew.

Shakespeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his
wife conceived. *Gen. xxv. 21.*

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power,
whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance re-
concile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him
not evil. *Ecclus. vii. 20.*

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.

—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shakesp.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpine this night,
And in the midst thereof a silver feat,
With a thick arbour goodly overlight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.

Fairy Queen.

To ENTREAT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace with
them. *Mac.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the
turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, to-
ward the North pole, of which I shall have far-
ther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual dis-
pleasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him,
or any way sustain him. *Shakespeare.*

The janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men.

Knolles.

ENTREATANCE. *n. f.* [*from entreat*.] Petition;
entreaty; solicitation; not used.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTREATY. *n. f.* [*from entreat*.] Petition; pray-
er; solicitation; supplication; request.

ENV

If my weak orator

Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if the be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
ENTREMETS. *n. f.* [*French*.] Small plates
set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet tran-
planted, producing great tops, which, in the midst,
have a large white main shoot, which is the true
chard used in pottages and *entremets*.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ENTRY. *n. f.* [*from enter*; *entrée*, French.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a
house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls
of business, that cannot sink into the main of it;
like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*,
but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.

Dryden.

Is all this hurry made

On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* should offend
The curious eye of thy invited friend?

Dryden's *Juvenal*.

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were ne-
cessarily kept in order by the situation. *Taiter.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emol-
lition; and the mixture of oil and water is better
than either of them alone, because water entereth
better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth
better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of
the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood,
by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in
writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.

Bacon's *New Atlantis*.

5. The act of entering publicly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was
a man of middle stature and age, and comely.

Bacon.

To ENVILATE. *v. a.* [*s and mibile*, Latin.] To
clear from clouds. *DiG.*

To ENVULATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To
solve; to clear; to disentangle. *DiG.*

To ENVELOP. *v. a.* [*envelope*, Fr.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some
integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night en-
velop you, good provost.

Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Couriers with couriers jostling, men with men.

Dryden.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that
enveloped them will remove. *Locky.*

Nocturnal shades.

This world *envelops*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts. *Phil.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside,

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen.*

ENVELOPE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A wrapper; an
outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send thee to paper-sparing Pope;

And, when he fits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To ENVENOM. *v. a.* [*from venom*.]

1. To tinge with poison; to poison; to impreg-
nate with venom. It is never used of the person
to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat,
or instrument by which it is conveyed.

ENV

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Theſſalian pines. *Milton.*

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmleſs men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.
Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.
With her full force she threw the poiſ'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage,
And ſacrifice to ſtrife her houſe and husband's age. *Dryden.*

ENVIALE. *adj.* [from *envy*.] Deſerving envy;
ſuch as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do
happily poſſeſs themſelves. *Carver's Surv. of Corn.*

ENVIER. *n. f.* [from *envy*.] One that envies
another; a maligner; one that deſires the down-
fall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect
in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them
that attribute, to the diſadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To ſet the *envier* of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and ſtate were given
by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and
all his enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

ENVIOUS. *adj.* [from *envy*.]
1. Infecte with envy; pained by the excel-
lence or happineſs of another.

A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition that ever
infecte the air with his breath, whoſe eyes could
not look right upon any happy man, nor ears
bear the burden of any man's praiſe. *Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To ſilence *envious* tongues. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

2. Sometimes with againſt.
Be not thou *envious* againſt evil men. *Proverbs, xxiv. 19.*

3. Sometimes with at.
Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Proverbs, xxiv. 19.*

4. Commonly with of.
Sure you miſtake the precept or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious* of his bleſſings be. *Dryden.*

ENVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *envious*.] With envy;
with malignity; with ill-will, excited by ano-
ther's good.

Damned ſpirits, being fallen from heaven, en-
deavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may
lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviouſly* the ladies look,
When they ſurpriſe me at my book!
And ſure as they're alive at night,
As ſoon as gone, will ſhew their ſpight. *Swift.*

To ENVIRON. *v. a.* [from *environner*, French.]

1. To ſurround; to encloſe; to encircle.
I ſtand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is
on every ſide *environed* with huge mountains. *Kneller's Hiſtory.*

The manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable ri-
vers, as ſo many chains, *environed* the ſame ſite and
temple. *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks ſtood the city. *Sand.*
Thought following thought, and ſtep by ſtep
led on,

He enter'd now the bordering deſart wild.
And with dark ſhades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus purſu'd. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
God hath ſcattered ſeveral degrees of pleaſure
and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us,
and blended them together in almoſt all our
thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelope.
May never glorious ſun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkneſs and the gloomy ſhade of death
Environ you, 'till miſchief and deſpair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

Since ſhe muſt go, and I muſt mourn, come,
night,
Environ me with darkneſs whiſt I write. *Donne.*

3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege;
to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howl'd in mine ears. *Shakespeare.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakespeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ſtraight a barbarous noiſe *environs* me. *Milt.*

4. To incloſe; to inveſt.
The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

ENVIRONS. *n. f.* [from *environs*, French.] The neigh-
bourhood, or neighbouring places round about the
country.

To ENUMERATE. *v. a.* [from *enumero*, Latin.] To
reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to
ſlumber.

You muſt not only acknowledge to God that
you are a ſinner, but muſt particularly *enumerate*
the kinds of ſin whereof you know yourſelf guilty.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

Befides *enumerating* the groſs defect of duty to
the queen, I ſhew how all things were managed
wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERATION. *n. f.* [from *enumeratio*, Latin.] The
act of numbering or counting over; number told
out.

Whoſoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties,
muſt conclude, that well nigh the buſineſs of
Chriſtianity is laid out in charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The chemiſts make ſpirit, ſalt, ſulphur, water,
and earth their five elements, though they are not
all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENUNCIATE. *v. a.* [from *enuncio*, Lat.] To de-
clare; to proclaim; to relate; to expreſs.

ENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [from *enunciatio*, Lat.]
1. Declaration; public attestation; open pro-
clamation.

Preaching is to ſtrangers and infants in Chriſt,
to produce faith; but this ſacramental *enunciation* is
the declaration and confeſſion of it by men in
Chriſt, declaring it to be done, and owned, and
accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.
It remembers and retains ſuch things as were
never at all in the ſenſe; as the conceptions, *enun-*
ciations and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Expreſſion.
ENUNCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciative*.] Declara-
tive; expreſſive.

This preſumption only proceeds in reſpect of
the diſpoſitive words, and not in regard of the
enunciative terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENUNCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative*.] De-
claratively.

ENVOY. *n. f.* [from *envoye*, French.]
1. A public miniſter ſent from one power to
another.

Now the Lycian lots conſpire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings diſmal tidings. *Denham.*

Perſeus ſent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their
hatred againſt the Romans. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. A public meſſenger, in dignity below an am-
baſſador.

3. A meſſenger.
The watchful ſentinels at ev'ry gate,
At every paſſage to the ſenſes wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impreſſions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are command'd back. *Blackmore.*

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To ENVY. *v. a.* [from *envier*, French; *invidere*, Lat.]
1. To hate another for excellence, happineſs,
or ſucceſs.

Envy thou not the oppreſſor, and chuſe none of
his ways. *Proverbs iii. 31.*
A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting cou-
rage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in
another.

I have ſeen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wiſdom, if
he gives you good counſel; nor his riches, if he
ſupplies you in your wants; nor his greatneſs, if
he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to with-
hold maliciously.

Johnſon, who by ſtudying Horace, had been
acquainted with the rules, ſeemed to *envy* others
that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To ENVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at
the fight of excellence or felicity: with at.

In ſeeking tales and informations
Againſt this man, whoſe honeſty the devil
And his diſciples only *envy* at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

He that loves God is not diſpleaſed at accidents
which God chuſes, nor *envies* at thoſe gifts he be-
ſtows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy* at the proſperity of the wick-
ed, and the ſucceſs of perſecutors?
Taylor's Rule of living Holy.

ENVY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the fight
of excellence or happineſs.

Envy is a repining at the proſperity or good of
another, or anger and diſpleaſure at any good of
another which we want, or any advantage ano-
ther hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a ſlave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with of.
All the conſpirators, ſave only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæſar. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sometimes with to.
Many ſuffered death merely in *envy* to their vir-
tues and ſuperior genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.
You may ſee the parliament of women, the
little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden on Dramatick Poſy.*

5. Malice; malignity.
Madam, this is a meer diſtraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Public odium; ill repute; invidiouſneſs.
Edward Plantagenet ſhould be ſhew'd unto the
people; to diſcharge the king of the *envy* of that
opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death
privily. *Bacon.*

To ENWHEEL. *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encom-
paſs; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to
Shakespeare.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENWOMB. *v. a.* [from *womb*.]
1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckleſs child, whom thus ye ſee with blood. *Spenser.*

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of thoſe
That were *enwomb'd* mine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.
Or, as the Africk niger ſtream *enwombs*
Itſelf into the earth, and after comes,
Having firſt made a natural bridge to paſs,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be ſaid, that her grave ſhall reſtore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Donne.*

EOLIPILE. *n. f.* [from *Eolus* and *pila*.] A hol-
low ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball,
filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends
out, as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold
wind through the pipe. *Con-*

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Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *ephod*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

ΕΡΑ'CT. *n. f.* [ἔρακτις.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 minutes 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's *epact*; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the *epact*, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*
As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epact*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*

ΕΡΑ'ULMENT. *n. f.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

ΕΡΕΝ'THESIS. *n. f.* [ἑρενθesis.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

Ε'PH'Α. *n. f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epba* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epba* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel.*

ΕΡΗ'ΜΕΡΑ. *n. f.* [ἑρημερα.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

ΕΡΗ'ΜΕΡΑΛ. *n. f.* [ἑρημεραλ.] Diurnal; being *ΕΡΗ'ΜΕΡΙΚΑ.* } ginning and ending in a day.
This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause. *Wotton.*

ΕΡΗ'ΜΕΡΙΣ. *n. f.* [ἑρημερις.]
1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light, Both month, and day, and hour, he measur'd right; And told more truly than the *ephemeris*; For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

ΕΡΗ'ΜΕΡΙΣΤ. *n. f.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was discoursing of and fighting the art of foolish astrologers; and gene-
thical *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

ΕΡΗΜΕΡΟΝ-ΥΟΜ. *n. f.* [from ἑρημερον and *worm*.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Derham.*

Ε'PHOD. *n. f.* [פְּהוֹד.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the *ephod* crossed the high priest's breast, was a square orna-

ment, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The *ephods* worn by the other priests were of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exod. xxxix. 2.*

Array'd in *ephods*; nor so few As are those pearls of morning dew,

Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys.*

Ε'PIC. *adj.* [epicus, Latin; ἑπικός.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epic* song, While music numbers, or while verse has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions. *Dryden.*
From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*.

Brown's View of Epic Poetry.

ΕΠΙ'CI'DIUM. *n. f.* [ἐπιχίδιον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay; These, your own anthems, shall become Your lasting *epicidium*. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Ε'PICURE. *n. f.* [epicurus, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes, And mingle with the English *epicures*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge. *Locke.*

ΕΠΙ'CU'REAN. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts, Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks, Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakespeare.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this! *Shakes.*

Ε'PICURISM. *n. f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;

Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust Make it a tavern for a brothel. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

ΤΟ ΕΠΙ'CURI'ZE. *v. n.* [from *Epicurus*.] To devour like an *epicure*. A word not used.

While I could see thee full of eager pain My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine. *Flauman.*

ΕΠΙ'CY'CLE. *n. f.* [ἑπικύκλιος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the sphere With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er; Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ΕΠΙ'CY'CLOID. *n. f.* [ἑπικύκλεις.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

ΕΠΙ'DEMICAL. } *adj.* [ἐπιδημικός.]

ΕΠΙ'DEMICK. } 1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* disease,

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but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As the proportion of acute and *epidemic* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemic* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemic* among persons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; universal. Not used, nor proper. They're citizens of th' world, they're all in all; Scotland's a nation *epidemic*. *Cleveland.*

ΕΠΙ'DEMIS. *n. f.* [ἐπιδήμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

Ε'PIGRAM. *n. f.* [epigramma, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do'st thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*? *Shakespeare.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands? *Peacham of Poetry.*

I writ

An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

ΕΠΙ'GRAMMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [epigrammaticus, La-
ΕΠΙ'GRAMMA'TICK. } tin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous foreboding to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatic* wit and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately, without ambition. *Addison.*

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatic* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tasso. *Addison.*

ΕΠΙ'GRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest street twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish. *Peacham.*

ΕΠΙ'GRAPHÉ. *n. f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription on a statue. *DiA.*

Ε'PILEPSY. *n. f.* [ἐπιληψία.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence, that the mind cannot restrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*: This is the second fit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick spirits, and the *epilepsy* from tumes. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ΕΠΙ'LEPTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed; diseased with an *epilepsy*.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage! Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shakespeare.*

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Ε'PILOGUE. *n. f.* [epilogus, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine

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wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Are you mad, you dog?

I am to rise and speak the *epilogue*.

Dryden's Tyrant. Love.

EPINYCTIS. *n. f.* [*ἐπινύκτις*.] A fore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain.

Wiseman's Surgery.

EPIPHANY. *n. f.* [*ἐπιφάνεια*.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

Di2.

EPIPHONEMA. *n. f.* [*ἐπιφώνημα*.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the idles; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the found.

Swift.

EPITHORA. *n. f.* [*ἐπιθώρα*.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

Harris.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOS. *adj.* [from *ἐπὶ*, *ἐπὶ* and *σπέρμα*.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

Harris.

EPIPHYSIS. *n. f.* [*ἐπιφύσις*.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation.

Quincy.

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite.

Wiseman.

EPITROCE. *n. f.* [*ἐπιτροχή*.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.

EPISCOPACY. *n. f.* [*ἐπισκοπία*, Latin.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved.

Clarendon.

Prelate itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever.

Ayliffe.

EPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline fought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction.

Hooker.

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men.

Rogers.

EPISCOPATE. *n. f.* [*ἐπισκοπία*, Latin.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

EPISODE. *n. f.* [*ἐπίσῳδον*.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject.

Addis. Spectator.

EPISODICAL. *adj.* [from *episode*.] Contained in an episode; pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle.

Dryden.

I discover the difference between the *episodical* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes.

Notes on the Odyssey.

EPISPASTICK. *n. f.* [*ἐπισπαστικόν*.]

1. Drawing.

2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blisterings.

Arbutnot.

EPISTLE. *n. f.* [*ἐπιστολή*.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes, She half consents, who silently denies.

Dryden.

EPISTOLARY. *adj.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads.

Addison.

EPISTLER. *n. f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

EPITAPH. *n. f.* [*ἐπίταφος*.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*.

Shakespeare.

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine, Others immortal *epitaphs* design;

With wit and strength, that only yields to thine.

Smith.

EPITHALAMIUM. *n. f.* [*ἐπιθάλμιον*.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse.

Sandy's Paraphrase.

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse.

Burnet.

EPITHEM. *n. f.* [*ἐπιθήμα*.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals.

Wiseman.

EPITHET. *n. f.* [*ἐπίθετον*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villainous to the author.

Swift.

2. It is used by some writers improperly for title, name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.

Decay of Piety.

3. It is used improperly for phrase, expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?—Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.

Shakespeare.

EPITOME. *n. f.* [*ἐπιτομή*.] Abridgment: ab-breviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This a poor *epitome* of your's,

Which, by th' interpretation of full time, May shew like all yourself.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for public monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency.

Wotton.

It would be well, if there was a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads.

Locke.

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places.

To **EPITOMISE.** *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove

Into the glasses of your eyes; So made such mirrors and such spies,

That they did all to you *epitomise*.

Donne.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomized*, and the whole species in miniature.

Addison.

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue.

EPITOMISER. *n. f.* [from *epitomise*.] An a-

EPITOMIST. *n. f.* [from *epitomise*.] A writer of epitomes.

EPOCH. *n. f.* [*ἐποχή*.] The time at which a

EPOCH. *n. f.* [*ἐποχή*.] new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable *æras* and *epochs*, or terms of time.

Brown.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falsehood, as well as debauchery.

Soutb.

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease, No action leave to busy chronicles:

Such whose supine felicity but makes In story chafms, in *epochs* mistakes.

Dryden.

Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages.

Holzer on Time.

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it.

Locke.

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go Through scenes of war, and *epochs* of woe.

Prior.

EPODE. *n. f.* [*ἐπὶ*.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE. *n. f.* [*ἐπὶ*.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it hath not of its own.

Dryden's Virgil.

EPULAT'ION. *n. f.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EPULOTICK. *n. f.* [*ἐπὶ*.] A cicatrifying medicament.

The ulcer, incarnated with common farcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*.

Swift.

EQUABILITY. *n. f.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom.

Ray.

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiatics lazy.

Arbutnot on Air.

EQUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields.

Bentley.

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too flow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too flow an acid acrimony.

Arbutnot on Diet.

EQUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformity; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equally* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centrepital forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

Cheyne.

EQUAL. *adj.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself equal with them.

Ecclus.

Equal lot

May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love.

Milton.

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as equal to fight with the English.

Clarendon.

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears, At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;

An

An equal temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when the frown'd.
Dryden.

Think not of me: perhaps my equal mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*
4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations equal to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*
5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. Indifferent.
They who are not disposed to receive them,
may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.
He submitted himself, and swore to all equal conditions. *Mac.*

8. Being upon the same terms.
They made the married, orphans, widows, yea
and the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. *Mac.*

E'QUAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. One not inferior or superior to another.
He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no equal for his birth.
Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

He would make them all equal to the citizens of Rome.
2 Mac. ix. 15.

Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior; and those who were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their equal.

To my dear equal in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:
Addison's Spectator.

The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*
2. One of the same age.

I profit in the Jews religion above many my equals in mine own nation. *Gal. i. 14.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

2. To rise to the same state with another person.
I know nobody so like to equal him, even at the age he wrote amongst them, as yourself.
Trumbull to Pope.

3. To be equal to.
One whose all not equals Edward's moiety.
Shakespeare.

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.
She fought Siccheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love.
Dryden.

Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will equal, and perhaps augment.
Dryden's Virgil.

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from equal.]
1. To make even.

To equalise accounts we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Brown.*

2. To be equal to: a sense not used
That would make the moved body, remaining
what it is, in regard of its bigness, to equalise and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell the matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not equalise the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Wall.*

EQUALITY. *n. f.* [from equal.]
1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestic powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakespeare's Anth. and Cleo.*

2. The same degree of dignity.
One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

According to this equality wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

E'QUALITY. *adv.* [from equal.]
1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is equally intended by atheism and immorality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are equally impatient of their condition, equally tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly equally swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartiality.
We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

E'QUALNESS. *n. f.* [from equal.] Equality.
Let me lament
That our stars unreconcilable should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakespeare.*

EQUANGULAR. *adj.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. *n. f.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUANIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION. *n. f.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of equation of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. *Newton's Opticks.*

EQUATION. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, $3x = 36$. *Dict.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Dict.*

EQUATOR. *n. f.* [*æquator*, Latin.] The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the poles, neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

On the other side the equator, there is much land still remaining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridgy rise,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATORIAL. *adj.* [from *æquator*.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of their equatorial to their ecliptic plane. *Cleyn.*

EQUESTRIAN. *adj.* [*equestrus*, Latin.]
1. Being on horseback.
An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. *Spez.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.
3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

E'QUERRY. *n. f.* [*ecurie*, Fr.] Master of the horse.
EQUICUR'AL. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Latin.]
EQUICUR'EE. }

1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

An equisquare triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*
We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven equisquare triangles be described. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EQUIDISTANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *distans*, Latin.] At the same distance.

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *n. f.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division equidistantly communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and equiformity of motion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

EQUILATERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles equilateral, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Trifling utility appears in the twelve signs of the zodiack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make equilateral figures? *Bentley.*

To EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affrication been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an equilibrated magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which they swim. *Arbutnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRATION. *n. f.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of equilibration are observed. *Derham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an equilibrium, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in equilibrium
If deities descend or no;
Then let the affirmative prevail,
As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the equilibrium between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbutnot.*

EQUINECESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *necessarius*, Latin.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are equinecessary. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe; the same with equator.

EQUINOCTIAL.

EQU

EQUINOCTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.

Milton.

Some say the sun

Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,
Like distant breadth.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the
properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat.

Philips.

EQUINOCTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In
the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or some-
what *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and
western points.

Brown.

EQUINOX. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the
sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra;
for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he
make our days and nights equal. This he doth
twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d
of September, which therefore are called the vernal
and autumnal equinoxes.

Harris.

It ariseth not heliacally about the autumnal equi-
nox,

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The time when this kid was taken out of the
womb, was about the vernal equinox.

Ray on the Creation.

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal equinox, the sun

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run.

Dryden.

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just equinox,
The one as long as th' other.

Shakespeare's Othello.

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual equinoxes blew.

Dryden.

EQUINUMERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*,
Latin.] Having the same number; consisting of
the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor
yet *equiponderant*, as to any other; yet was equi-
valent to some correspondent talent in brags.

Arbutnot on Coins.

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

2. To furnish, to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the
town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when
they fancy themselves in the height of the mode.

Addison's Spectator.

EQUIPAGE. *n. f.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand,
Celestial *equipage*!

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trumpet begins to found,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou do'st awake, sleep never he to found.

Fairy Queen.

I will not lend thee a penny.—

I will retort the sum in *equipage*.

Shakespeare.

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair.

Pope

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPAGE. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutered;
attended; having fine habits; having splendid re-
tinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, *equipped* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

EQUIPENDENCY. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.]

The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined
either way.

EQU

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had
an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indif-
ference to either part of the contradiction, to stand
or not to stand.

South.

EQUIPMENT. *n. f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pois*, French.]

Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of
force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few
bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours; but that
the prevalence of some one indisposeth the spirits.

Glanville's Sceptis.

EQUIPOLENCE. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*,
Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *adj.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having
equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *æquipollent* to custom,
even in matter of blood.

Bacon's Essays.

EQUIPONDERANCE. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *pondus*,
Latin.] Equality of weight; *equipoise*.

Di&.

EQUIPONDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*,
Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies
equiponderant to the water.

Ray on the Creation.

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equi-
ponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between
twenty-nine and thirty inches height.

Locke.

TO EQUIPONDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pon-
dero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase
proportionably to its distance from the centre:
thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two
pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto
A B.

Wilkins's Math. Magick.

EQUIPONDIOS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.]
Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious*
neutrality, as the only means of their ataraxia.

Glanville's Sceptis.

EQUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to
name them as they please.

Boyle's Septimal Chymistry.

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial: as an
equitable judge.

EQUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly;
impartially.

EQUITY. *n. f.* [*equite*, French; *æquitas*, Lat.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subornation is predominant,

And *equity* exil'd your highness's land.

Shakespeare

Christianity secures both the private interests of
men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and
equity.

Tillotson.

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other
mens, even because they are their own, they must
in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this af-
fection.

Hooker.

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by
the Court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal
maxims of law.

EQUIVALENCE. *n. f.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]

EQUIVALENCY. } Equality of power or
worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which
he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either
formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or
something better.

Hammond.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth
betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the
good we hope for from God, all good Protestants
do deny.

Smalridge.

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes,
but this *equivalence* only respects the careful and
diligent admission of proofs.

Ayliffe's Pargerson.

TO EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did
not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resisti-
bility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility

of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EQUIVALENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]

1. Equal in value.

Things

Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy
share,

In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and thuns proportion.

Prior.

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee.

Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight.

Milton's Agonistics.

4. Of the same agency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very
good advice, judged at the least *equivalent* to the eas-
ier kind of necessity.

Hooker.

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down
to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now
to serve and to minister, fervile and ministerial,
are terms *equivalent*.

South.

EQUIVALENT. *n. f.* A thing of the same
weight; dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;

It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*.

Dryden's Homer.

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a
full *equivalent* for their breach of another.

Rogers.

EQUIVOCAL. *adj.* [*equivocus*, Lat.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different
things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar, or to gall,

Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Words of different significations, taken in ge-
neral, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being con-
sidered with all their particular circumstance, they
have their sense restrained.

Stillington.

The greater number of those who held this were
misguided by *equivocal* terms.

Swift.

2. Uncertain; doubtful, hz, pening different
ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants
without seed, or of insects or animals without
parents, in the natural way of coition between
male and female; which is now believed never to
happen, but that all bodies are univocally produ-
ced.

Harris.

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontane-
ous generation; but all animals are generated by
animal parents of the same species with them-
selves.

Ray.

Those half-learn'd wittlings, num'rous in our
isle

As half-form'd insects on the Banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

EQUIVOCAL. *n. f.* Ambiguity; word of doubt-
ful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the
force to corrupt us?

Dennis.

EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and
signification, lose the nature of words, and are only
equivocally so called.

South.

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by *equivocal*
generation; by generation out of the stated
order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally*
from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as
in Egypt by the Divine judgments.

Boutley.

EQUIVOCALNESS. *n. f.* [from *equivocal*.] Am-
biguity; double meaning.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or lassitude of the
word,

ERE

word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration.

To EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*equivocatio* Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesuits can equivocate.

Dryden's *Hind and Panther*.

My soul disdain'd a promise;—
—But yet your false equivocating tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:

But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods.

EQUIVOCATION. *n. f.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through equivocation, wrested.

I pull in resolution, and begin

To doubt the equivocation of the fiend
That lies like truth.

EQUIVOCATOR. *n. f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven.

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *para*, dwellers.

ERA. *n. f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow

Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,

As thou do'st all above.

ERADIATION. *n. f.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the radiations of true majesty.

To ERADICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be eradicated, yet this not to be moved.

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to eradicate the distemper.

If vice cannot wholly be eradicated, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects.

ERADICATION. *n. f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shock upon eradication, which is false below confusion.

ERADICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To ERA/SE. *v. a.* [*rafer*, French.]

1. To destroy; to excise.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off.

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA/SEMENT. *n. f.* [from *erare*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *adv.* [*ær*, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *ær*, Dutch. This word is sometimes vitiously written *er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written or before *ever*, on and ær in Saxon being indiscriminately written. Mr. Lye.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand.

The lions brake all their bones in pieces or *ere* they came to the bottom of the den.

ERE

Just trial, ere I merit

My exaltation without change or end.

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,

Ere yet the pine descended to the seas;

Ere falls were spread new oceans to explore.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,

The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,

And streams to murmur, ere I cease to love.

ERE. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile

Flow'd ere the wonted season.

ERE/LONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed.

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, ere/long he had not only gotten pity but pardon.

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the stag, ere/long slew him.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had ere/long.

They swim in joy,

Ere/long to swim at large, and laugh, for which

The world ere/long a world of tears must weep.

I saw two stock-doves billing, and ere/long

Will take the nest.

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall ere/long shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations.

ERENOW. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;

My father has repented him *erenow*.

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*.

EREWHI/LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.] Some

EREWHI/LES. } time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:

Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me.

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles*, we know, were wont to surprise us.

To ERE/CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. To ERECT a Perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles.

3. To raise; to build.

Happier walls expect,

Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt erect.

There are many monuments erected to benefactors to the republic.

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who erect a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governments.

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to erect myself into a judge.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to erect himself into an author with impunity.

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended

ERG

mediums, men erect conclusions no way inferrible from the premises.

Men being too hasty to erect to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge.

Malebranche erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin.

7. To animate; to not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope

As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them?

To ERE/CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do erect, and leaves bow down.

ERE/CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost erect; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation.

Basil tells us, that the serpent went erect like man.

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,

And plaints and suppliant hands, to Heav'n erect.

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;

But stand erect, and found as loud as fame.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled.

ERE/CTION. *n. f.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the erection of the hills above the ordinary land.

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first erection of churches.

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the erection of them.

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the erection, continuance, and dissolution of every society.

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up.

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of erection: so that when a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an erection of the spirits to attend.

ERE/CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *erect*.] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines,

EREMITE. *n. f.* [*eremita*, Latin; *eremita*, Italian.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; an hermit; a solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four.

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars.

White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery.

EREMI/TICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiously solitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremical* and cenobitical.

EREPTATION. *n. f.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.

EREPTION. *n. f.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force.

ER/ROOT. *n. f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed

ERR

placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

Farrer's Dict.

ERR'ING. *n. f.* Sea-holly. A plant.

ERR'ISTICAL. *adj.* [*ēst.*] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERR'ER. *n. f.* [*eanz*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irkfome*. For men therein should them delite;

And of that dede be not *erke*;

But oft fithes haunt that werke.

Chaucer.

ERMELIN. *n. f.* [*diminutive of ermin*; *armelin*, French] An ermine. See *ERMINE*.

Silver skins,

Padding the hate spot *ermelins*.

Sidney.

ERMINE. *n. f.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fellmongers and furrers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine.

Trevoux.

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called *Mus Armenius*; for they are found in Armenia.

Peacham on Blazoning.

A lady's honour must be touch'd;

Which, nice as *ermine*s will not bear a foil.

Dryden.

ERMINED. *adj.* [*from ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride, Is there *Paftora* by a fountain side.

Pope.

ER'NE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon

ER'ON. } *epn*, *eanp*, a cottage or place of retirement.

Gibson's Camden.

ERODE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker, to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel.

Wifeman.

EROGATION. *n. f.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

EROSTION. *n. f.* [*erostio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.

2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erostion* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy.

Arbuthnot.

ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies, And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.

Dryden's Virgil.

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispende;

And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *err'd* and strayed like lost sheep.

Common Prayer.

I will not lag behind, nor *err*

The way thou leading.

Milton.

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end, From burning suns when livid deaths descend.

Pope.

4. To commit errors; to mistake.

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect, That will confess perfection to could *err*;

Against all rules of nature.

Shakspeare. Othello.

Do they not *err* that devise evil?

Proverbs, xiv. 22.

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair.

Taylor's Rule of Living holy.

It has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach.

Decay of Piety.

ERR

The mufes' friend, unto himself severe, With silent pity looks on all that *err*.

Waller.

He who through the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly.

Cheyne.

ERRABLE. *adj.* [*from err*.] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

ERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from errable*.] Liableness to error; liableness to mistake.

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.

Decay of Piety.

ERRAND. *n. f.* [*æpend*, Saxon; *arend*, Dan.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, till they have their *errand* warranted unto them.

Hooker.

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?

—I told him that your father was in Venice.

Shakspeare.

A quean! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of *errands*, does she?

Shakspeare.

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain.

King's.

From them I go This uncouth *errand* sole.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,

Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry, O'er sea and land.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Well thou do't to hide from common fight Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;

Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame, Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came.

Dryden's Hamor.

ERRANT. *adj.* [*errans*, Latin; *errant*, French.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Chief of domestick knights and *errant*,

Either for chartel or for warrant.

Hudibras.

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See *ARRANT*.

Good impertinence: Thy company, if I slept not very well

A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the found pine, and divert his grain,

Fortive and *errant*, from his course of growth.

Shakspeare.

ERRANTRY. *n. f.* [*from errant*.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The faults of the printer inferted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* takes notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes.

Boyle.

ERRATICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth and each *erratick* world, Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd,

Compose but one extended vast machine.

Blackin.

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,

Hence nam'd *erratick*.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommor'd with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ERR

ERRAT'ICALLY. *adv.* [*from erratical or erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes.

Brown.

ERRHINE. *n. f.* [*ērhwa*.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head.

Bacon.

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*from erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam *Erroneous* and disconsolate, themselves Accusing, and their chiefs improvident

Of military chance.

Philips.

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision.

Newton's Opticks.

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board, What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;

Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn, Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn.

Pope's Ody.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious.

King Charles.

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience.

South.

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while.

Hooker.

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience.

Bacon.

The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition.

Newton's Opticks.

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [*from erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy.

Hooker.

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle.

Gulliver's Travels.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from erroneous*.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

ERROUR. *n. f.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true.

Locke.

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!

Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men, The things that are not?

Shakspeare.

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,

What damned *errour*, but some brow Will bless it?

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind And body were not of a piece design'd,

But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd.

Dryden.

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state? Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea,

Or did you Heav'n's superiour doom obey?

Dryden's Aeneid.

4. [In

4. [In theology.] Sin.
Blood he offered for himself, and for the errors
of the people. *Hebrews, ix. 7.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common
law.] An error in pleading, or in the process;
and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this
overfight, is called a writ of error, which lies to
redress false judgment given in any court of record.
Cowel.

ERS, or Bitter Vetch. *n. f.* [*vicia vallis arvensis*.]
A plant.

ERST. *adv.* [*erst*, German; *aperta*, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenser.*

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* to lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

5. Before; till then; till now.

As signal now in low dejected state,
As *erst* in highest, behold him.
Milton's Agonistes.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ampler heart. *Milton.*

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at
great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden
mischiefe. *Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*erubescencia*, Latin.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. *f.* The act of growing red;
redness.

To ERUCT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to
break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTATION. *n. f.* [from *eructo*.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach be-
ing depraved, are *eructations* either with the taste of
the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*;
such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes.
Woodward.

ERUDITION. *n. f.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning;
knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakespeare.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been
placed at study in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have also
joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is
not able to conceal; for to understand critically the
delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of
our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university
erudition, fill their sermons with philosophical terms.
Swift.

ERUGINOUS. *adj.* [*eruginosus*, Latin.] Partak-
ing of the substance and nature of copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimoneous kind of
salt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, par-
taking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of cop-
per, the green of iron. *Brown.*

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated me-
lancholy, or upon an adust stibial or *eruginous* ful-
phur. *Harvey.*

ERUPTION. *n. f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from
any confinement.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth,
they pressed with violence against that arch, to
make it yield and give way to their dilation and
eruption. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burst; emission; something forcing itself out
suddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames
out of plains. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire and

smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies and
figures, made their appearance. *Addison's Guard.*

3. Sudden excurion of an hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Left he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd.
Milton.

4. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near
him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he
would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes,
break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*.
Wotton's Life of Buckingham.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*,
but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and
without noise. *South.*

5. Effluence; pustules.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange *eruptions*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured
merely by outward applications, but by alterative
medicines. *Government of the Tongue.*

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on
the skin. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ERUPTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Bursting forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.
Thomson.

ERYNGO. *n. f.* [*eryngion*.] A plant.

ERYSIPELAS. *n. f.* [*erysipelas*.]

An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the
blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a
shining pale red, and citron colour, without pulsa-
tion or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one
place to another. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

ESCALADE. *n. f.* [French.] The act of scal-
ing the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard,
and other utensils, which were made use of in their
famous *escalade*. *Addison.*

ESCALOP. *n. f.*

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and peri-
winkles, which have greater gravity, were en-
closed in stone. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and
escalops, curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

ESCAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] Irregular motion
of a horse.

He with a graceful pride
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden.

To ESCAPE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security
from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions,
and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left
but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or di-
vert them. *Temple.*

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had
he *escaped*, which by living he endured in the rebel-
lion of his son? *Wake.*

2. To pass unobserved by one.

Men are blinded with ignorance and error:
many things may *escape* them, in many they may
be deceived. *Hooker.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick flight *escape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out those beauties and propri-
ety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him in
the tumult and hurry of representing.

Dryden's Don Sebastian, Pref.

To ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger;
to avoid punishment or harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on horse.
Chronicles.

They *escaped* all safe to land. *Acts, xxvii. 44.*

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither
stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain,
lest thou be consumed. *Gen. xxi. 17.*

Whoso pleaseth God shall *escape* from her, but
the sinner shall be taken by her. *Ecc. vii. 26.*

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a ker-
chief, and so *escape*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *escape*
by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us
that the highest were all covered.

Woodward's Natural History.

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are dis-
graced, and murderers *escape*. *Watts's Logic.*

ESCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm
and tempest. *Psalms, lv. 7.*

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour
long, for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out
of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which
have seemed inevitable. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Excurion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our
own,

As to be instruments of your safety. *Denb. Sophy.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of
some lawful restraint. For example, if the the-
rist, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a per-
son, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he
in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks
from him, this is called an *escape*. *Cowel.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember
whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God
among the heathen, that he might take from them
all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thousand *escapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Loose *escapes* of love. *Milton.*

6. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken,
as the language was less understood, and so the
escapes less subject to observation.

Brewer's on Language.

ESCARGATOIRE. *n. f.* [French.] A nursery
of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I
took the more notice of, because I do not remem-
ber to have met with any thing of the same kind
in other countries. It is a square place boarded
in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails
that are esteemed excellent food, when they are
well dressed. *Addison.*

ESCHALOT. *n. f.* [French.] Pronounced *shallot*.

Eschalots are now from France become an Eng-
lish plant, managed after the same manner as gar-
lick; only they are to be set earlier, and taken up
as soon as the leaves begin to wither, lest the Win-
ter kills them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESCHAR. *n. f.* [*escara*.] A hard crust or scab
made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the
eschar should be cut out immediately.

Sharp's Surgery.

ESCHAROTICK. *adj.* [from *eschar*.] Caustick;
having the power to scar or burn the flesh.

ESCHAROTICK. *n. f.* A caustick application.

An *eschar* was made by the cathartick, which
we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*.
Wifeman's Surgery.

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering
plaster. *Floyer.*

ESCHEAT. *n. f.* [from the French *escheoir*.]

Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord
within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his
tenant, dying without heir general or especial.
Escheat is also used sometimes for the place in
which the king, or other lord, has *escheats* of his
tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which

less where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superior lord, dies seised, without heir general or especial.

Cowel.

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered.

Davies on Ireland.

To *ESCHE'AT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whole lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty.

Spenser on Ireland.

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *escheated* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion.

Clarendon.

ESCHE'ATOR. *n. f.* [from *escheat*.] An officer that observes the *escheats* of the king in county whereof he is *escheator*; and certifies them into the exchequer.

Cowel.

At a Bartholemew fair at London an *escheator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods.

Gardner's Remains.

To *ESCHE'W*. *v. a.* [*eschew*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschewed*.

Sidney.

So let us, with this change of weather view,

Change like our minds, and former lives amend;

The old years sins forepast let us *eschew*,

And fly the faults with which we did offend.

Spenser.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*;

A wife man knows, both when and what to do.

Sandys.

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschew* the other.

Atterbury.

ESCHUTCHESON. *n. f.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

Eschutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or flag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields.

Peacocks.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *eschutcheon*.

Locke.

We will pass over the *eschutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan.

Brown.

ESCO'RT. *n. f.* [*escort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To *ESCO'RT*. *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'IT. *n. f.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To *ESCO'IT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escorted*?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

ESCO'UT. *n. f.* [*escouter*, French.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *scouts* abroad, and sure watch within.

Hayward.

ESCRITOIR. *n. f.* [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing. Pronounced *escrioire*.

ESCU'AGE. *n. f.* [from *escu*, French, a shield.] *Esuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Esuage* uncertain is likewise two fold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound

thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 151. per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *centus equitibus* is 40l. revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *esuage* uncertain is called *Cattleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Esuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services.

Cowel.

ESCU'ENT. *adj.* [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick.

Bacon.

ESCU'ENT. *n. f.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater; and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater.

Bacon's Natural History.

ESPA'LIER. *n. f.* Trees planted and cut so as to join.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*.

Evelyn's Calendar.

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete, His arbores darken, his *espaliers* meet.

Pope.

ESPA'RIEN. *n. f.* [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Latin.] A kind of saint-foin. A plant.

Mortimer.

ESPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*specialis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear His fortunes up.

Daniel's Civil War.

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *especial*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline.

Hooker.

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius?

Shakespeare.

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition.

Locke.

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

ESPER'ANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Hope. Not used.

To be worst,

Shakespeare.

The lowest, most dejected things of fortune, Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Yet there is a credence in my heart, An *esperance* so obstinately strong,

Shakespeare.

That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.

Shakespeare.

ESPI'AL. *n. f.* [French, from *espier*.] A spy; scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not used.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another.

Spenser on Ireland.

As he march'd along, By your *espials* were discovered

Shakespeare.

Two mightier troops.

Shakespeare.

The English in the suburbs close entrench'd, Went through a secret grate.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets.

Bacon's Henry VII.

ESPLA'N'DE. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty

Shakespeare.

space between the glacis of the citadel and the first houses of the town.

Harrit.

ESPO'USALS. *n. f.* without a singular. [*spousalia*, Latin; *spous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *spousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a confirmation.

Bacon's Henry VII.

To *ESPO'USE*. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with to. Deliver me my wife Michael, which I *espoused* to me.

2 Samuel.

2 Or with. He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman.

Bacon.

3. To marry; to wed. Lavinia will I make my emperess, And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*.

Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs, *Espos'd* Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,

Who were before contracted in the mind.

Dryden.

If her fire approves, Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves.

Pope's Ode.

4. To adopt; to take to himself. In gratitude unto the Duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke.

Bacon's Henry VII.

5. To maintain; to defend. Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent.

Dryden's Juvenal Dedication.

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity.

Locke.

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espoused* it.

Smalridge.

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it.

Atterbury.

To *ESPY'*. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]

1. To see things at a distance. Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart.

Hooker.

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid. He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was now moved to anger.

Sidney.

3. To see unexpectedly. As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money.

Genesis.

4. To discover as a spy. Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again.

Jos. xiv. 7.

To *ESPY'*. *v. n.* To watch; to look out. Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done?

Jer. xlvii. 19.

ESQUI'RE. *n. f.* [*esquier*, French.] See *SQUIRE*.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelor, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipsful calling, as the serjeant chirurgion, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds.

Locke.

valds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse committatus*. He who is a justice of the peace, has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among esquires. *Blount.*

What, are our English dead?

—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *quire.*

Shakespeare's Henry V.

To ESSAY. *v. n.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pais awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;

No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

ESSAY. *n. f.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mind to praise. *Smith.*

2. A loose fally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Rose.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject. *Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

ESSENCE. *n. f.* [*essential*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in Winter has an *essence*; in Summer it has an existence also. *Watts's Logick.*

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;

Another faith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could with the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncomposed is their *essence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton.*

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,

If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare.*

8. [In Medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To fave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To ESSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at
Scented fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison's Spect.*

ESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From the original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Spratt.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,

The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general,
Than courage. *Denham's Sophty.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilty elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the feed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Aschmole.*

ESSENTIAL. *n. f.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce

To nothing this *essential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his *essentials*. *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSENTIALLY. *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

He that loves himself,
Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,

The name of valour. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant. *Glanville.*

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raiseth one man above another. *Addison's Guardian.*

ESSENCE. *n. f.* [*of the Fr. essence, or essence.*]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or fought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court baron, upon just cause of absence. *Corvel.*

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essoin*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Fairy Queen.*

To ESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*etablis*, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Deut.*

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Gen. xvii. 19.*

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom. *Hale's Common Law.*

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Squiff.*

3. To make firm; to raise.

Every vow, and every binding oath to *assist* the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Numbers.*

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts, xvi. 5.*

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*. *Clarendon.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. A sense not in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Pf. xxiv. 12.*

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ESTABLISH. *n. f.* [from *establish*.] He who establishes.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *Lord Digby.*

ESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *establish*; *etablisement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*

5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swift.*

6. Settled or final rest.

Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *W. Ake.*

ESTATE. *n. f.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *sum & tum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertainty, floating *estates* with as without them. *Locke.*

4 E 2 Fortune;

EST

4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own state. *Sidney.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre fell thy foul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole.

That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast state he left his son! *Dryden's Pers.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your state? Who seeth not that your state is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties.

Sidney.

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused. She is a dutchesse, a great estate. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee.

Mark, vi. 21.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?

—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to estate.

On the blest lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [estimer, French; estimo, Lat.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end esteem,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield.

Spenser.

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour and esteem highly profound wisdom, howbeit this wisdom saveth not.

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones,
And esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her.

W. J. vii. 8.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth esteem,
And in her balance doth their values try. *D. viii.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were esteemed less. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man esteems one day above another; another esteems every day alike. *Rom. xiv. 5.*

To ESTIMATE. *v. n.* To consider as to value: with of.

Many would little esteem of their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenser.*

ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,
Without esteem for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease to admire
The ploughman conful in his coarse attire?

Dryden's Aeneid.

Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any esteem for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from esteem.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest estimator of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or profitable

As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakespeare.*

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable.

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was estimable and good. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from estimable.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [estimo, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of, to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the

EST

Lord, then the priest shall estimate it whether it be good or bad; as the priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand. *Lev. xxvii. 14.*

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men estimate commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate estimate and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,

My dear wife's estimate, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true estimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just estimate of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator.*

ESTIMATION. *n. f.* [from estimate.]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the estimation shall be according to the seed. *Levit.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own estimation we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Esteem; regard: honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of estimation and credit with men. *Hooker.*

Of your brace of unprizable estimations, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy estimation,

And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakespeare.*

I shall have estimation among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *W. J. viii. 10.*

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due estimation and reverence. *Attorbury.*

ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from estimate.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an appetite or aversion, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

ESTIMATOR. *n. f.* [from estimate.] A settler of rates; a computist.

ESTIVAL. *adj.* [estivus, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

2. Continuing for the summer.

ESTIVATION. *n. f.* [estivatio, Latin.] The act of passing the summer.

A grotto is a place of shade, or estivation. *Bacon's Essays.*

ESTOPPEL. *n. f.* [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTOVERS. *n. f.* [law term.] Necessaries allowed by law.

ESTRADE. *n. f.* [French; stratum, Latin.] An even or level space. *Di. f.*

To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [estranger, French.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also estranged ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, for not conversion of infidels estranged from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker.*

ESU

See, she weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus estrange my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have estranged this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer. xix. 4.*

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?

Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shakespeare.*

Adam, estranged in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart estrang'd;
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryden.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has estranged him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must estrange our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glauville's Sceptic.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. f.* [from estrange.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, by a long estrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPADE. *n. f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTREATE. *n. f.* [extratum, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTREPEMENT. *n. f.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel.*

ESTRICH. *n. f.* [commonly written *ostrich*; *struthiocamelus*.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,

Is to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the ostridge. *Shakespeare.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

ESTUANCE. *n. f.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his hilary, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence, and regulated estuance from wine. *Brown.*

ESTUARY. *n. f.* [estuarium, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To ESTUATE. *v. a.* [estuo, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Di. f.*

ESTUATION. *n. f.* [from estuo, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto estuations; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an estuation of the blood. *Norris.*

ESTURE. *n. f.* [estus, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous esture there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman's Odissy.*

ESURIENT. *adj.* [esuriens, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Di. f.*

ESURINE. *adj.* [esurio, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, *7a.*

In which sort of air there is always something *swine and acid.* *Wifeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies, *and so on; and the rest; and others of the like kind.*

To **ETCH**. *v. a.* [*etzeren*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tintured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a stiff, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *et*].

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *et* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. f.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deut. xxxiii. 27.*

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives. —But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off rings morn and evening shall be thine, And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

ETERNAL. *n. f.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker.*

The *Eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray, Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETERNALIST. *n. f.* [*eternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **ETERNALISE**. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil; at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats, Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats, Where western gales *eternally* reside, And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Ald.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eternal*. *Shakespeare.*

ETERNITY. *n. f.* [*eternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out

Into *eternity*, and circular joys Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme Makes this one short point of time,

To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss, *Eternity*, whose end no eye can reach! *Milton.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought! Through what variety of untried being,

Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

To **ETERNIZE**. *v. a.* [*eterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts Created him endow'd; with happiness, And immortality: that fondly lost,

This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well befits all knights of noble name, That covet in th' immortal book of fame

To be *eternized*, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names *eternize* here on earth; but those elect

Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n, Seek not the praise of men. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Creech seems to have accented the first syllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove Hath *eternized* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius.*

ETHER. *n. f.* [*ether*, Latin; *αιθερ*.]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow, Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHEREAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger, Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Mil.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n,

Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the

entanglements of sense and body, are employed like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine

Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment. *Glanville.*

Vast chain of being, which from God began, Nature's *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHEREOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright surface Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand. *Milton.*

ETHICAL. *adj.* [*ηθικός*.] Moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrine of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

ETHICK. *adj.* [*ηθικός*.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epistles.

ETHICKS. *n. f.* without the singular. [*ηθικα*.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

For of all moral virtues, she was all That *ethicks* speak of virtues cardinal. *Donna.*

I will never set politicks against *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Perfus professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no profelytes from the Christian religion. *Bentley.*

ETHNICK. *adj.* [*εθνικός*.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such contumely as the *ethick* world does not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated Christians. *Government of the Tongue.*

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Greus.*

ETHICKS. *n. f.* Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.

This first *Jupiter* of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam. *Religion's History.*

ETHOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*ηθολογικός* and *λογος*.] Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αιτιολογία*.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper. *Arbutnot on Air.*

ETYMOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation. *Locke.*

ETYMOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *etymology*.] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMOLOGY. *n. f.* [*αιτιολογία*, Lat. *ετυμολογια* and *λογος*.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colligation of the body, which acceptance its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass. *Addison's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Wans's Logic.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON.

EVA

ETYMON. *n. f.* [*εὑω*] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour, or heaven's blue.

Peacocks on Drawing.

TO EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vacare*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disin-carcerate venene bodies, or to *evacuate* them.

Harvey on the Plague.

TO EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuare*, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacu-ating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses. *Arbutnot.*

4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to made void a contract.

Bacon's Henry VII.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperor, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *n. f.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVA'CUATION. *n. f.* [*from evacuate*.]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Papery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

TO EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evadere*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects Tyrannick power; if he *evade* us there, Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shaksf.*

If thou covet death, as utmost end Of misery, so thinking to *evade*

The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so To be forestall'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evad'st*; how did'st thou dare To break hell bounds? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers. *Stillingsfleet.*

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent even baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South.*

TO EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. It is not now used with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Unarm'd they might

Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift

By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton's Par. L.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South.*

EVA'GATION. *n. f.* [*evagare*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ruy.*

EVA'NESCENT. *adj.* [*evanescent*, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ. *Arbutnot.*

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wollaston.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed

Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson's Spring.*

EVA'NGELICAL. *adj.* [*evangelical*, French; *evangelicalis*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed. *Arbutnot.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand liturgy. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *n. f.* [*from evangelize*.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*.

Bacon's New Atlantis

EVA'NGELIST. *n. f.* [*εὐαγγελιστής*.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories. *Addison.*

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority. *Decay of Pity.*

TO EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; *εὐαγγελίζω*.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

The Spirit

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends T' *evangelize* the nations; then on all

Baptiz'd, shall them with wondrous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *n. f.* [*εὐαγγελισμός*, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus.

Good Lucius,

That first receiv'd Christianity, The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*. *Fairy Queen.*

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allam, argol, and the like. *Brown.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

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EUC

TO EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [*evanescere*, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [*from evaporare*.] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable*. *Grew.*

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporare*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waite insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more.

Decay of Pity.

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*.

Temple.

The enemy takes a surer way to confound us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

TO EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVA'PORATION. *n. f.* [*from evaporare*.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *Woodward.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarification and *evaporation*, ascended. *Raleigh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation, by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.

Quincy.

EVA'SION. *n. f.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers; But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn, Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakspeare.*

Him, after all disputes, Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain, And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still

But to my own conviction. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In vain thou strive'st to cover shame with shame; Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milt.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [*from evade*.]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' ethereal guest, Answer'd *evasive* of the fly request. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [*from evasive*.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EU'CHARI T. *n. f.* [*εὐχαριστία*.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful

EVE

thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. *Hooker*.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor*.

EUCCHARISTICAL. *adj.* [from *eucharist*.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*εὐχολόγιον*.] A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY. *n. f.* [*εὐκρασία*.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy*.

EVE. *n. f.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *avond*, or *avond*, Dutch.]

EVEN. *n. f.* [*even*, Dutch.]

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They, like so many Alexanders, Have in these parts from morn 'till even fought, And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument. *Shakespeare*.

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright, Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright. *May's Virgil*.

Such fights as youthful poets dream On Summer *eves* by haunted stream. *Milton*.

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray Warblest at *eves*, when all the woods are still. *Milton*.

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares, What the late *ev'n* or early morn prepares. *Dryden's Virgil*.

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze, Chills the pale morn. *Thomson's Spring*.

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa's Rule to Devotion*.

EVEN. *adj.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquis*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow, Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden's Pers*.

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison on Italy*.

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks*.

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*, And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior*.

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Exodus*.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke, xix. 44*.

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side.

He was A noble servant to them; but he could not Carry his honours *even*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies*.

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton*.

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with our several loves, And make us *even* with you; Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakespeare*.

I do confess The blind lad's pow'r, while he inhabits there; But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling*.

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon's Essays*.

Even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South*.

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison*.

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved at any rate to be against him. *Atterbury*.

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*, Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope*.

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

To **EVEN**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul, 'Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the foil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh's History*.

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn*.

To **EVEN**. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now diffused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

EVEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser's Ireland*.

Thou wast a soldier Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible Only in strokes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Dang'rous rocks, Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side, Would scatter all the spices on the stream, And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this, And now worth nothing. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

It is not much that the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson*.

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles. *Atterbury*.

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden*.

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident,

and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder*.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease, And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope*.

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift*.

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied; as, *even* the great, that is, the great like the mean.

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains, But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the foul remains. *Dryden*.

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison's Spectator*.

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *ev'n* let it pass. *Collier of Friendship*.

EVENH'ANDED. *adj.* [*even* and *band*.] Impartial; equitable.

Evenbanted justice Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice To our own lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

EVENING. *n. f.* [*æfen*, Saxon; *avond*, Dut.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*, And no man see me more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh's History*.

Mean time the sun descended from the skies, And the bright *evening* star began to rise. *Dryden's Æneid*.

It was a sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts on the Mind*.

EVENLY. *adj.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley*.

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not over-thin and watery, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton*.

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood*.

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

E'VENNESS. *n. f.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite to them all. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom of inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not strained, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of *evenness* between both. *Hooker*.

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury*.

EVENSONG. *n. f.* [*even* and *song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Theob.*

EVE

EVE

EVE

Thée, 'chantrels of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *even-song*. *Milton.*
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he
lasts 'till *even-song*, and then says his compline an
hour before the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
2. The evening; the close of the day.
He tun'd his notes both *even-song* and morn.
Dryden.

EVENTIDE. *n. f.* [*even* and *tide*.] The time of
evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets founding wide.
Fairy Queen.

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*.
Gen. xxiv. 63.

EVENT. *n. f.* [*eventus*, Lat.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good,
or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the
wicked. *Ecclesi.*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*!
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. The consequence of an action; the conclu-
sion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force, but various in the *event*;
The first was fixt in earth, the second flood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his
blood. *Dryden.*

To EVENTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.] To
rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or
opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their
parts distinct. *Brown.*

EVENTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full*.] Full of in-
cidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childhoods. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To EVENTILATE. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Diff.*

EVENTUAL. *adj.* [*from event*.] Happening in
consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVENTUALLY. *adv.* [*from eventual*.] In the
event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*,
disobliged you; and hath made your flame a bet-
ter return, by restoring you your own heart.
Boyle's Seraphick Love.

EVER. *adv.* [*æpe*, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know,
whether it be good or evil which hath been so
long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason
to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this
might shew it. *Shakespeare.*

You serve a master who is as free from the en-
vy of friends, as *ever* any king was.

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce
ever saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the
world, never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear
conscience. *Tilston.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time, as
of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will
in our own thoughts, and adding them to one ano-
ther, without *ever* coming to the end of such ad-
dition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some
church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*.
Shakespeare.

Riches endless is as poor as Winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor.

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian deserts *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclination of the people must *ever* have a
great influence. *Temple.*

EVE

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out
of nature, though every thing is altered.
Dryden's Fables, Pref.

Ever since that time Lifander has been at the
house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. *For ever*. Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof
some are bees, delighted with flowers and their
sweetnesses; others beetles, delighted with other
kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a
season, they cease to be, and exist no more *for*
ever. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;
And there be crown'd, or give him up *for ever*.
A. Phillips.

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For ever and for ever, farewell, Cassius. *Shaksp.*
I know a lord who values no leaf, though for
a thousand years, nor any estate that is not *for ever*
and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock dis sever
From the fair head, *for ever* and *for ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at
one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground the cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bathful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen.

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making
sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings.
L'Estrange.

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard.
Dryden.

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever*: the
less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poi-
son. *Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of
the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer.
Collier on Pride.

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be
considered as one representation or picture, though
made up of *ever* for many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man:
And all the question, wrangle *ever* so long.

Is only this, If God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As*
soon as ever he had done it; that is, immediately after
he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used
but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words
than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever*
they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan. iv. 24.*

That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is
as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryd. Span. Fryer.*

As soon as *ever* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been funk in the family
ever since the attainer of the great duke of
Suffolk. *Addison on Luck.*

8. EVER A. Any: [*as every*, that is, *every* each
or *ever* each is each one, all.] This word is still re-
tained in the Scottish dialect.

I am old, I am old.

—I love thee better than I love *ever* a scurvy
young boy of them all. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

9. It is often contracted into *ever*.

10. It is much used in composition in the sense
of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the
year; *everdure*, enduring without end. It is ad-
ded almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and
adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the
following instances:

EVE

EVERBUBBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] *Boil-*
ing up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

EVERBURNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] *Unex-*
tinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it rought;
And with extorted pow'r and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd! *Milton.*

EVERDURING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal;
enduring without end.

Our souls, piercing through the impurity of
flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring
knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and
termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everdaring* gates, harmonious found!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

EVERGREEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant
throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton.*

The juice, when greater plenty than can be ex-
haled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

EVERGREEN. *n. f.* A plant that retains its ver-
dure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be trans-
planted, especially if the weather be moist and tem-
perate. *Evelyn.*

I find you are against filling an English garden
with *evergreens*. *Addison's Guardian.*

EVERHOUSORED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] At-
ways held in honour or esteem.

Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EVERLASTING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual;
immortal; eternal.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:
For *ever*, and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shaksp.*

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in
that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath
been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity,
though not so properly.

EVERLASTING. *n. f.* Eternity; eternal dura-
tion whether past or future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God.
Psalms, xc. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge which is
had of us, and the love which is born towards us,
from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLASTINGLY. *adv.* [*from everlasting*.]

Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridicu-
lous. *Swift.*

EVERLASTINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from everlasting*.]

Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run,
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's fun,
Did set. *Donne.*

EVERLIVING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living
without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'eth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires?
Fairy Queen.

In that he is man, he received life from the Fa-
ther, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity.
Hooker.

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the
other,

other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment.

Raleigh's History.

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* agent.

Newton's Opticks.

EVERMORE. *adv.* [ever and more.] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time*: as, *evermore, always henceforward*; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare.

Fairy Queen.

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee.

Davies.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world.

Tillotson.

EVEROPEN. *adj.* [ever and open.] Never closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to all our words.

Taylor.

EVERPLEASING. *adj.* [ever and pleasing.] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me.

Sidney.

Forfaking Seheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore.

Pope's Odyssey.

TO EVERSE. *v. a.* [eversus, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.

The foundation of this principle is totally *everse*d by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings.

Glanville.

TO EVERT. *v. a.* [everso, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

EVERWATCHFUL. *adj.* [ever and watchful.] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope's Od.*

EVERY. *adj.* [In old language *everich*, that is *over each*; *æpep ealc*, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He propoeth unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them.

Hooker.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them.

Numbers, xvi.

The King made this ordonance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things.

Tillotson.

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet.

Locke.

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *every* cloud.

Pope's Statius.

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven.

Hooker.

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion?

Locke.

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYOUNG. *adj.* [ever and young.] Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year.

Pope's Odyssey.

EVEIDROPPER. *n. f.* [eves and dropper.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night, to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *eveldropper*.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *eveldropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*

TO EVESGATE. *v. a.* [evesgate, Lat.] To search out.

Dict.

EUGH. *n. f.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is, Saxon, or Welsh *yewen*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*.

Dryden's Æneid.

TO EVICT. *v. a.* [evincto, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law.

Davies on Ireland.

2. To take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him.

King James's Declaration.

3. To prove: to evince. Little used.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

EVICTION. *n. f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession.

Bacon.

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right.

L'Estrange.

EVIDENCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Barnuch.

Jer.

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for some things.

Tillotson.

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

Locke.

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of Christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace Christianity.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural; as, the *evidence* were sworn: but sometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To swear he saw three inches through a door, As Asiatick *evidences* swore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason.

Bentley.

TO EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland.

Temple.

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them.

Tillotson.

These things the Christian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts.

Tillotson.

2. To shew; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth had'st prosper'd, which thy looks Now also *evidence*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Although the same truths be elicited and explained by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto the sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions.

Temple.

Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient.

Locke.

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it *evidently* has the most extensive ill consequences.

Pope.

EVIL. *adj.* [ýpel, Saxon; *evich*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin.

Dent.

An *evil* disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth, he shall rise up no more.

Psalms.

The good fig's very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are so *evil*.

Jeremiab.

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits.

Luke.

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. Is thine eye *evil*, because I am good?

Matt.

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth.

Genesis.

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous. And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case.

Exodus.

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*.

Prov.

5. Mischiefous; destructive; ravenous. It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him.

Genesis.

EVIL. *n. f.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime. Not in the legends

Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd In *evils* to top Macbeth! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief. Whoso rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house.

Proverbs.

3. Malignity; corruption. Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal.

Samuel.

4. Misfortune; calamity. The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*.

Ecclesi.

5. Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil*?

Job.

A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself.

Proverbs.

If we will stand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow.

L'Estrange.

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good.

Locke.

6. Malady; disease: as, the king's *evil*. What's the disease he means?

—'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

EVIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respect. Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it befalls thee, To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently. If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil*;

but if well, why smitest thou me? *John, xviii. 22.*

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately. It went *evil* with his house.

Deut. vii. 23.

4. Injuriouly; not kindly. The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut.

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFECTED. *adj.* [evil and affected.] Not kind; not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren.

Acts.

EVI

EVILDOER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor ; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak evil against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

EVILFAVoured. *adj.* [*evil* and *favoured*.] Ill countenanced ; having no good aspect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by custom.

Bacon's Essays.
EVILFAVouredNESS. *n. f.* [*from evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deut.*

EVILL. *adv.* [*from evil*.] Not well.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shaksf.*

EVILMINDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious ; mischievous ; malignant ; wicked ; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late, Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait, And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

EVILNESS. *n. f.* [*from evil*.] Contrariety to goodness ; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilsness*, unfitness, and unreasonableness of moral and natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVILSPEAKING. *n. f.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander ; defamation ; calumny ; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrites and envies, and all *evilspeakings*. *Peter.*

EVILWISHING. *n. f.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to ; having no good-will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

EVILWORKER. *n. f.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Philips.*

To **EVINCE.** *v. a.* [*evince*, Latin.] To prove ; to shew ; to manifest ; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin Will reign among them, as of thee begot ; And therefore was law given them, to *evince* Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability ; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury.*

EVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*from evince*.] Capable of proof ; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evinced* by true reason to be such. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

EVINCIBLY. *adv.* [*from evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To **EVIRATE.** *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood ; to emasculate.

To **EVISCERATE.** *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel ; to draw ; to deprive of the entrails ; to search within the entrails.

EVITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable ; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one ; which one, saving only in case of fo great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker.*

To **EVITATE.** *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid ; to shun ; to escape.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun A thousand irreligious cursed hours, Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shakspeare.*

EVITATION. *n. f.* [*from evitate*.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

EVITERNAL. *adj.* [*eviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense ; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EUP

EVITERNITY. *n. f.* [*eviternitas*, low Latin.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULOGY. *n. f.* [*eu* and *logos*.] Praise ; encomium ; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If some mens appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires ; yet even these seldom miss to be affected with *eulogies* given themselfs. *Deacy of Piety.*

EUNUCH. *n. f.* [*evnychos*.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

It hath been observed by ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight ; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless dim-sighted. *Bacon's Natural History.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat On nonsense garg'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

To **EUNUCHATE.** *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselfs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EVOCATION. *n. f.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscient *evocation*. *Brown.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyssey.*

EVOLATION. *n. f.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To **EVOLVE.** *v. a.* [*evolvere*, Latin.] To unfold ; to difentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body encreaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **EVOLVE.** *v. n.* To open itself ; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse ; The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*evolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend ; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at last they turn into a straight line. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. And these *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. **EVOLUTION of Powers.** [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMITION. *n. f.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

EVOPATORY. *n. f.* [*evopatorium*.] A plant.

EUPHONICAL. *adj.* [*from euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EUPHONY. *n. f.* [*euphonia*.] An agreeable sound ; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHOREIUM. *n. f.*

EX

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

EUPHRASY. *n. f.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright ; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue, The visual nerve ; for he had much to see ; And from the well of life three drops instill'd. *Milton.*

EUROCLYDON. *n. f.* [*europaes dion*.] A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmes.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *euroclydon*. *Acts, xxvii. 14.*

EUROPEAN. *adj.* [*Europeus*, Lat.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America, Near to the line the sun approaching saw, And hop'd their *European* coats to find Clear'd from our ships by the autumnal wind. *Waller.*

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms Shook Asia's crown with *European* arms ? *Dryden's Æneid.*

He alone defy'd

The *European* thrones combin'd, and still Had set at naught their machinations vain. *Philips.*

EURUS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The East wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of tawny moon. *Peacham.*

EURYTHMY. *n. f.* [*eurythmia*.] Harmony ; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASTIA. *n. f.* [*eu thanasia*.] An easy death.

EUTHANASY. *n. f.* [*eu thanasia*.] A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible : the kindest wish of my friends is an *euthanasia*. *Arbutnot.*

EVULSION. *n. f.* [*evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting of any parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

EVULGATION. *n. f.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging ; publication. *Dict.*

EWES. *n. f.* [*eope*, Saxon.] The she-sheep ; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bac.*

Haste the sacrifice ; Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse ; And for Diana seven unpotted *ewes*. *Dryden's Æn.*

E'WER. *n. f.* [*from eaus*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and *ewer* to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Let one attend with a silver basin Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers ; Another bear the *ewer* ; a third a diaper ; And say, wilt please your lordship cool your hands ? *Shakspeare.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings, Replenish'd from the cool, translucent springs ; With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size : They wash. *Pope's Odyssey.*

E'WRY. *n. f.* [*from ewer*.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words ; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out ; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration. *To*

EXA

EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.]
To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATION. *n. f.* [from *exacerbo*.]

1. Increase of malignity; augmented force or feverity.

2. Height of disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

EXACERVATION. *n. f.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

EXACT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about, Were but in a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

3. Accurate; not negligent: of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spektor.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*. *Ecclef. li. 19.*

To **EXACT.** *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.]

1. To enquire authoritatively,

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,

Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh.

Shakespeare.

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deuteronomy.*

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent.

Taylor.

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exact'st*.

Milton.

The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven

Exact's severity from all our thoughts. *Addis. Cato.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,

From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exact'd*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.

Let us descend now therefore from this top

Of speculation; for the hour precise

Exact's our parting hence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Duty

And justice to my father's soul, *exact*

This cruel piety. *Denham's Sophy.*

To **EXACT.** *v. n.* To practice extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him.

Jfalm, lxxx. 22.

EXACTER. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.

Bacon's Essays.

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiab lx. 17.*

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money.

Bacon's Office of Alienation.

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful person being still the more severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of rea-

son, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXACTION. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakespeare.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches

Most bitterly on you, for putter-on

Of these *exactions*, *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away [your *exactions* from my people. *Ezekiel, xlv. 9.*

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Gerald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy.*

EXACTLY. *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of them began that study themselves. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is fitted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXACTNESS. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward on Fossils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts

Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,

But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To **EXAGGERATE.** *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolic expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy in flames his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

EXAGGERATION. *n. f.* [from *exaggerate*.]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns, and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolic amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

To **EXAGITATE.** *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood.

Arbutnot.

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.

This sense is now diffused, being purely Latin. This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITATION. *n. f.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking, or agitating.

Dict.

EXA

To **EXALT.** *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *aluo*, *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which are *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell

Matthew, xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ez. k.*

As yet *exalt'st* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go! *Exodus, ix. 17.*

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me?

Psalms, xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*

How much sooner the king's friends were detected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden's Envid, Ded.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psalms, xxxiv. iii.*

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? *2 Kings, xix. 22.*

6. to intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice. Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs, And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its innocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roscommon.*

EXALTATION. *n. f.* [from *exalt*.]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith, xvi. 8.*

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for which power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change

To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body.

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXAMINATE. *n. f.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examines*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had

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been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace.

EXAMINATION. *n. f.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after examination had, I might have somewhat to write.

EXAMINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious examiner.

TO EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*examinare*, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them examine themselves whether they repent them truly.

If we this day be examined of the good deed done to the impotent man.

We ought, before it be too late, to examine our souls, and provide for futurity.

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by examining of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things.

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan.

To write what may securely stand the test Of being well read over thrice at least,

Compare each phrase, examine ev'ry line, Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine.

5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.

When I began to examine the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words.

EXAMINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or examiner, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinises.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous examiner of things deserves to be applied.

EXAMPLARY. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain exemplary draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them.

EXAMPLE. *n. f.* [*exemplum*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The example and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity.

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd, Such temperate order in so fierce a course,

Doth want example.

3. Precedent of good.

Let us shew an example to our brethren.

Taught this by his example, whom I now Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest!

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an example of the believers.

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.

E X A

When virtue is present, men take example at it; and when it is gone, they desire it.

EXAMPLE. *n. f.* [*exemplum*, Latin.] A motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men.

7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for example, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them?

8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made examples to his rules.

TO EXAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently exemplified in these late wars of Munster.

2. To set an example.

Do villany, do, since you profess to do Like workmen: I'll example you with thievery.

EXANGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with exanguineous.

The insects, if we take in the exanguineous, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants.

EXANIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,

Exanimate by love.

EXANIMATION. *n. f.* [from *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATATA. *n. f.* [*ἐξανθηματῶτα*, Greek.] Effluencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthematata*.] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

TO EXANTHATE. *v. n.* [*exantho*, Latin.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to waste away.

By time those seeds are wearied or exanthated, or unable to act their parts any longer.

EXANTHATION. *n. f.* [from *exanthate*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARATION. *n. f.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

EXARTICULATION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint.

TO EXASPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow, Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril.

The people of Italy, who run into politics, having something to exasperate them against the king of France.

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more exasperate between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but exasperated at the vanity of its labours.

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so exasperate it.

EXASPERATER. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.] He that exasperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERATION. *n. f.* [from *exasperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

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My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could.

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and exasperations of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty.

TO EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by exauctorating and depriving them of their degrees therein.

EXAUCTIONATION. *n. f.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Dismission from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or exauktionation, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments.

EXCANDESCENCE. *n. f.* [*excanDESCO*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION. *n. f.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

TO EXCARNE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carne*, Latin.] To clear from flesh.

The spleen is most curiously excarnated, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen.

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.

TO EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an excavated pepper-corn.

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death, Fill'd the deep caves, and numerous vaults beneath,

Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,

Ran through the faithless excavated soil,

See the unwearied Briton delves his way,

And to the caverns lets in war and day.

Flat thecæ, some like hats, some like buttons, excavated in the middle.

EXCAVATION. *n. f.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those excavations do substract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight.

TO EXCEED. *v. a.* [*exceedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crufts much exceed half an inch in thickness.

2. To excel; to surpass.

Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth.

TO EXCEED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed.

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed.

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed; Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed.

EXCEEDING. *participle adj.* [from *exceed*.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an exceeding space of time before the great flood.

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be exceeding rich.

The Genoese were exceeding powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority.

Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let no arrogance come out of your mouth.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves exceeding short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods.

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an exceeding limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline.

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from exceeding.] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more exceedingly, crucify him.

Isaac trembled exceedingly.

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and exceedingly beloved of the king's subjects.

Precious stones look exceedingly well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture.

Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air, and exceedingly more elastic and active?

To EXCE/L. *v. a.* [excello, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phoebus has his bays; Tea both excels, which you vouchsafe to praise.

How heroes rise, how patriots set, Thy father's bloom and death may tell;

Excelling others, these were great;

Thou greater still, must these excel.

To EXCE/L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,

That Silvia is excelling.

Reuben, unfable as water, thou shalt not excel.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required, courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other.

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be fought and frequented that excel in some quality or other.

He match'd their beauties where they most excel;

Of love sung better, and of arms as well.

Let those teach others, who themselves excel;

And censure freely, who have written well.

EXCELLENCE. *n. f.* [excellence, Fr. excellentia, EXCELLENCY. *n. f.* Lat.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own excellency, as to make them willing that their souls should be like the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies?

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, but yet a creature.

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in music.

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections.

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that excellence,

That angels love good men with.

6. A title of honour.

It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors.

They humbly shew unto your excellence,

To have a goodly peace concluded of.

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [excellens, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are excellent, in order to certain ends.

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is excellent in power and in judgment.

3. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he excellently declareth.

That was excellently observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine.

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both excellently instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly, so as to render it ridiculous.

To EXCE/PT. *v. a.* [excipio, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is excepted which did put all things under him.

Adam, behold

Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought

In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd

Th' excepted tree.

To EXCE/PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not except against.

EXCE/PT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, except or excepted. All except one, is all, one excepted. Except may likewise be, according to the Teutonic idiom, the imperative mood: all, except one; that is, all but one, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard except, those whom we fight against,

Had rather have us win than him they follow.

God and his son except,

Nought valued he nor fear'd.

2. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because it is necessary for us to do it: and it is impossible to do it, except we know it.

EXCE/PTING. *preposit.* [from except. See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,

Excepting still the letter of the law?

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, excepting the royal family, they get but little by it.

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [from except; exceptio, Lat.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no exception at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren.

Let the money be raised on land, with an exception to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free.

2. It should have from before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with to.

Pleas, in exception to all general rules,

Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools.

3. Thing excepted or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted: unless those two, by which the

earl of Stafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for exceptions.

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,

Th' enormous faith of many made for one;

That proud exception to all nature's laws,

T' invert the world and counterwork its cause.

4. Objection; cavil: with against or to.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just exceptions against the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised.

He may have exceptions peremptory against the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause.

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming mens lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.

I will answer what exceptions they can have against our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own.

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with to.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,

Left he should take exceptions to my love.

6. Sometimes with at.

He first took exception at this badge,

Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r

Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.

7. Sometimes with against.

Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an exception; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair.

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb take.

He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took exception to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children.

EXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* [from exception.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole poem.

EXCEPTIONOUS. *adj.* [from except.] Peevish; forward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptionous, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes of society.

EXCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from except.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation.

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from except.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. This is not in use.

Forgive my gen'ral and exceptless rashness,

Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim

One honest man.

EXCEPTOR. *n. f.* [from except.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The exceptor makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions.

To EXCE/RN. *v. a.* [excerno, Lat.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or exorned, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do exorn.

Exercise first fendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to exorn by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate.

An unguent or pap prepared with an open vessel to exorn it into.

EXCEPTION. *n. f.* [exceptio, Latin.]

1. The act of gleanings; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected.
Times have consumed his works, saving some few exceptions. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS. *n. f.* [excessus, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.
Amongst the heaps of these excesses and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hosker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no excess but error: the desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Essays.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dieted man, That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;

So distribution shall undo excess, And each man have enough.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
The several rays in that white light retain their colorist qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their excess and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was excess of wine that set him on, And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakespeare.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with excess and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts.

Duppa's Rules for Devotion.

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.
A popular sway, by forcing kings to give More than was fit for objects to receive, Ran to the same extremes; and one excess Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which fits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable excess of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCESSIVE. *adv.* [excessivus, French; from excess.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panic be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not excessive towards any. *Ecclesi.*

The people's property it is, by excessive favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be excessive in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from excessive.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Adison.*

TO EXCHANGE. *v. a.* [exchange, French; exchanger, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither exchange nor alienate the first fruits. *Exek. xlviii. 14.*

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, for to remember that we are to part with them, and to exchange them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet; Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee, Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would exchange thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then exchange me mutually forgiveness, So may the guilt of all my broken vows, My perjuries to thee be all forgotten.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. It has with before the person with whom the exchange is made, and for before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to exchange with those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted with exchange of harms; Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make exchanges; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great exchange, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by exchange From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilful in the exchange beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons, There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.

—There's my exchange; what in the world he is That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in exchange of it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in exchange for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign: O spare her life, and in exchange take mine. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wife exchange for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and exchange, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange, While his fair bosom is the world's exchange. *Denham.*

EXCHANGER. *n. f.* [from exchange.] One who practises exchange.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these exchangers generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHEAT. *n. f.* See ESCHIEAT.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great: To make one great by others loss, is bad excheat. *Spenser.*

EXCHEATOR. *n. f.* See ESCHIEATOR.

These earles and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager,

excheator, foedary, auditor, and clerk of the marshes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

EXCHEQUER. *n. f.* [exchequer, Norman French; schacbarium, low Latin, from schatz, a treasure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shakespeare.*

Your treasures Are quite exhausted, the exchequer's empty. *Denham's Sophy.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at least the exchequer takes it. *Locke.*

EXCISE. *n. f.* [accisi, Dutch; excisum, Latin.]

A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people shall pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an excise for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take excise Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*

Excise, With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds; And on all trades like Caffawar the feeds. *Marsden.*

Hire large houses, and oppresses the poor, By farm'd excise. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TO EXCISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In South-sea days, not happier when furmish'd The lord of thousands, than if now excis'd. *Pope's Horace.*

EXCISEMAN. *n. f.* [excise and man.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION. *n. f.* [excisio, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of excision. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for excision. *Atterbury.*

EXCITATION. *n. f.* [from excito, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection, and fresh excitation of them to other occasions. *Watts's Logick.*

TO EXCITE. *v. a.* [excito, Lat.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more excited to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser's Ireland.*

That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from excite.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then, That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitements of my reason and my blood, And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

EXCITER. *n. f.* [from excite.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their exciters. *King Charles.*

2. The

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.
Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry.

Decay of Piety.

TO EXCLAM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,

Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it preface the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedication of themselves.

Decay of Piety.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exertions of arbitrary power.

L'Estrange.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the Fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

EXCLAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ter's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

EXCLAMER. *n. f.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that this manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable.

Atterbury.

EXCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamation* against abuses in the church.

Ho ker, Dedication.

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathological sentence.

O Mufidorus! Mufidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the found?

Sidney.

3. A note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.

2. Containing exclamation.

TO EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut up; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground.

Dryden's Virgil.

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *exclud'd* from Emilia's charms.

Dryden's Knights Tale.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space.

Locke.

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place.

Locke.

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclud* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered.

Swift.

2. To bar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease.

Dryden.

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs.

Swift.

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God do not *exclude*.

Hooker.

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prurition, antedates their period of exclusion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXCLUSION. *n. f.* [from *exclude*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission. In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is not for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government.

Addison's Freeholder.

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself?

Bacon's Henry VII.

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible, the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*?

Ray on the Creation.

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The fat and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXCLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstacle find none

Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:

Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,

Total they mix.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Debarring from participation.

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren.

Locke.

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the drops, *exclusive* or *inclusive*, with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.

Swift.

4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive*.]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of*.

It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all the rest, its inexistant elementary ingredients; much less what primogenial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it.

Boyle.

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king.

Brown on the Odyssey.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not *inclusively*.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, *inclusively*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

TO EXCOCT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture.

Bacon's Natural History.

TO EXCORTATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?

More.

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the thing themselves.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EXCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast for notorious improbity.

Hooker.

TO EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.

Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*; And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt From his allegiance to an heretick.

Shakespeare's King John.

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any falve for me then?

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

EXCOMMUNICATION. *n. f.* [from *excommunicate*.] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.

Hooker.

TO EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To stay; to strip off the skin.

An hypercarcosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward.

Wise man's Surgery.

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels.

Arbutnot.

EXCORIATION. *n. f.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

The pituite secreted in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*.

Arbutnot.

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer fort.

Howell.

EXCORTICATION. *n. f.* [from *cortice* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

Quincy.

TO EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. f.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the excrements from the belly.

Bacon.

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed.

Raleigh's Essays.

Their fordid avarice rakes In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent; But the gain smells not of the *excrement*.

Dryden.

You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*.

Bentley.

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

EXCREMENTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That which is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures.

Raleigh.

EXCREMENTITIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.]

Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their talk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours.

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mafs of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXCRESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*excreſco*, Latin.] Some-
EXCRESCENCY. } what growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excreſcence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excreſcencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addiſon on the War.*

They are the *excreſcences* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excreſcences* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT. *adj.* [*excreſcent*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excreſcent* parts Of all, our vices have created arts: Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. *n. f.* [*excretio*, Latin.] 1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard faces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. The thing excreted.

The mofs from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRETIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretion* faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCRETORY. *n. f.* [*from excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRETORY. *n. f.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing more but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Ebneye.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *adj.* [*from excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *DiG.*

TO EXCRUCIATE. *v. n.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*, Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCUBATION. *n. f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *DiG.*

TO EXCUBATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *excubate* herself at the expense of the most revered characters. *Chriffa.*

TO EXCUR. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. A word not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excuring* to an orthopnoea; the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conf.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursion*, Fr. *excursio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing, Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing; Her guide now left, no more attempts to rise, But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part. The mind extends its thought often beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits. The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbutnot on Air.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject. Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, 'till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessings of Christ in heaven. *Boyle's Sera. Love.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursions* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCURSIVE. *adj.* [*from excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*, when at hand Fair-handed Spring unbofoms every grace? *Thomf.*

EXCURSABLE. *adj.* [*from excuse*.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology can be admitted.

Though he were already steeped into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Sid.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's Hist.*

Not only that; That were *excusable*, that and thousands more Of semblable import. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are commanders. *Howel.*

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

EXCURSABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*from excuse*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excursions*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Essays.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excursion*. *Brown.*

EXCURSORY. *adj.* [*from excusa*.] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.

TO EXCURSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.] 1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the first. *Ben J.*

2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance. I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke, xiv. 19.*

Laud attended throughout the whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, to *excuse* a forfeiture.

4. To weaken or to mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology. O thou, whose'er thou art, *excuse* the force These men have us'd; and O befriend our course! *Addiſon.*

Excuse some courtly strains; Nor whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you? *Corin. ii. 12.*

7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare. Accusing, or else *excusing* one another. *Romans.*

EXCURSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] The last syllable of the verb is founded as if written *excuse*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*; But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakespeare.*

As good success admits no examination, to the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for referring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of excusing or apologising. Heaven put it in thy mind take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading to wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

3. Cause for which one is excused. Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce; For rich ill poets are without *excuse*. *Rescommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce; And I allow your rage this kind *excuse*. *Dryden's Aureng.*

EXCUSELESS. *adj.* [*from excuse*.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless*. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCUSER. *n. f.* [*from excuse*.] 1. One who pleads for another. In vain would his *excuser* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another. **TO EXCUSSE.** *v. a.* [*excussis*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate has been first *excused*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCUSSTION. *n. f.* [*excussio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attacked. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXECRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hatelul; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hook.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hooker.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch. That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shakespeare's Tit. And.*

When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay, Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden's En.*

EXECRABLY. *adv.* [*from execrable*.] Curfedly; abominably.

'Tis fustian all, 'tis *execrably* bad; But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden's Pers.*

TO EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. *n. f.* [*from execrati*.] Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you, And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! —Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

For this we may thank Adam! but this thanks Shall be the *execration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillingfl et.*

TO EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an execution, the liver might not only be *executed*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXECUTION.

EXECUTION, *n. f.* [from *execut.*] The act of cutting out. See **EXECUT.**

To **EXECUTE**. *v. a.* [exsequor, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the Gods of Egypt I will execute judgment.

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should execute, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and execute those which God hath delivered.

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost executes itself.

Abialom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it executed too.

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.

Fitzosborn was executed under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement.

Sir William Bretingham was executed for treason.

O Tyburn, couldst thou reason and dispute, Couldst thou but judge as well as execute, How often wouldst thou change the felon's doom, And truss some stern chief justice in his room!

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would execute, If I now had him.

To **EXECUTE**. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city.

EXECUTOR, *n. f.* [from *execut.*]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress Weeps when she sees me work, and says such bafeness

Had ne'er like executor.

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial executors, of poetic justice.

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chuse executors, and talk of wills; And yet not so; for what can we bequeath.

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Disused.

The sad-eye'd justice, with his furlly hum, Delivers o'er to executors pale

The lazy yawning drone.

EXECUTORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *executor.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fishing for testaments and executorships it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service.

EXECUTION, *n. f.* [from *execut.*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity.

I wish no better Then have him hold that purpose, and to put it in execution.

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it, The execution of it shall make known.

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution.

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in execution for the whole six thousand pounds.

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.

—As wretches have o'er night, That wait for execution in the morn.

When, after execution, judgment hath Repented o'er his doom.

Laws support those crimes they check before, And executions now affright no more.

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel, Which smok'd with bloody execution,

Carv'd out his passage.

The execution had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility.

5. It is used with the verb *do*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do execution both further and deeper than the mightiest blow.

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do no execution upon them.

EXECUTIONER, *n. f.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes; in this sense executor is now more used.

It is a comfort to the executioners of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression.

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them executioners of his wrath upon one another.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the executioner of the law of nature.

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the executioner that should put to death Mufidorus.

The deluge was not sent only as an executioner to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth.

3. He that kills; he that murders.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths, As blameful as the executioner?

I would not be thy executioner: I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;

Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes.

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along The walls, abominable ornaments!

Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung, Fell executioners of foul intents.

EXECUTIVE, *adj.* [from *execut.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agil, strongest instruments, fittest to be executive of the commands of the souls.

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as the executive power.

Hobbes confounds the executive with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands.

EXECUTRIX, *n. f.* [from *execut.*] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his executrix the remnant of the term.

EXEGETIC, *adj.* [from *exegesis.*] Explanatory; expository.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some exegetical notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read.

EXEMPLAR, *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God.

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain;

which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them are fixed,

by authority, and exemplars of them publicly kept.

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand exemplar hypocrisy did before.

Best poet! fit exemplar for the tribe Of Phæbus.

EXEMPLARILY, *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

She is exemplarily loyal in a high exact obedience.

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

Some he punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice.

If he had shut the common house, whilst their champions were exemplarily punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits.

EXEMPLARINESS, *n. f.* [from *exemplary.*] State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his exemplariness as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide.

EXEMPLARY, *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the means to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be exemplary.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement.

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by exemplary justice, I had obtained all that I designed.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd, Much of my women and their gods aham'd, From this abyss of exemplary vice

Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.

When any duty is fallen under a general diffuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and exemplary performance is required.

EXEMPLIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an exemplification of the articles of peace.

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is in imitation, or rather an exemplification, of the malice of the devil.

To **EXEMPLIFY**. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be exemplified even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world.

Our author has exemplified his precepts in the very precepts themselves.

A satire may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples.

2. To transcribe; to copy: in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

To **EXEMPT**. *v. a.* [exemptus, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well, And with a care, exempt themselves from fear:

Things done without example, in their issue Are to be fear'd.

The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other soldiers.

The emperors exempted them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception.

EXEMPT, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me exempt;

But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was exempted.

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2. Not subject; not liable to.
Do not-*once* hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *B. Jonson.*
No man, not even the most powerful among the
sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human
life. *Atterbury.*

The god constrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Clear; not included.
His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Oedipus.*
4. Cut off from. Disfused.
Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shak.*

EXEMPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity;
privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or
burdensome employments.
The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a
man's death, which also must be granted freely.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to
such as built ships, or traded in corn.
Arbutnot on Coins.

EXEMPTIONOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.]
Separable; that which may be taken from another.
If motion were loose or *exemptionous* from mat-
ter, I could be convinced that it had extension of
its own. *Mare.*

To *EXEMTERATE*. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin.] To
embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which
are found in other animals to avoid that ferous ex-
cretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates*
or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERATION. *n. f.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The
act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed
on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but
upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their
bellies. *Brown.*

EXEQUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequie*, Latin.] Funer-
al; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

EXEQUIES. *n. f.* without a singular [*exequie*,
Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial;
the procession of burial. For this word *obseques* is
often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose
exequies the next successor had leisure to perform.
Dryden.

EXERCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising;
following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercens* advocate to
give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in
distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliff's Paragon.*

EXERCISE. *n. f.* [*exercetum*, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body; labour considered as
conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise*
and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plen-
tiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*.
Bacon's Natural History.

The wife for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his
patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty
stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles.
A. butnot on Crins.

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson.*

2. Something done for amusement.
As a watchful king, he would not neglect
safety, thin'g nevertheless to perform all things
rather as an *exercise* than as a labour.
Bacon's Henry VI.

3. Habitual action by which the body is form-
ed to gracefulness, vigour, and gentleness.
He was strong of body, and so much the stronger
as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it
both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally
to their *exercises* than any nation; one seldom sees
a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and
ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as,
the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use, actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this
present world, is it at the length to be yielded up
into the hands of the Father which gave it; that
is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there
being no longer on earth any militant church to
govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.
Lewis refused even those of the church of Eng-
land, who followed their matter to St. Germain's,
the public *exercise* of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.
The learning of the situation and boundaries of
kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and
memory, a child with pleasure will learn them.
Locke.

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about
objects that affect them in the womb, receive
some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the
understanding, while its reasoning powers are em-
ployed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to per-
form.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict.
Milton's Agonists.

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or
private.
Good sir John
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content
you. *Shakespeare.*

To *EXERCISE*. *v. a.* [*exercito*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.
This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised*
immediately about things, is called judgement.
Locke.

2. To train by use to any act.
The Roman tongue was the study of their
youth: it was their own language they were in-
structed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice;
to habituate.
Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason
of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both
good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is
strong and *exercised*, usually fees quicker and clear-
er without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercised* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious
will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.
He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and with-
out weariness, in that godlike employment of do-
ing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal in-
junction.
Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man,
to be *exercised* therewith. *Ecc. i. 13.*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

6. To practise; to perform.
A man's body is confined to a place; but where
friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his
deputy; for he may *exercise* them by his friend.
Bacon's Essays.

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise*.
Denham.

7. To exert; to put in use.
The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion
over them, and they that are great *exercise* autho-
rity upon them. *Matt. xx.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that

dominion which their governours had a right to
exercise over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as
raw

Young soldiers at their *exercising* gnaw. *Dryden.*
Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms.

To *EXERCISE*. *v. n.* To use *exercise*; to la-
bour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the
sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exer-
cised* at it. *Brown.*

EXERCISER. *n. f.* [from *exercise*.] He that di-
rects or uses *exercise*. *Dict.*

EXERCITATION. *n. f.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]
1. *Exercise*.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in
sedore vultus tui were confinable unto corporal ex-
ercitations. *Brown.*

2. Practice; use.
By frequent *exercitations* we form them within
us. *Felton.*

To *EXERT*. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour
and vehemence.
When the service of Britain requires your cou-
rage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.
When the will has *exerted* an act of command
upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the
body, it has done all that the whole man, as a
moral agent, can do for the actual *exercise* or
employment of such a faculty or member. *Sauleb.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the
reciprocal pronoun.
Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.
The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occasion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.
The orchard loves to wave
With Winter Winds, before the gems *exert*,
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight
Exert their heads from underneath the mafs,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass,
And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly
place. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. *n. f.* [from *exert*.] The act of ex-
erting; effort.

EXESION. *n. f.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eat-
ing through.
Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of
vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXESTUATION. *n. f.* [*exestuatio*, Latin.] The
state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence;
ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; physicians
and chymists give it in fevers, to alay the inward
exstuations of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To *EXFOLIATE*. *v. a.* [*ex and folium*, Latin.]
To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from
the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfo-
liating* from the edges. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

EXFOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The pro-
cess by which the corrupted part of the bone se-
parates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise
in that cut off the bone, and make *exfoliation* of
what is necessary, and incarnate it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

EXFOLIATIVE. *ad.* [from *exfoliate*.] That
which has the power of procuring *exfoliation*.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till
the burnt bone is cast off. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

EXF-

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EXHA'LE. *adj.* [from *exhalo*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION. *n. f.* [exhalatio, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'l exhalation in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'l cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed, by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge

Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton.*
It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken.
there being quantities of exhalations within those
mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of
rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*

The growing tow'rs like exhalations rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [exhalo, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.
Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun exhales,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shakespeare.*

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour
had been exhaled. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the foul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds

Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakespeare.

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exhalo*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth
a gross and corporal exhalament, be found a long
time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, be-
cause their means are less exhausted. *Bacon's Essays.*
Spermatick matter of a virtuous sort abounds in
the blood, exhausts it of its best spirits, and de-
rives the flower of it to the seminal vessels. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be
worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its trea-
sures: they left a great deal for the industry and
fagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nurrling grove

Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHA'USTION. *n. f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act
of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to
be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaust-
ible.

Of heat and light, what everdure stores
Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm.*
To EXHIBIT. *v. a.* [exhibeo, Lat.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose
in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should
exhibit their petitions in the street. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a
charge of high-treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetu-
ally exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness
of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that of-
fers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick
manner.

He seems indifferent,

Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' exhibitors against us. *Shakespeare.*

EXHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.
What are all mechanick works, but the sensi-
ble exhibition of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Optic. Sac.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much
used for pensions allowed to scholars at the uni-
versity.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. *Shakespeare.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there,
and she received only a pension or exhibition out of
his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile
upon a small exhibition. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.
I would not do such a thing for gowns, petti-
coats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

EXHIBITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representa-
tive; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some
understanding; or rather, they are the same with
that understanding itself, considered as variously
exhibitive or representative, according to the va-
rious modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

To EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [exhilare, Lat.] To
make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to
enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into
a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person,
and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits
much. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Let them thank

Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though
it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To EXHORT. *v. a.* [exhortor, Latin.] To in-
cite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Je-
sus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought
to walk, so ye would abound. *Theff.*

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity
of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Designing or exhorting glorious war. *Milton.*

EXHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence,
'till we are secure that no storm shall overturn
what we help to build, there is no room for ex-
hortations to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.
I'll end my exhortation after dinner. *Shakespeare.*

EXHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to
exhort.

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EXHORTER. *n. f.* [from *exhort*.] One who ex-
horts or encourages by words.

To EXICCATE. *v. a.* [exsicco, Latin.] To dry;
to dry up. *Diarr.*

EXICCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exsicco*.] A refacti-
on; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar
assertion of an universal drought and exiccation of
the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least
drop of its moisture, so that it should never de-
scend again, but be attracted and elevated quite
out of the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsicco*.] Drying in
quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. *n. f.* [This word is probably on-
ly a corruption of *exigents*, viti-
ated by an unskillful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for
time and place and form, according to the exigence
of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition
and exigencies of these several charities are. *Atterb.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of
real convenience, and are adapted to the exigencies
of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence
in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occa-
sion.

This dissimulation in war may be called strata-
gem and conduct; in other exigencies address and
dexterity. *Broome.*

Now in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!

A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *n. f.* [exigens, Lat.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires im-
mediate help.

In such an exigent I see not how they could have
staid to deliberate about any other regiment than
that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this exigent. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defend-
ant is not to be found, being part of the process
leading to an outlawry. *Shakespeare* uses it for any
extremity. *Hammer.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is
spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. *Shakespeare.*

EXIGUITY. *n. f.* [exiguus, Lat.] Smallness;
diminutiveness; slenderness.

The exiguity and shape of the extant particles is
now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGUOUS. *adj.* [exiguus, Lat.] Small; dimi-
nutive; little. Not used.

Their subtle parts and exiguous dose are con-
sumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *n. f.* [exilium, Lat.] It seems ancient-
ly to have had the accent indifferently on either
syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from
one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy exile. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. *Shakespeare.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person banished.

O must the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EXILE. *adj.* [exilis, Lat.] Small; slender; not
full;

EXI

full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open.

To *EXILE*. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though *Dryden* has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny.

Foul subornation is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highness' land.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence.

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night,
Lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence.

His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and *exil'd*.

EXILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exile*.] Banishment.
Fitzoborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.

EXILIATION. *n. f.* [*exiliatio*, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt, will not take fire with noise or *exhibition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report.

EXILITY. *n. f.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the fun.

For *exility* of the voice or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air.

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing.

EXIMIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent.

EXINATION. *n. f.* [*exinatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *examination*.

To *EXIST*. *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity.

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature.

One year is past, a different scene!

No farther mention of the dean:

Who now, alas, no more is mist

Than if he never did *exist*.

EXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*existentia*, low Latin.]

EXISTENCY. *n. f.* State of being; actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existency* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof.

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of

EXO

states or manner of *existency*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it.

The foul, secur'd in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also.

EXISTENT. *adj.* [from *exist*.] Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*.

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*.

EXISTIMATION. *n. f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.

2. Esteem.

EXIT. *n. f.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.

2. Retreat; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts.

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life.

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*.

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a puerous substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where.

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers.

EXITIAL. *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] Desfructious.

EXITIOUS. *adj.* tive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in use.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, antraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential.

EXODUS. *n. f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey.

EXODI. *n. f.* [ney from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exodus* at least.

EXOLETE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use.

To *EXOLVE*. *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay.

EXOLUTION. *n. f.* [*exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days.

EXOPHALOS. *n. f.* [*ἑξ ὀφθαλμοῦ*.] A navel rupture.

To *EXO'NERATE*. *v. a.* [*exonerare*, Latin.] To unload; to disburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumgrated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus.

EXONERATION. *n. f.* [from *exonerare*.] The act of disburthening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*.

EXOPTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be fought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Lat.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO

EXO'RBITANCE. *n. f.* [from *exorbitance*.]

EXO'RBITANCY. *n. f.* [from *exorbitance*.]

1. The act of going out of the tract prescribed

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

I see some of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*.

The people were grossly impot on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.

3. Boundless depravity.

Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill.

EXO'RBITANT. *adj.* [ex and orbito, Latin.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track.

2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions?

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.

To *EXO'RBITATE*. *v. n.* [ex and orbito, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.

To *E'XORCISE*. *v. a.* [*ἐξορκίζω*.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.

2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.

EXORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. f.* [*ἐξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*?

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*.

EXORCIST. *n. f.* [*ἐξορκιστής*.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits.

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.

Is there no *exorcist*?

Beguides the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see?

EXORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppresses thine ear
With circumstance, and long exordiums here.
May's Virgil.

I have been distast'd at this way of writing, by
reason of long prefaces and exordiums.

Addison on Models.
EXORNA'TION. *n. f.* [exornatio, Latin.] Orna-
ment; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious exornations
should rather cease. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolic exornations and elegancies many
much affect. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXORSSATED. *adj.* [exorsatus, Latin.] Deprived
of bones. *Dill.*

EXOSTOSIS. *n. f.* [ἐξ and ὄστω.] Any protube-
rance of a bone that is not natural, as often hap-
pens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXOSSEOUS. *adj.* [ex and ossa, Latin.] Wanting
bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as
also in snails and soft exosseous animals, nature near
the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testa-
ceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXOTICK. *adj.* [ἐξωτικός.] Foreign; not pro-
duced in our own country; not domestic.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters
as of some remote exotic thing, whereof we had
no knowledge but by fabulous relations.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such exotic
plants as arrive not to their perfection without
them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

EXOTICK. *n. f.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was feated on the other fummit, which
was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants
that are unknown to Italy, and such as the garden-
ers call exotics. *Addison's Guardian.*

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [expando, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to dif-
fuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the
blow, and leaves all other weapon's to the Alcho-
ran to propagate and expand itself. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed
between two loadstones, with wings expanded,
hung pendulous in the air. *Brown's Vulg. Errurs.*

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air
as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPANSE. *n. f.* [expansum, Latin.] A body
widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring found
Of waters issue from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then flood unmov'd,
Pure as th' expanse of heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Bright as th' ethereal glows the green expanse. *Savage.*

On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide; the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from expansible.] Ca-
pacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or
spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all
fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which
the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those
of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight,
expansibility, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPANSIBLE. *adj.* [from expansus, Latin.] Ca-
pable; capable to be spread into a wider surface.
Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their
weight, or to the quantity of matter to be ex-
panded. *Grew.*

EXPANSION. *n. f.* [from expand.]
1. The state of being expanded into a wider
surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and ex-
pansion of any portion of the air is always propor-
tional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it.

Bentley.

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the
lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are
all fitted for her better flight. *Grew's Cogn. Sacra.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is ex-
tended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined
by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts
even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and
makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in so-
lid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract con-
ception, I call expansion, to distinguish it from ex-
tension, which expresses this distance only as it is
in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in expansion, void and infinite.

Blackmore's Creation.
EXPANSIVE. *adj.* [from expand.] Having the
power to spread into a wider surface, or greater
space.

The elastick or expansive faculty of the air,
whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath
been made use of in the common weather glaßes.

Ray on the Creation.
Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold.

Thomson.

To EXPATiate. *v. n.* [expatio, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any pre-
scribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures,
but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to ex-
pate in. *Addison's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul expatiate in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing
ground,

And walk delighted, and expatiate round.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to
Mercury, because they believed him the giver of
eloquence: Dacier expatiates upon this custom.

Broome.

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense,
which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself
capable of all that colours and the elegance of de-
sign can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art
an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate itself.

Dryden's Dufrisnoy.

To EXPECT. *v. a.* [expecto, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either
good or evil.

We expected
Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of man. *Milton.*

Eve, now expect great tidings.

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards.
By me incamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their motion. *Milton.*

While, expecting there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd.

Dryden.

To EXPECT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay.

Elihu had expected till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPECTABLE. *adj.* [from expect.] To be ex-
pected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not expectable
from ice; for being but water congealed, it can
never make good such qualities. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

EXPECTANCE. *n. f.* [from expect.]

EXPECTANCY. *n. f.* [from expect.]

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is expectancy
Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Satyrs leave your petulance,
Or else rail upon the moon,
Your expectancy is too soon;
For before the second cock
Crow, the gates will not-unlock.

Ben Jonson's Fairy Prince.
This blessed expectancy must be now my theme.

Boyle.
But fy, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stay!

Expectancy calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is expectancy here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is ac-
companied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The expectancy and rose of the fair state. *Shakespeare's Ham.*

EXPECTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in ex-
pectation.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to
remove scruples raised in the mind of the expectant
heir. *Swift.*

EXPECTANT. *n. f.* [from expect.] One who
waits in expectation of any thing; one held in de-
pendence by his hopes.

They, vain expectants of the bridal hour,
My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation;
except those who had employments, or were ex-
pectants. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTATION. *n. f.* [expectatio, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have born men, and expectation faint'd,
Longing for what it had not. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

The rest,
That are within the note of expectation,
Already are i' th' court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Congreve.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or
fear.

Live in a constant and serious expectation of that
day, when we must appear before the Judge of
heaven and earth. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my
expectation is from him. *Pf. lxii. 5.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the Mel-
chiah expected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search't in vain,
Why our great expectation should be call'd

The feed of women. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. A state in which something excellent is ex-
pected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a
prince, and of so rare not only expectation but proof,
to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness.

Sidney.

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,

By all men's eyes, a youth of expectation;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.

Greene.

EXPECTER. *n. f.* [from expect.]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great expecters under your admi-
nistration, according to the period of governors
here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the expecters of our Trojan part.

Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.

To EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* [ex and pectus, Lat.]

To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are expectorated by a
cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey on Const.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be
returned into the channels, or expectorated by
coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORATION. *n. f.* [from expectorare.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by coughing,
bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs
the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath.

Quincy.

EXP

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pluries and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

EXPECTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorare*.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Con.*

EXPEDIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *expedire*.]
EXPEDIENT. }

1. Fitness; propriety; suitable to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear

What yesternight our council did decree.

In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shak. f. Hen. IV.*

3. It is also used by *Shakespeare* for expedition; haste: dispatch.

I shall break

The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,

And get her leave to part. *Shak. f. Ant. and Cleo.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience*.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

EXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so.

Tillotson.

2. In *Shakespeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds,

Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time

To land his legions all as soon as I:

His arches are *expedient* to this town.

Shakespeare's King John.

EXPEDIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. God does not protect for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other.

Decay of Piety.

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right;

Marsh'd the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryd.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter,

and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

EXPEDIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient*.]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.

Let my officers of such a nature

Make an extent upon his house and lands:

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shak. f.*

To **EXPEDITE.** *v. a.* [*expedito*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,

To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

EXPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandy.*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

EXP

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operation. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for light armed in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite*.] With quickness, readiness, haste.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDITION. *n. f.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to prefernt our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*

I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakespeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,

Came down upon us with a mighty power,

Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

EXPEDITIOUS. *adj.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an *expeditious* march.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious*.]

Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

To **EXPELL.** *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

2. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expell* them from before you, and drive them from out of your fight. *Jof. xxiii. 5.*

I may know the let why gentle peace

Should not *expell* these inconveniences. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would

expell the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach,

is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to

expell by consent. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The virgin huntress was not slow

T' *expell* the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryd.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,

And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,

Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expell*,

Myself would offer you t' accompany

In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hubbard's Tale.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,

And threw her sun *expelling* mask away,

The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,

And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shak. f.*

Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe

Would patch a wall, *expell* the winter's flaw! *Shakespeare.*

EXPELLER. *n. f.* [from *expell*.] One that expels or drives away.

To **EXPEND.** *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,

I would *expend* it with all willingness. *Shak. f. Henry VI.*

The king of England waisted the French king's country, and thereby caus'd him to *expend* such

sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a

good reason for our not *expending* so much in

charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXP

EXPENSE. *n. f.* [*expensum*, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*,

That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,

Which simple poverty first made. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

A feast prepar'd with riotous *expense*,

Much cost, more care, and most magnificence. *Dryden.*

Such provision made, that a country should not

want so many springs as were convenient, and

afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and *expense* of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can see no reason by which we were obliged

to make those prodigious *expenses*. *Swift.*

EXPENSEFUL. *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.] Costly;

chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more *expenseful*

than windows or more ruinous. *Wotton's Arch.*

EXPENSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without

cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal

and *expenseless* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd

peace,

Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

EXPENSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to *expense*; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the

established government, as the idle and *expensive*

are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring *expense*: as *expensive*

dress; an *expensive* journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable

goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expensive*.] With

great *expense*; at great charge.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively*

as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addition to *expense*; extravagance.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or

expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments

of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and

time hath made those things apparent which were

hidden. *Raleigh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove

Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,

'Till warn'd, or by *experience* taught, she learn,

That not to know at large of things remote

From use, obscure and subtle, but to know

That which before us lies in daily life,

Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume

Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,

And renders us in things that most concern

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,

Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,

Whom age and long *experience* render wife. *Pope.*

To **EXPERIENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files

Darts his *experient* eye. *Milton.*

EXPERIENCED. *particpal adj.* [from *experience*.]

1. Made skilful by *experience*.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas

of the distinct species; or learn them from such

as are used to that sort of things, and are *experi-*

enced in them. *Locke.*

2. Wise by long practice.

To him *experient* Nestor thus rejoind,

O friend! what sorrows do't thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPER-

EXP

EXPERIENCER. *n. f.* One who makes trials; a practitioner of experiments.

A curious experienter did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERIMENT. *n. f.* [experimentum, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments, and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad experiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton.*

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the experiment. *South's Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called experiment. *Watts on the Mind.*

TO EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

Francisco Redi experimented that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIMENTAL. *adj.* [from experiment.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with experimental seal do warrant,
The tenor of my book. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

The experimental testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an experimental confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from experimental.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have experimentally learned by our own observations. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now experimentally finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPERIMENTER. *n. f.* [from experiment.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morfennus, two exact experimenters, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPERT. *adj.* [expertus, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some expert officers. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Again fair Alma fits content,
On Florimel's expert breast:

When she the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass the nail, and hair;

EXP

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able to express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or expert in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by Pope with of before the object of skill, generally with in.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard the hoary state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EXPERTLY. *adv.* [from expert.] In a skilful, ready, and dextrous manner.

EXPERTNESS. *n. f.* [from expert.] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and expertness in war. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

The army, for the expertness and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knoll's History.*

EXPIABLE. *adj.* [from expiate.] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

TO EXPIATE. *v. a.* [expio, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to expiate their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to expiate by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physic; not to expiate the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to expiate that unthriftness by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [from expiate.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The former part of this poem is but a due expiation for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him to many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an expiation and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of expiations, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an expiatory sacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [expilatio, Latin.] Rob-

EXP

bery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION. *n. f.* [from expire.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all expiration the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of expiration. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

Clothe air is warmer than open air, as the cause of gold is an expiration from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its expiration we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the expiration of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the expiration of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

TO EXPIRE. *v. a.* [expiro, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did expire. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and expiring air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and expired forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubbard's Tale.*

TO EXPIRE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stop'd, it suddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride expires,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall expire,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps;
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond expires, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare's Bond.*

TO EXPLAIN. *v. a.* [explano, Latin.] To ex-

plain.

pond: to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may explain it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you.

Some explain'd the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLAINABLE. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically explainable, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXPLAINER. *n. f.* [from *explain*.] Expofitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. *n. f.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this explanation be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ explanatory notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. *n. f.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful expletives to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Of the ear the open vowels tire,
While expletives their feeble aid do join.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: do, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future re-finers may explode *did* and *do*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce explicable with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature.

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be explicable. *Boyle.*

EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explicare*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They explicate the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which explicates the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hal's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently explicated. *Dryden.*

EXPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *explicate*.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth of which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of explication, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hosker.*

Many things are needful for explication, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hosker.*

Allowances are made in the explication of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main sense. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single explications and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called explicative; for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

EXPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *explicate*.] Search; examination.

For exact explication scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Use may be made of the like way of explication in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. f.* [from *explorate*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate*.] Searching; examining.

EXPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *explicate*.] Expound-er; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to explicit proof and evidence.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is infinite.

South's Sermons.

EXPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expofitor, and explicitly avows it.

Government of the Tongue.

EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence
Unseen amid' the throng. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt.*

Old age explodes all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly exploded, as being against all experience. *Wilkins's Deedalus.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been exploded in the school of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and exploded, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did explode
The maily ball, and the brass tube unload. *Black.*

EXPLODER. *n. f.* [from *explode*.] An hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *n. f.* [*exploitum*, Latin, *res exploitata*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know't thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close exploit of death? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no exploit have done. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible exploits
Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which exploit thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past exploits, and fully all your wars! *Addison's Cato.*

To EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.

He exploited great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden's Remains.*

To EXPLORATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith exporate their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

EXPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *explorate*.] Search; examination.

For exact exploration scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Use may be made of the like way of exploration in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. f.* [from *explorate*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate*.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart explodes. *Milton.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the exploring experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capps, and the rest of fonder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds explore. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

EXPLOREMENT. *n. f.* [from *explore*.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the exploration of many, could scarce find one.

EXPLOSION. *n. f.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other explosions whatever.

Woodward's Natural History.

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with explosion, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the explosion. *Newton's Opt.*

With explosion vast,
The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLOSIVE. *adj.* [from *explode*.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its explosive power, renders the shock greater.

EXPONENT. *n. f.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or exponents; and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

To EXPOR. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.

Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand.

Addison's Freeholder.

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and exported pearls and robes.

Arbutnot on Coins.

EXPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA-

EXPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. f.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expono, expositum, Lat. expono, French.*]

1. To lay open; to make liable.
Take physic, Pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew Heaven just. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To pass the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *exposed*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.
But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.
Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;
Then fields, the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to shew in such a state as brings contempt.
Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men,
Without arraigning their vices. *Dryden's Juvenal Dedication.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.
Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.
The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.
A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison's Spectator.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.
Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbutnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbutnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from *expono, Latin.*]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shak. Henry IV.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most found. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*expositor, Latin.*] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shaksp.*
In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not contemporaneous unto the authority of *expositors*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Scholastic, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

TO EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo, Latin.*]
To canvass with another; to altercation; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Durst I *expostulate* with Providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULATION. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.
Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.
This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heaven, and these *expostulations* use;
Could Nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face? *Waller.*

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or confidentially in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

EXPOSTULATOR. *n. f.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing *expostulation*.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

EXPOSURE. *n. f.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.
2. The state of being open to observation.
When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.
Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shaksp. Cor.*

4. The state of being in danger.
Ajax fets Therites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shakespeare.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

TO EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono, Latin.*]
1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech, concerning our Lord's ascension, may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shakespeare.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. *Luke, xxiv. 27.*

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latinism.
He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

EXPOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was,
And faithfulest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TO EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*exprimo, expressus, Lat.*]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.
So kids and whelps their fires and dams *express*,
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.
Less than half we find *express*,
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down: we have nothing but words to *express* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *express'd*. *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *express*,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*

To shed tears, among the ancients, when they should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a prophanation. *Broom.*

4. To shew or make known in any manner.
No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony *express*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.
Mr. Phillips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to designate.
Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names. *Numbers, i. 17.*

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.
Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicit by art: a Latinism.
Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits
Thee. *Ben Jonson.*

EXPON. *n. f.* [from *expono, Latin.*]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latinism.

3. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

4. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

5. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, sculpture, painting.

6. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

EXP

Art did *express*

A quintessence even from nothingness
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

EXPRESS, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Of his presence many a sign

Still following thee, still compassing thee round

With goodness and paternal love; his face

Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milt.*

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.

There hath been some doubt whether containing
in Scripture do import *express* setting down in
plain terms; or else comprehending in such sort,
that by reason we may from thence conclude all
things which are necessary. *Hooker.*

There is not any positive law of men, whether
general or particular, received by formal *express*
consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation;
but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves. *Hooker.*

All the gazers on the skies,

Read not in fair heav'n's story

Express truth, or truer glory,

Than they might in her bright eyes. *B. Jon.*

3. Clear; not dubious. This seems to be no
proper use.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judg-
ment and affection, in things of the greatest mo-
ment. *More's Div. Dial.*

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be
never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and in-
vocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillingsfleet.*

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any
opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine
authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live
as they ought, by those discoveries which God
hath made in Scripture, would stand out against
any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messen-
ger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

EXPRESS, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an *express* immediately to the mar-
quis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon.*

As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Upon the first moment I was discovered, the
emperor had early notice of it by an *express*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A message sent.

I am content my heart should be discovered to
the world, without any of those popular captati-
ons which some men use in their speeches and *ex-
presses*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design
and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass
against all logic and common sense. *Norris.*

EXPRESSIBLE, *adj.* [from *express*.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it
in general, but even of several particular accidents
of it likewise, which they handed downwards to
the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest ter-
ror *expressible*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or *expres-
sion*.

EXPRESS, *n. f.* [from *express*.]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of
instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man
alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable
to the excellency of his soul, for the communica-
tion of his thoughts. *Heldor on Speech.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any
thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes give alloy

To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay. *Buckingham.*

The poet to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings
her in as a penitent, condemning her own infideli-
ty in very strong *expressions*. *Broom.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any
thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot
make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by
mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*:
from this juice proceeds the taste. *Arbut. on Ali.*

EXPRESSIVE, *adj.* [from *express*.] Having the
power of utterance or representation. With of
before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live. *Tickell.*

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a
flower,

Th' *expressive* emblem of their foster pow'r. *Pope.*
A visible and exemplary obedience to God's
laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the
majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes
others to glorify him by the same observances. *Rogers.*

EXPRESSIVELY, *adv.* [from *expressive*.] In a
clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *expressive*.] The
power of expression, or representation by words.

The murrain has all the *expressiveness* that words
can give: it was here that Virgil strained hard to
outdo Lucretius. *Addison.*

EXPRESSLY, *adv.* [from *express*.] In direct
terms; plainly; clearly; not by implication; not
generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin,
unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men
must do, to the end they may be saved, are either
expressly set down in Scripture, or else plainly
thereby to be gathered. *Hooker.*

Who dare cross 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly*? *Shakespeare.*

The beginning of the worship of images in these
western parts, was by the folly and superstition of
the people, *expressly* against the will of their own
bishop. *Stillingsfleet.*

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I
enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*

All the duties that the best political laws join,
as conducive to the quiet and order of social life,
are *expressly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers.*

EXPRESSURE, *n. f.* [from *express*. Now disused.]

1. Expression; utterance. Not used.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,

Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Shakspeare.*

2. The form; the likeness represented. Not
used.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love,
wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner
of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and
complexion, he shall find himself personated. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. The mark; the impression. Not used.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compas in a ring;

Th' *expression* that it bears, green let it be,

More fertile fresh than all the field to see. *Shakspeare.*

To *EXPROBRATE*, *v. a.* [from *exprobra*, Latin.]

To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly
with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the
providence of flocks: now, if the bird had been
unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and
the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRATION, *n. f.* [from *exprobrate*.] Scornful
charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out some-
what whereby we may judge others to be ungodly;
each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobra-
tion*, not of grief. *Hooker.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's
thrift after money, poured gold into his mouth
after he was dead. *Abbot.*

EXP

EXP

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting
exprobration; and to be miserable without commise-
ration, is the height of misery. *South's Sermons.*

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations*, false
Of cowardice: the military mound

The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Phillips.*

To *EXPROPRIATE*, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *proprius*, Latin.]

To make no longer our own; to hold no longer
as a property. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned,
your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrust-
ed him to will for you, all his dispensations to-
wards you are, in effect, the acts of your own
will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To *EXPUGN*, *v. a.* [from *expugno*, Latin.] To con-
quer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, *n. f.* [from *expugno*.] Conquest;
the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never ac-
complish. *Sandys.*

To *EXPULSE*, *v. a.* [from *expulso*, Latin.] To drive
out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that
after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers
and mothers out of possessions, and put them to
their penions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick,
and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Diety relates, that Peleus was *expuls'd* from his
kingdom by Acastus. *Broom.*

EXPULSION, *n. f.* [from *expulso*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Others think it possible to contrive several
pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their
continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another,
they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Deedalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till
after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingsfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture
of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but
often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing
matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep
the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*,
if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh's Hist.*

EXPULSIVE, *adj.* [from *expulso*.] Having the
power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up,
and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest
of the body, the influx may be restrained, and
the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wise's Surgery.*

EXPUNCTION, *n. f.* [from *expungere*.] Abolition;
the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To *EXPUNGE*, *v. a.* [from *expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm hav-
ing been done in the manuscript, it was needless to
expunge it. *Arbutnot.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations,
additions and *expungings* made by great authors in
those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dross,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,

Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
More curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;

Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrement parts
Of all, our vices have created arts: *The*

Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to
come!

EXPURGATION. *n. f.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.
All the intestines, but especially the great ones,
kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*.

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error
or falsehood.

Wife men know, that arts and learning want
expurgation; and if the course of truth be permit-
ted to itself, it cannot escape many errors.

EXPURGATOR. *n. f.* One who corrects by ex-
punging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*.

EXPURGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Em-
ployed in purging away what is noxious: as, the
expurgatory index of the Romanists directs the abo-
lition or expunction of passages admitted by any
authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animal versions, where-
by we might strike out great numbers of hidden
qualities; and having once a conceded list, we
might with more safety attempt their reasons.

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisite*, Latin.]

1. Parfought; excellent; consummate; com-
plete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending
unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particu-
lar.

Why should the state be troubled with this
needless charge of keeping and maintaining for
great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readi-
ness?

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different
species; and none but a poet of the most un-
bounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judg-
ment, could have fitted their conversation and be-
haviour to their state of innocence.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by
beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by
men; for they taste them sincere and pure, with-
out being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in
the use of them.

2. Confumately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall
and vinegar of falsity and contempt.

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scarf-skin hinder objects from
making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the
nerves.

EXQUISITELY. *adv.* [*exquisitely*, Latin.] Perfect-
ly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than
with both open; for that the spirits visual unite
themselves, and become stronger.

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* writ-
ten in Arabick, and fought in the most remote
parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist.

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold be brought,
With jewels set and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glittering spoil his horse adorn'd

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill
as the music is good.

EXQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [*exquisite*, Latin.] Nice-
ty; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses
should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air
at all can come between them; and experience
has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to
procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses
or marbles so much as approaching such an *ex-
quisiteness*.

EXSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy;
a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *adj.* [*exsiccat*, Latin.] Drying;
having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be
treated with medicines of the like nature, such as
fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet re-
quire *exsiccat*, as bones.

To EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To
dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts
be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsic-
cated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the
moisture and vegetative nature of the earth.

EXSICCATION. *n. f.* [*from exsiccat*.] The act
of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or ex-
pression of humidity, will be reformed by humec-
tation; as earth, dirt, and clay.

EXSICCATIVE. *adj.* [*from exsiccat*.] Having
the power of drying.

EXSPURATION. *n. f.* [*exspuo*, Latin.] A discharge
of saliva by spitting.

EXSUTION. *n. f.* [*exsugo*, Latin.] The act of
fucking out, or draining out, without immediate
contact of the power sucking with the thing
sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the fucker,
after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost
a whole cylinder full of air.

EXSUDATION. *n. f.* [*from exsudo*, Latin.] A
sweating out; and extillation: an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or ex-
tillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky
earth.

To EXSUDULATE. *v. a.* [*a word peculiar to
Shakspeare*.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear:
from the Italian verb *sussolare*.

Excuse me for a goat,
When I'll all turn the business of my soul
To such a *exsudate* and blown surmises.

EXSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [*ex and sufflo*, Latin.]
A blast working underneath.

Of volatility, the utmost degree is when it will
fly away without returning: the next is when it
will fly up, but with ease return: the next is
when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a
kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring.

To EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To
rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY. *n. f.* [*from extant*.]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition
to those depressed.

The order of the little extancies, and conse-
quently that of the little depressions, will be al-
tered likewise.

EXTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the
gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible
membrane called *perioosteum*, wherewith the
other bones are covered.

If a body have part of it *extant*, and part of it
immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is
equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal
in gravity to the whole.

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mor-
tality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the
twenty-ninth of December 1603.

EXTANTICAL. } *adj.* [*extant*, Latin.] See ECSTA-
TICAL. } *cy.*

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extant* love, which
continually carries me to good without myself.

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the soul seems
to leave the body.

In trance *extant* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee
round.

EXTEMPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick;
ready; sudden.

Alcidimus the sophister hath arguments to
prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth
premeditated speech.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation,
of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the
satisfying of publick ministers.

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they
speak in haste, or be *extemporal*.

EXTEMPORALLY. *adv.* [*from extemporal*.]
Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present

Our Alexandrian revels.

EXTEMPORANEUS, *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.]
Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.]
Uttered or performed without premeditation;
sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of
an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of
speaking upon any subject.

That men should confer at very distant removes
by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed
impossibility.

They write in so diminutive a manner, with
such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly
able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *ex-
temporary* expletives.

EXTEMPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily;
without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring.

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon with-
out preparation; but, above all, how foolish is it
to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity?

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very
improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long
extempore dissertation upon a petticoat.

EXTEMPORINESS. *n. f.* [*from extempore*.] The
faculty of speaking or acting without premedita-
tion; the state of being unprepared.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [*from extempore*.] To
speak *extempore*, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of
its element than in the pulpit; though even here,
it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a
prayer.

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old fire, his helpless hand *extend*.

Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay *extends* his hands.

2. To amplify; opposed to *contract*.

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they
list in their own manner of writing; but the con-
tracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others
would appear a thankless office.

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his under-
standing, who persuades himself that he can *ex-
tend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or ima-
gine any expansion where he is not.

4. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal
knowledge.

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to
make local; to magnify so as to fill some assigna-
ble space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain;
You grant, at least she is *extended*,
Ergo the whole dispute is ended,

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione t' extend the regal line. *Pope's Odyssey.*

7. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and extend his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

The eyes of Tobit carrying in themselves some
action of their own, were additionally promoted
by that power which can extend their natures into
production of effects, beyond created efficiencies.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of
his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who
can assure us that it extendeth farther than to those
things only wherein the nations were idolatrous?
Hobbes.

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him.
Psalms.

10. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that fetters all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon extend her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hud.*
To EXTEND *v. n.* To reach to any distance.
My goodness extendeth not to thee. *Psalms.*
The bigness of such a church ought to be no
greater than that unto which the voice of a
preacher of a middling lungs can easily extend.
Grant.

EXTENDER. *n. f.* [from *extend.*] The person
or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the extenders are to be
loosened gently. *Wise man's Surgery.*

EXTENDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend.*]
1. Capable of extension; capable to be made
wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily
lengthened; such as have often suffered force,
grow rigid, and hardly extendible.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. That may be seized by law.

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extend.*] Un-
limited extension. In this sense it is once found;
but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain molecule *feminales* must keep the world
from an infinitude and extend *finis* of excursions
every moment into new figures and animals.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *extendible.*] The
quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a
fibre extensibility, who can say?
Grew's Cusynologia Sacra.

EXTENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being stretched into length or
breadth.

The malleous being fixed to an extensible mem-
brane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is
drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being expanded on a larger com-
prehension.

That love is blind, is extensible beyond the object
of poetry. *Chamville.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensibilis.*] Ca-
pacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hicough cometh of fulness of meat, espe-
cially in children, which causeth an extension of the
stomach. *Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation,
and none endure the extremity of flexure or ex-
tension. *Brown.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters,
or extension of it above the waters, doth agree to
the antediluvian earth. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of solidity is the extension of body
distinguished from the extension of space: the ex-
tension of body being nothing but the cohesion or
continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts;

and the extension of space, the continuity of un-
solid, inseparable, and immovable parts. *Locke.*

EXTENSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extension.*] Long
drawn out; having great extent.

You run into these extensional phantasms, which
I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick
wrigglings up and down of pismires.
More's Divine Dialogues.

EXTENSIVE. *adj.* [from *extensus*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all
a pursuit of those sciences, to those extensive
lengths to which the moderns have advanced them.
Watson the Mind.

2. That may be extended. Not used.

Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as that which
is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

EXTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive.*] Wide-
ly; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment
concerning them, without entering into most of
these circumstances, and surveying them extensive-
ly, and comparing and balancing them all aright.
Watts on the Mind.

EXTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *extensive.*]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of
this contrivance, so have we to applaud the exten-
siveness of the benefit. *Government of the Tongue.*

An extensiveness of understanding and a large
memory are of service, *Watts's Logic.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or
extensiveness of the throats and gullets of serpents:
I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of
the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not
bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTENSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The muscle by
which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to
extend any part. *Quincy.*

Civil people had the flexors of the head very
strong; but in the insolent there was a great over-
balance of strength in the extensors of the neck.
Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

EXTENT. *participle* from *extend.* Extended.

Not used.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fair'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spenser.*

EXTENT. *n. f.* [from *extensus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is ex-
tended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just extent over all Israel's fons.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes. *Milton.*

Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd th' extent of Asia. *Glover.*

3. Communication; distribution.

An emperor of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' extent,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shakespeare.*

4. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an extent upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

To EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [from *extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from
whence it is again extenuated all the way to the tail.
Grew's Museum.

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakespeare.*

But fortune there extenuates the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him.
Dryden's Juvenal.

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in ho-
nour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can extenuate thee? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate;
opposite to aggravate.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that
wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured
much to excuse or extenuate his fault; so that, not
very wisely thinking to make his offence less by
confession, he made it enough for condemnation.
Bacon.

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or extenuate my offence. *Milton's Agonist.*

5. To make lean.

6. To make rare; opposed to dense.

The race of all things here is to extenuate and
turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and
not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is
dense. *Bacon.*

EXTENUATION. *n. f.* [from *extenuate.*]

1. The act of representing things less ill than
they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry
is what deeds of charity we can alledge in extenua-
tion of our punishment. *Atterbury.*

A loss of plumpness, or a general decay of mus-
cular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

A third sort of marasmus is an extenuation of the
body, caused through an immoderate heat and dry-
ness of the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXTERIOR. *adj.* [from *exterior*, Lat.] Outward;
external; not intrinsic.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unessay'd
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton.*

Seraphick and common lovers behold exterior
beauties, as children and astronomers consider
Galileo's optick glafes. *Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which,
together with the thing they denominate, imply
also something else separate and exterior to the
existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTERIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior.*] Outward-
ly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude exteriorly,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind. *Shakespeare.*

To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [from *extermio*, Lat.]

To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abo-
lish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating lot
happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies;
but they were exterminated by Sandrocottus.
Arbutnot on Coins.

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of
men did not captivate their reason, to explode and
exterminate rank atheism out of the world.

EXTERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *extermio*, Latin.] De-
struction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be
pursued, whether to displanting and extermination
of people? *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR. *n. f.* [from *extermio*, Latin.]

The person or instrument by which any thing is
destroyed.

To EXTERMINE. *v. a.* [from *extermio*, Latin.] To
exterminate; to destroy. Not used.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both exterminated. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

EXTERNS. *adj.* [from *exterus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic;
not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against ano-
ther, the rare body not being so able to resist di-
vision as the dense, and being not permitted to re-
tire back, by reason of the extern violence impel-
ling

ing it, the parts of the rare body must be seivered.

Digby.

EXTERNAL. *adj.* [externus, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without; opposite to internal.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be.

Tillotson.

Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other external accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces.

Woodward.

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no less glorious in his externals: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul.

South.

He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the external act of theft.

Stillington.

EXTERNALLY. *adv.* [from external.] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, externally and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good.

Taylor.

To **EXTIL.** *v. n.* [ex and stillo, Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *n. f.* [from ex and stillo, Lat.] The act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exudation or extillation of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.

Derham's Physico Theology.

To **EXTIMULATE.** *v. a.* [extimulo, Latin.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which descending into the bowels, extimulates and excites them unto expulsion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXTIMULATION. *n. f.* [from extimulatio, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as, hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any extimulation.

Bacon's Natural History.

EXTINCT. *adj.* [extinctus, Latin.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.

They are extinct, quenched as tow.

Isaiah.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,

Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires.

Pope.

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.

My days are extinct.

Job.

The royal family is all extinct,

And she who reigns bestows her crown on me.

Dryden.

The nobility are never likely to be extinct, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general.

Swift.

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted a jure continues, though such law be extinct, or the lawgiver removed from his office.

Ayliffe.

EXTINCTION. *n. f.* [extinctio, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and extinction.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture.

Harvey.

3. Destruction; excision.

The extinction of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil.

Rogers's Sermons.

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half

The fleeting moments of too short a life,

Total extinction of th' enlighten'd soul.

Thomson's Summer.

To **EXTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [extinguo, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires, Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires.

Dryden.

Then rose the seed of chaos and of night, To blot out order, and extinguish light.

2. To suppress; to destroy.

They extinguish the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father.

Hayward.

My fame of chastity, by which the skies

I reacht before, by thee extinguish'd dies.

3. To cloud; to obscure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,

Her nat'ral graces that extinguish art.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

EXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from extinguish.]

That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *n. f.* [from extinguish.] A

hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I

would use the conicum as an extinguisher to smother it.

Moré's Divine Dialogue.

Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,

And hoods the flames.

Dryden.

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket.

Collier on the Value of Life.

EXTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from extinguish.]

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, the seareth not

An utter quenching, or extinguishment;

She would be glad to meet with such a lot,

That so the might all future ill prevent.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the

better extinguishment of the civil wars of France.

Bacon.

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by extinguishment.

Hooker.

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final extinguishment of his house and honour.

Davies on Ireland.

To **EXTIRP.** *v. a.* [extirpo, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. Not used.

Which to extirp he laid him privily

Down in a darksome lowly place far in.

Fairy Queen.

Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,

But be extirpated from our provinces.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

To **EXTIRPATE.** *v. a.* [extirpo, Latin.] To

root out; to eradicate; to excise; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they

made account speedily to extirpate the British nation

in that kingdom.

Dryden.

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door; the breed ought to be extirpated out of the island.

Locke.

It is not the business of virtue to extirpate the affections, but to regulate them.

Addison's Spectator.

EXTIRPATION. *n. f.* [from extirpare.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter extirpation, hath in some places taken root and flourished again.

Hooker.

Religion requires the extirpation of all those passions and vices which render men unfociable and troublesome to one another.

Tillotson.

EXTIRPATOR. *n. f.* [from extirpare.] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. *adj.* [extispicius, Latin.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augural and extispicious inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingences, divining events succeeding.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To **EXTOL.** *v. a.* [extollo, Latin.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the Heavens. Psalms.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he saith they extol it to the clouds.

Ecclesiast. xiii.

Heav'n and earth shall high extol Thy praises with th' innumerable sound

Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne

Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest.

Milton.

Let Araby extol her happy craft, Her cinnamon and sweet anionum boast.

Dryden's Ovid.

EXTOLLER. *n. f.* [from extol.] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

EXTORSIVE. *adj.* [from extor.] Having the

quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY. *adv.* [from extorsive.] In an

extorsive manner; by violence.

To **EXTORT.** *v. a.* [extorquo, extortus, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did extort

This tribute from us, we were free.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

That glory never shall his wrath or might

Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace

With suppliant knee, and deify his power.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

I remember well the impious oath,

Hardly extorted from my trembling youth. Rowe.

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but my real concern for your welfare, extort

this from me.

Wake.

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretch'd out in wondrous length,

That to the house of heavenly gods it reacht,

And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,

The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.

Spenser.

Are my chests fill'd with extorted gold?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

To **EXTORT.** *v. n.* To practise oppression and

violence. Now disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men where they come.

Spenser on Ireland.

Before they did extort and oppress the people only by colour of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions by warrant.

Davies on Ireland.

EXTORTER. *n. f.* [from extor.] One who practises oppression or extortion.

Edric the extorter was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia.

Camden's Remains.

EXTORTION. *n. f.* [from extor.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness

Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,

Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Oppression and extortion did maintain the greatness of that house.

Davies on Ireland.

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the rest free from that extortion.

Davies on Ireland.

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine.

King Charles.

EXTORTIONER. *n. f.* [from extortion.] One who practises extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement.

Camden.

The

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same sentence. *Decay of Piety.*

70. **EXTRACT.** *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum, Lat.*]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting*. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they use in medicines. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chymical operation.

They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stor'd with
streams

Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*. *Philips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

I now see

Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself

Before me: woman is her name, of man

Extracted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

EXTRACT. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The substance *extracted*; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; and epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors.

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, starchy things. *Bacon's Essays.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

3. *Extraction*; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness. *South.*

EXTRACTION. *n. f.* [*extractio, Latin.*]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably lost. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction*'s from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported with the Conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRACTOR. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is *extracted*.

EXTRACTORY. *adj.* [*extra and dictio, Lat.*] Not consisting in words but realities.

Of *extractory* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

EXTRAJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*extra and judicium, Lat.*]

Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abolition is conferred in *foro poenitentiali*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. *adv.* [*from extrajudicial.*]

In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMISSIO. *n. f.* [*extra and mitto, Latin.*]

The act of emitting outwards: opposite to *intramissio*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramissio*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [*extra and mundus, Latin.*] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glanville, Scaplis.*

EXTRANEUS. *adj.* [*extraneus, Latin.*] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistency, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward on Fossils.*

EXTRAORDINARILY. *adv.* [*from extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they fought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally: for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howell.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS. *n. f.* [*from extraordinary.*] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius, Lat.*] This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extrordinary* power, without *extrordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the *extrordinary* of the Voltaine and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extrordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extrordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone,

not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stirlingfleet.*

EXTRAORDINARY. *adv.* [*This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.*] *Extraordinarily.*

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

EXTRAPAROCIAL. *adj.* [*extra and parochia, Latin.*] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*extra and provincia, Latin.*] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas dietas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [*extra and regula, Lat.*] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *n. f.* [*extravagans, Latin.*]

1. Excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagance* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbutnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans, Latin.*]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenial sense, but not now in use.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish more than I presume to tell. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantes extra corpus collectionum canonum*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

Three

EXT

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two.

Dryden.

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers,

Pope.

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

TO EXTRA'VAGATE. *n. f.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuritic people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer.

Arbutnot.

EXTRAVASATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is effected in like manner as is [the *extravasate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted.

Glauville's Scaphis.

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles.

Boyle.

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extra*; as *disfraght* from *disfract*.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,

To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

EXTRE'ME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Latin.] This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and extreme burning.

Deuteronomy, xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people.

Bacon.

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool

Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook, Augmenting it with tears.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

Miseno's cape and Bauli last he view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* borders stood.

Addison on Italy.

3. Last: that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewell, ungrateful and unkind! I go,

Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:

I go, th' *extremest* remedy to prove,

To drink oblivion, and to drench my love.

Dryden.

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent, sometime *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity.

Hooker.

5. Rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, O Lord, who shall abide it?

Psalms.

EXTRE'ME. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

EXT

Thither by harpy footed furies hal'd.

At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter chance
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by chance more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire.

Milton.

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such

Who fill are pleas'd too little, or too much.

They cannot bear that human nature, which, they know to be imperfect, should be raised in an *extreme*, without opposition.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other extremity.

The true Protestant religion is situated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand.

Bacon.

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree.

Locke.

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice! but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that he could not conceive the words distinctly.

Sidney.

2. very much; great, in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices.

Swift.

EXTRE'MITY. *n. f.* [*extremitas* Latin.]

1. the utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too.

Hooker.

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority.

Locke.

2. The utmost parts; the most remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white. excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black.

Brown.

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never.

Dryden's Duffinoy.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.

Arbutnot on Diet.

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition,

Made up of all the worst *extremities*

Of youth and age.

Denham's Sophy.

4. Remoteest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Aethiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods.

Arbutnot.

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure the did moderate

The strong *extremities* of their outrage.

If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table sport.

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword,

and brought under by *extremity*? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their hearts she guesseth,

And yields her to *extremity* of time.

He promised, if they should be besieged, to relieve them before they should be reduced to *extremity*.

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.

I wish peace, and any terms prefer,

Before the last *extremities* of war.

Clarendon.

Clarendon.

Clarendon.

Clarendon.

Clarendon.

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Clarendon.

EXU

7. The most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatic writing.

Dryden's Pref. Cleom.

TO EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To disentangle; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself out of.

Locke.

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs, of her vessels.

Addison.

EXTRICATION. *n. f.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentangling.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than *extrication*.

Boyle.

EXTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires *extrinsecal*.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsecal* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.

Digby on Bodies.

Neither is the atom by an *extrinsecal* impulse diverted from its natural course.

Ray on the Creation.

Outward objects, that are *extrinsecal* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the origin of all knowledge.

Locke.

EXTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsecal*.] From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken.

Glauv.

EXTRINSICK. *adv.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his most *extrinsecal* adherents.

Government of the Tongue.

Extrinsecal modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.

Watts's Logic.

TO EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extruam*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form into structure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *extruere*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

TO EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud.

Hondever's Natural History.

EXTRU'SION. *n. f.* [*extrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others.

Burnet.

EXTU'BERANCE. *n. f.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie farthest from the axis of the work.

Mason's Mech. Exer.

EXU'BERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuberantia*, Latin.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.

Deay of Pietas.

Though.

EXU

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his families that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXUBERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plentiful; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
Flays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thompson's Spring.*

His families have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumstances. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time. *Addison's Freeholder.*

EXUBERANTLY. *adv.* [*from exuberant.*] Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

To **EXUBERATE.** *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent to, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXUCCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exsuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. *n. f.* [*from exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wise's Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendant than gums, are the fine *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowpittle, or woodfere, that spumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **EXUDATE.** *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To sweat To **EXUDE.** *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fresh. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The juices of the flowers, are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant resides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from the flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot on Ailments.*

To **EXUDATE.** *v. a.* To force out, or throw To **EXUDE.** *v. a.* To force out, as by sweat.

To **EXULCERATE.** *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long. *Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The stagnating cerum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton's Agonistes.*

EYE

EXULCERATION. *n. f.* [*from exulcero.*]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms the ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker.*

EXULCERATORY. *adj.* [*from, ulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To **EXULT.** *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To reject above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched? *Shakspeare. As you like It.*

EXULTANCE. *n. f.* [*from exult.*] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exaltation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTATION. *n. f.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To **EXUNDATE.** *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [*from exundate.*] Overflow; abundance.

It is, more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXUPERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **EXUSCITATE.** *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.

EXUSTION. *n. f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXU'FLE. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or *exuvies*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward's Fishes.*

Ex. } May either come from *ex*, an island, by
EA. } melting the Saxon *g* into *y*, which is usual-
ly done; or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from *ieag*, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

EX'AS. *n. f.* [*exais*, French.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hammer.*

An airy of children, little *eyases*, that cry out. *Shakspeare.*

EX'ASMUSKET. *n. f.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyasmusket*; what news with you? *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

EYE. *n. f.* obsolete plural *eyes*, now *eyes*. [*auge*, Gothick; *eg*, Saxon; *oeg*, Dutch; *es*, Scottish, plur. *eyes*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good fir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,

Those clouds remov'd upon our watry *eyes*. *Shakspeare.*

EYE

Nor doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself; but *eyes* opposed,
Salute each other with each other's form.

Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.
He kept him as the apple of his *eye*.

Deuteronomy, xxxii. 10.
As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*;
Eyes that confest d'him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day.

Dryden's Knight's Tale.
But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame.

Pope's Odyssey.
2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Galatians, iii. 1.*

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say you grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakspeare.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shakspeare.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimble tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axion to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall not be evil towards his brother. *Deuteronomy.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Proverbs.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon in Villiers.*

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Speke.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tatler.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond the appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

E

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an eye and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order.

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceyx in his eye.

Misdoubt my constancy; and do not try;

But stay and ever keep me in your eye

After this jealousy he kept a strict eye upon him.

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the eye and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages.

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's eye but his.

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome.

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the eye of the world, from having any preparations for one.

Though he in all the people's eyes seem'd great, Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat.

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments, Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;

And be, in eye of every exercise, Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth.

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way.

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle.

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the tightness of a needle's eye?

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another.

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood.

4. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.

—With an eye of green in't.

Red with an eye of blue, makes a purple.

5. Power of perception.

The eyes of your understanding being enlightened.

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wife.

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men.

Full many a lady

I've eyed with best regard.

Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,

Clamb'ring the walls to eye him.

Modest as morning, when the coldy eyes

The youthful Phœbus.

The youthful Phœbus.

The youthful Phœbus.

The youthful Phœbus.

The youthful Phœbus.

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The youthful Phœbus.

The youthful Phœbus.

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve, And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd, Had it been only coveting to eye That sacred fruit.

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to eye him.

It was needful for the hare perpetually to eye her pursuing enemy.

Then gave it to his faithful squire,

With lessons how t' observe and eye her.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,

And catch the manners living as they rise,

Have a box when eunuchs sing,

And foremost in the circle eye a king.

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,

Since my becoming kill me when they do not

Eye well to you.

EV'EBALL. *n. f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no fight but mine: invincible

To every eyeball else.

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeballs rowl;

This is the only form could shake my soul.

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride

Turns you from sound philosophy aside,

Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,

And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.

EYEBRIGHT. *n. f.* [cupbrasia, Lat.] A plant, called by Milton *Euphrasia*.

EV'EBROW. *n. f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,

Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad

Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off

his head, his beard, and his eyebrows.

Above stand the eyebrows, to keep any thing

from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,

And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,

And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.

EYED. *adj.* [from eye.] Having eyes: used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,

Though disfigured, a well eyed man

May happily discover.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield

To Christian intercessors.

EYEDROP. *n. f.* [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaff but blood,

Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife

With gentle eyedrops.

EY'EGANCE. *n. f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not

For Guyon's looks; but scornful eyegance at him

shot.

EY'EGLOSS. *n. f.* [eye and glass.] Spectacles;

glasses to assist the sight.

Ha' not you seen Camillo?

But that's past doubt you have; or your eyeglass

Is thicker than a cuckold's horn.

By comparing it with a good perspective of four

foot in length, made with a concave eyeglass, I

could read at a greater distance with my own in-

strument than with the glass.

EY'ELASH. *n. f.* [eye and lash.] The line of hair

that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS. *adj.* [from eye.] Wanting eyes;

fightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

To raise my fortunes.

Promise was, that I Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver: Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves.

Pentheus durst deride The cheated people, and the eyeless guide.

Poor eyeless pilgrim.

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,

Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyeless face.

EV'ELLET. [*n. f.* *aillet*, French, a little eye.] A

hole through which light may enter; any small

perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made

eyelid holes to draw it close.

EV'ELID. *n. f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane

that shuts over the eye.

Mark when the smiles with amiable cheer,

And tell me whereto can ye liken it!

When on each eyelid sweetly do appear

An hundred graces as in shade to fit.

On my eyelids is the shadow of death.

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee

once;

The juice of it, on sleeping eyelids laid,

Will make or man or woman madly doat

Upon the next live creature that it sees.

The Turks have a black powder made of a mi-

neral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil

they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour

black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more

white.

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful

blaze

Call'd up some waking lover to the fight;

And long it was ere he the rest could raise,

Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night.

EY'ESERVANT. *n. f.* [eye and servant.] A ser-

vant that works only while watched.

EY'ESERVICE. *n. f.* [eye and service.] Service

performed only under inspection.

Servants, obey in all things your masters; not

with eyeservice, as men-pleasers, but in singleness

of heart.

EV'ESHOT. *n. f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance;

view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I

am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the

other windows.

I have preserved many a young man from her

eyeshot by this means.

EY'EIGHT. *n. f.* [eye and fight.] Sight of the

eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to

my cleanness in his eyefight.

Metinks I see thee, now thou art below,

As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;

Either my eyefight fails, or thou look'st pale.

Though fight be lost,

Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd

Where other senses want not their delights,

At home in leisure and domestic ease,

Exempt from many a care and chance, to which

Eyefight exposes daily men abroad.

Josephus sets this down from his own eyefight,

being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jopa-

ta, where these events happened.

He blinds the wife, gives eyefight to the blind,

And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind.

EV'SORE. *n. f.* [eye and sore.] Something of-

fensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first be-

ginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's

good spirit, always tied itself to end neither fer-

mon, nor almost any speech of moment, which

bath concerned matters of God, without some

special words of honour and glory to the Trinity,

which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of

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psalms

psalms

psalms

E Y E

palms become now, at length, an *eyefore*, or a gall-
ing to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate
And *eyefore* to our solemn festival.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

As soon as the two lords came thither they cov-
ered, to the trouble of the other; but having
presently to speak, they were quickly freed from
that *eyefore*. *Glendon.*

Mordecai was an *eyefore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*
He's the best piece of man's flesh in the mar-
ket; not an *eyefore* in his whole body.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

EYESPOTTED. *adj.* [eye and *spot*.] Marked with
spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyespotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EYE'S TRING. *n. f.* [eye and *string*.] The string
of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyefringes*; crackt
them, but

To look upon him. *Shakespeare.*

To know whether the sheep are found or not,

E Y E

see that their gums be red and the *eyefringes* fuddy.

Mortimer.

EX'ETOOTH. *n. f.* [eye and *tooth*.] The tooth on
the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders;
the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deep-
er rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in
English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of ali-
ments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EX'EWINK. *n. f.* [eye and *wink*.] A wink, as a
hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and,
I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of
her. *Shakespeare.*

EYEWITNESS. *n. f.* [eye and *witness*.] An ocu-
lar evidence; one who gives testimony to facts
seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and com-
ing of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses*
of his majesty. *2 Peter.*

To meet all his faints, who silent stood

Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,

With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

E Y R

The curious, by laying together circumstances,
attestations, and characters of those who are con-
cerned in them, either receive or reject what at
first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or dis-
believe. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. f.* [eyre, French; iter, Lat.] The court
of justices itinerants; and justices in eyre are
those only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *jus-
ticiarios itinerantes*. The eyre also of the forest is
nothing but the justice-feat, otherwise called;
which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held
every three years by the justices of the forest,
journeying up and down for that purpose. *Cowel.*

EX'RY. *n. f.* [from ey, an egg.] The place where
birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high,
Our eyrie buildeth in the cedars top,

And dallies with the wind, and scorns the fun. *Shak.*
The eagle, and the stork,

On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build. *Milton.*
Some haggard hawk, who had her eyry nigh,

Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.

Dryden.

F.

F A B

F, A consonant generally reckoned by au-
thors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among
the semi-vowels, and according to that
opinion distinguished in the enumera-
tion of the alphabet by a name beginning with a
vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it
is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same
syllable. It has in English an invariable sound,
formed by compression of the whole lips and a
forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which,
in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished
from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CEUS. *adj.* [fabaceus, Latin.] Having the
nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE. *n. f.* [fable, French; fabula, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some
moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant,
and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, to sung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, spite of all those *fable-makers*,

He never sow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die somewhere in the north
part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of
countenance to those *fables* that make him to have
lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A virtuous or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives *fables*.

Timothy, iv. 7.

4. The series or contexture of events which
constitutes a poem epick or dramattick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this
being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable*
as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dry. Desprez.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick po-
em is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, ac-
cording as the action, which it relates, is more or
less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lye; a vicious falsehood. This sense is
merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this
gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret
methods. *Addison.*

F A B

TO FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.
That Saturn's fons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,

Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Malbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lye: a familiar use.
He *fables* not: I hear the enemy.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

TO FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.
We mean to win,

Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabled* since

Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
By knights. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FA'BLEM. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fa-
bles.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

FA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fic-
tion; a writer of feigned stories.

TO FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [fabricar, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is re-
tained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they
suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

FABRIC'ATION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act
of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the imme-
diate work of a vital principle, that formeth the
first rudiments of the human nature.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [fabrica, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the co-
lumns, set in several stories, most precisely one
over another, that so the solid may answer to the
solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well
for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter; any

F A C

body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Still will ye think it strange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;

Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

TO FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build;
to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheefe inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. f.* [fabuliste, French.] A writer
of fables.

Quitting *Æsop* and the *fabulists*, he copies *Boc-
cace*. *Croxal.*

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FA'BULOSITY. *n. f.* [fabulositas, Latin.] Fulness
of feigned stories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had ob-
servations for twenty thousand years.

Abbott's Description of the World.

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [fabulosus, Latin.] Feigned;
full of fables, invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spec-
tres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the
appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless

Addison's Spectator.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction;
in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and
are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown's Vulg. Et.*

FACE. *n. f.* [face, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses,
that the skin of Moses's *face* shone.

Exodus, xxxiv. 35.

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine
them part by part, you shall never find them good;
but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty still to beauty ranging,
In every *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features; look;
air of the face.

Kick out, we set the best *face* on't we could.
Dryden's Virgil.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:

To

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole face of the ground.
Genesis, ii. 6.

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the face of the house, towards
the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezekiel, xli. 14.*

5. Visible state of affairs.

He look'd, and saw the face of things quite
chang'd.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,

To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*

This would produce a new face of things in Eu-
rope. *Addison.*

6. Appearance; resemblance; look.

Keep still your former face, and mix again

With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with
them;

For such are treasons. *Ben Jonson.*

At the first shock, with blood and powder
stain'd,

Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former face retain'd;

Fury and art produce effects so strange,

They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has so much the face of probability,
that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Preference; sight; state of confrontation.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall
slay her before her face. *Numbers, xix. 3.*

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my face,

That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryd. Iliad.*

8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bash-
fulness or confusion.

They're thinking, by his face,

To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

How many things are there which a man can-
not, with any face or comeliness, say or do him-
self? A man can scarce allege his own merits
with modesty, much less extol them: a man can-
not sometimes brook to suplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done

With ignorance and face alone. *Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the face
to challenge that which you never lost: and you,
says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny
that which you have stolen. *L'Estrange.*

This is the man that has the face to charge others
with false citations. *Tillotson, Preface.*

9. Distortion of the face.

Shame itself!

Why do you make such faces? *Shakespeare's Macb.*

FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver
any man to die, before that he which is accused
have his accusers face to face. *Acts, xxv. 16.*

2. Nakedly; without the interposition of other
bodies.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then
face to face. *1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

TO FACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hy-
pocrite.

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,

To face, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Hubbard's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the
enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice refound;

Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd
again. *Dryden.*

TO FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence
and firmness.

I'll face

This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy,

and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to
face the enemy in the field of battle. *Addison on the War.*

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smith-
field as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face
them under a popish persecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppose with impudence: commonly with
down.

We trepan'd the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Because he walk'd against his will,
He fac'd men down that he stood still. *Prior.*

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan;
the reverse has on it the circus Maximus, and a
view of the side of the Palatine mountain that faces
it. *Addison on Italy.*

The temple is described square, and the four
fronts with open gates, facing the different quar-
ters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional superficies; to
invest with a covering.

The fortification of Soleurre is faced with mar-
ble. *Addison.*

Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the
first pit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FACELESS. *adj.* [from face.] Being without a
face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER. *n. s.* [face and painter.] A
drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from
the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. s.* [face and painting.] The
art of drawing portraits.

Georgine, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled
in portraits of facepainting. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FACE. *n. s.* [facete, French.] A small sur-
face; a superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another,
hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut
with facets. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [facetious, French; face-
tious, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty.
It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches
used of him behind his back, made this facetious
reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from facetious.] Gaily;
cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from facetious.] Cheer-
ful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACILE. *adj.* [facile, French; facilis, Latin.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attain-
able with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted
most hard, will be both facile and pleasant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as facile a per-
formance as the Goteham's design of hedging in
the cuckoo. *Glanville.*

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in
which they shall find each disposed, will render
the work facile and delightful. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

This may at first seem perplexed with many dif-
ficulties, yet many things may be suggested to
make it more facile and commodious. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty;
not supercilious; not austere.

I meant the should be courteous, facile, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;

I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and facile, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good
or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too facile then, thou did'st not much gainstay;
Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

Since Adam, and his facile consort Eve
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*

Some men are of that facile temper, that they are
wrought upon by every object they converse with,
whom any affectionate discourse, or serious fer-
mon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit
of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than
till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [facilitate, French.] To
make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from
impediments.

Choicest of the likeliest and best prepared me-
tal for the version will facilitate the work. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They renewed their assault two or three days
together, and planted cannon to facilitate their pas-
sage, which did little hurt; but they still lost
many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain
rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief
to art, and facilitates the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spi-
rits, necessarily facilitates the animal and natural
motions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great
diversion of the French forces, and facilitate the
progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITY. *n. s.* [facilité, French; facilitas,
Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from dif-
ficulty.

Yet reason faith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even facility. *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more
commodious business by any motives of profit or
facility. *Religion.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than
upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion
and in point of honour; though facility and hope
of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned
many excellent things, but also have acquired a
great facility of profiting themselves by reading
good authors. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The facility which we get of doing things, by
custom of doing, makes them often pass in us
without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to
good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come
now and then: but if importunity or idle respects
lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take facility for good-na-
ture; tenderness without discretion, is no better
than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; compliance; condescen-
sion; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of
business with difficulty and reluctance; but
offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility,
and all the meeting readiness of appetite and de-
sire. *South.*

FACINEROUS. *adj.* [corrupted by Shakespeare
from facinorous; facinus, facinoris, Latin.] Wicked;
facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief
and the tedious of it; and he's of a most facinero-
us spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

FACING. *n. s.* [from To Face.] An ornamental
covering; that which is put on the outside of any
thing by way of decoration.

These offices and dignities were but the facings
and fringes of his greatness. *Watson.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [facineros, Latin.] Wick-
ed; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from facinorous.]
Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. s.* [factum, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; some-
thing not barely supposed or suspected, but really
done.

In matter of fact they say there is some credit

4 I 2

F A C

to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement; we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world, *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat four or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with two great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation. If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the War.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalbridge.*

3. Action; deed. Unhappy man! to break the pious laws Of nature, pleading in his children's cause: Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood, 'Tis love of honour and his country's good; The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *n. f.* [*factio*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state. The queen is valued thirty thousand strong; If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

He has been known to commit outrages And cherish *factions*. *Shakespeare's Timon.* By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Mac.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factions*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension. They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *f. n.* [*factionnaire*, French.] One of a *faction*; a party man. A word not in use. Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* of the party of your general. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

FA'CTIONOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.] 1. Given to *faction*; loud and violent in a party; publicly diffidentious; addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower, And Croyaway that *factious* pate of his. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæsar.*

2. Proceeding from public diffentions; tending to publick discord. Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Assemble; and harrangues are heard; but soon In *factious* opposition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factious* quarrells, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

FA'CTIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally diffidentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIONOUSNESS. *adj.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick diffention; violent clamorousness for a party.

FA'CTIOUS. *adj.* [*factitious*, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire, the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made

up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FA'CTOR. *n. f.* [*facteur*, French; *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge And kingly government of this your land; Not as protector, steward, substitute, Or lowly *factors* for another's gain. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord, 'T' engrois up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

You all three, The senators alone of this great world, Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Ralegh's Apology.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects and persuasion, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne, He made all countries where he came his own; And viewing monarchs secret of sway, A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FA'CTORY. *n. f.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place. FA'CTO'RIUM. *n. f.* [*factotum*, Latin. It is used likewise in burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FA'CTURE. *n. f.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'ULTY. *n. f.* [*faute*, French; *faultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides, Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milton.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it necessary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impossible, without bestowing on us other *faculties* than we possess at present. *Swift.*

F A C

F A D

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge used in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. [In physick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the first they understand that by which the body is nourished, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. He had none of those *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchical absolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himself where he could not find it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know My *faculties* nor person, yet will be The chronicles of my doing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

7. Natural virtue, efficacy. In requital ope his leathern scrip, And shew me similes of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties*. *Milton.*

8. Power; authority. This Duncan Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing. Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FA'CU'ND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent. *Dier.*

TO FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

TO FA'DE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.] insipid, flanguid.

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To end from a brighter to a weaker colour. The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon *fading* into yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To wither, as a vegetable. Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Isaiah i. 30.*

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out. Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The stars shall *fade* away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower. *Is. xxviii. 4.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin shows, Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay's Fables.*

TO FA'DE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This

F A I

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakesp.*
His palms, though under weights they did not
stand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Disp.*
To FADGE. *v. n.* [zepezan, Sax. fagen, German.]
1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent
with another.

How will this fadge? my master loves her
dearly,

And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me. *Shakesp.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,
But only by the ears engag'd,
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras.*
3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would
not fadg, away goes he presently. *L'Estrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless
perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FADGES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Excrements; settlings
after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [faiigo, Latin.] To grow weary;
to faint with weariness.

Creighton with-held his force 'till the Italian
begun to fag, and then brought him to the ground. *MacKenzie's Lives.*

FAGEND. *n. f.* [from fag and end.]
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made
of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing.
In the world's fagend

A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt
in the fagend of business, they are apt to look
not kindly upon those who go before them. *Collier on Envy.*

FA'GOT. *n. f.* [fagot, Welsh and Armorick;
fagot, French.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the
fire.

About the pile of fagots, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairf.*
Spare for no fagot, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake.

Shakespere's Henry VI.
Mitres or fagots have been the rewards of differ-
ent persons, according as they pronounced these
consecrated syllables or not. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.
The Black Prince filled a ditch with fagots as
successfully as the generals of our times do it with
fascines. *Addison.*

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but
not really existing.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up;
to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagot his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryd.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* *failler*, French; *faels*, Welsh.
Pezron.

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plen-
ty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters fail from the sea, and the flood de-
cayeth and drieth up. *Jb. xiv. 11.*

Wherefore should not strength and might
There fail where virtue fails, or weakest prove
Where boldest, though to fight unconquerable? *Milton.*

Where the credit and money fail, barter alone
must do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer
produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the
faithful fail from among the children of men. *Psalms xii. 1.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To cease; to perish; to be left.
By fate the strength of Gods

And this empyreal substance cannot fail. *Milton.*

For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

4. To die; to lose life.
Had the king in his last sickness fail'd,
Their heads shou'd have gone off. *Shakspere Henry VIII.*

Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is
holpen shall fall down, and they all shall fail to-
gether. *Isaiah xxxi. 3.*

5. To sink; to be borne down; to come to an
end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit
should fail before me. *Isaiah lviii. 16.*

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us must fail,
Dependent made. *Milton.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languish
Let none henceforth seek needless cause t' ap-
dove

The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to fail. *Milton.*

I perceive
Thy mortal fight to fail: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milton.*

7. To miss; not to produce its effect.
Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is
deceivable, but as a cause which seldom faileth of
the effect. *Bacon.*

All these puissant legions, whose exile
Hath emptied heav'n, shall fail to re-ascend. *Milton.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking. *Dryden.*

A persuasion that we shall overcome any diffi-
culties that we meet with in the sciences, seldom
fails to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether any grain came
up or not; but he thinks that very few fail'd. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to mis-
carry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I fail
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.*

At least our envious foe hath fail'd, who thought
All like himself rebellious. *Milton.*

In difficulties of state, the true reason of failing
proceeds from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the
philosopher's stone, have failed in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*

9. To be deficient in duty.
Or Nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain. *Milton.*

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent
as often as you fail of it, and to hope for pardon
of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or sup-
ply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords
be when fortune fails them. *Sidney.*

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may such guile thee now avail,
If wanted force and fortune do not much me fail. *Spenser.*

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and
the stars, mens hearts failing them for fear. *Luke, xxi. 26.*

Nor could the muse defend
Her son, so fail not thou who thee implores. *Milton.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear. *Milton.*

Her heart failed her, and she would fain have
compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*

He presumes upon his parts that they will not
fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superflu-
ous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

F A I

F A I

Since nature fails us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform.
The inventive God who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to.
There shall not fail thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings.*

FAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.
Mark and perform it, feest thou? for the fail
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife. *Shakspere.*

He will without fail drive out from before you
the Canaanites. *Jos. iii. 10.*

3. Deficiency; want.

4. Death; extinction.
How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our fail? *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

FAILING. *n. f.* [from fail.] Deficiency; im-
perfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what failings may be in a matter, even in
the expressions there must often be great obse-
curities. *Digby.*

To failings mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to sub-
due, many conflicts with those enemies which
war against the soul, and many failings and lapses
to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FAILURE. *n. f.* [from fail.]
1. Deficiency; cessation.

There must have been an universal failure and
want of springs and rivers all the summer season. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still
to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time
shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him,
chanced upon that very day to be surpris'd with a
fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a
little inadvertency and failure of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *adj.* [faegn, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still
retained in Scotland in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed fain. *Fairy Queen.*

My lips will be fain when I sing unto thee, and
so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms lxxi.*

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signifi-
cation seems to have arisen from the mistake of the
original signification in some ambiguous expres-
sions; as, I was fain to do this; would equally well
with the rest of the sentence, whether it was un-
derstood to mean I was compelled, or I was glad to
do it for fear of worse. Thus the primary meaning
seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were
fain. *Spenser.*

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; who-
soever will study to know, shall be also fain to
believe. *Hocker.*

I was fain to forswear it; they would else have
married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakspere's Measure for Measure.*

When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV. there
were none so hardy as to defend their lord; where-
fore he was fain to humble himself before Hilde-
brand. *Ralegh's Essays.*

The learned Castilio was fain to make trenchers
at Basse, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly;
very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand farthings of sea
for an acre of barren ground: I would fain die a
dry death. *Shakspere.*

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would fain conceal. *Addison's Cato.*

FAN

F A I

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Add.*
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to
lay all mens rights and privileges upon the same
level. *Swift.*

To *FAIN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to
desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest, in his *faining* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*

To *FAINT*. *v. n.* [*faine*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint*
before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes,
That views the wat'ry brede with thousand shews
Of painture vary'd; yet unkill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints*. *Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.
Their young children were out of heart, and
their women and young men *fainted* for thirst, and
fell down. *Jadib.*

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *Mac. iii. 17.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she
fainted away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or
courage.
They will stand in their order, and never *faint*
in their watches. *Ecclef. xliii. 10.*
The imagination cannot be always alike con-
stant and strong, and if the success follow not
speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon's Natural History.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.
Left they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

To *FAINT*. *v. a.* To deject; to depreß; to en-
feeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me

To think what follows. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
FAINT. *adj.* [*faine*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled
by heat, or compress'd by cold, are rendered *faint*
and sluggish. *Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint* and
languid. *Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark
colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker
and *fainter*. *Newcom.*

The length of the image I measured from the
faintest and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest*
and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only
a little penumbra. *Newcom's Opticks.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time
to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst,
stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not
ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady.
Proverb in Camden's Rem.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*

6. Dejected; depreßed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction
against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in
your minds. *Heb. xii. 3.*

F A I

7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were
the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness
of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cow-
ardly; timorous; dejected; easily depreßed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*. *If. vii. 4.*
They should resolve the next day, as victorious
conquerors, to take the city, or else there, as
fainthearted cowards, to end their days. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras.*

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless
wretches.
Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addison's Cato.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [from *fainthearted*.]
Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fainthearted*.]
Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium;
temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings*, her physicians suspect to proceed
from contusions. *Wife's Surgery.*

FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.] Weak-
ness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes
the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of
faintness and debility in a hot day. *Abbot on Air.*

FAINTLING. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Timorous;
feeble-minded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a
faintling silly creature. *Abbot. Hist. of John Bull.*

FAINTLY. *adv.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*

2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn
right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard
but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror of
it. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

An obscure and confused idea represents the
object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to
the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.
With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the famish'd English, like pale
ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*

FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from *faint*.]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which
now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses,
should through a languishing *faintness* begin to
stand. *Hooker.*

This proceeded not from any violence of pain,
but from a general languishing and *faintness* of
spirits, which made him think nothing worth the
trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unfoundness of
the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and effect-
ing the same, than of any such fatal course ap-
pointed of God. *Spenser.*

F A I

3. Timorousness; dejection.
The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness*, of my master's heart. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

FAINTY. *adj.* [from *faint*.] Weak; feeble; lan-
guid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When Winter frosts constrain the field with
cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not
where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *adj.* [*fægen*, Saxon; *fawr*, Danish.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome.
Fair seems in the common acceptation to be re-
strained, when applied to women, to the beauty
of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spens.*

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon, *Gen. xii. 11.*

2. Not black; not brown; white in the com-
plexion.

I never yet saw man,
But he would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Let us look upon men in several climates: the
Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired;
the Moors tawny; the Northern people large,
and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in
general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairness much the *fairer*
was that it was but an embassador of a most *fair*
mind. *Sidney.*

Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the
length of his branches. *Ezek. xxxi. 7.*

For as by depredations wasp proclaim
The *fairest* fruit, to these the *fairest* fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.
A standard of a damask rose, with the root on,
was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright
in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot
under the water. *Bacon.*

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or
linen, will immediately alter the colour of them,
and make it sadder than that of the unwetted
parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job.*

About three of the clock in the afternoon the
weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Charendon.*

6. Favourable; prosperous: as, a *fair* wind.
In vain you tell your parting lover,
You with *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed.
Your self, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which
was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell
out. *Raleigh's Essays.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*

8. Equal; just.
The king did so much desire a peace, that no
man need advise him to it, or could divert him
from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace
were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful
methods; not foul.
After all these conquests he pass'd the rest of
Spenser.

his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a *fair rival*, a *fair disputant*.

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be, Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree; The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wife, And ev'n the best, by fits what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For still, methought, she sung not far away; At last I found her on a laurel-spray: Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in fight, Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. gentle; mild; not compulsory.

All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For to reduce her by main force, Is now in vain; by *fair* means worse. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not severe.

Not only do't degrade them, or remit To life obscur'd, which were a *fair* diminution; But throw't them lower than thou did'st exalt them high. *Milton's Agonistes.*

14. Pleasing; civil.

Good Sir, why do you start, and seem to fear Things that do found so *fair*? *Shakespeare's Macb.* When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*, That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.* 16. Commodious; easy. Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice, A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shakespeare.*

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *fair-est*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wifeman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greediness, as through his *fair* livelihood, far from neediness. *Carew.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly.

Well, you must now speak Sir John Falstaff *fair*. *Shakespeare.*

One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have stopt his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange.* In this plain fable you th' effect may see Of negligence, and fond credulity; And learn besides of flatterers to beware, Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*

His promise Palemon accepts; but pray'd To keep it better than the first he made; Thus *fair* they parted 'till the morrow's dawn; For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryd.* Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant rise, And footh my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryden.*

This promised *fair* at first. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Happily; successfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand, In sign of league and amity with thee; Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house! Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

FAIR. *n. f.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care, He fought the conversation of the *fair*. *Dryd. Fa.* Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. *Spenser.* 2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves; *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbutnot.*

FAIR. *n. f.* [*foire*, French; *feria*, or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers: a time of traffic more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy fairs. *Esch. xxvii. 12.*

His corn, his cattle, were his only care, And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or fairs of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FAIRING. *n. f.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair.

Sweetheart we shall be rich ere we depart, If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakspeare's Labour Lost.*

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *Ben Jonson.*

Now he goes on and sings of fairs and shows; For still new fairs before his eyes arose: How pedlars stalls with glittering toys are laid, The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay's Pastorals.*

FAIRLY. *adv.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully; as, a city *fairly* situated. 2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.

Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd, Within a trading town they long abide, Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing where causes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wish we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*

It is a church of England-man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.

The stage how loosely does *Astrea* tread, Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without sinister interpretations. As I interpret *fairly* your design, So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

6. Without violence to right reason.

Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false critics would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice being a subtle liquor, scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbutnot on Al.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings, Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

8. Completely; without deficiency.

All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of the king. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.* Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and fast it *fairly* out. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FAIRNESS. *n. f.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair ambassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little

of goodness or *fairness* in this conduct. *Atterbury's Sermon, Preface.*

FAIR-SPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted and a marvellous *fair-spoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FAIRY. *n. f.* [*feenh*, Saxon; *fee*, French. *Ab fca*, terra, fit & *pige* Macedonum dialecto; unde *magica piga*, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto Saxonibus dicuntur *faries*, nostratq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, *magia fona*, *cajones*, five dii manes. *Baxter's Glossary.*]

1. A kind of fabled being, supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son, And three or four more of their growth we'll dress. *Shakspeare.*

Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white. *Shakspeare.*

Then let them all encircle him about, And *fairly* like too pinch the unclean knight; And ask him, why, that hour of *fair* revel, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread In shape prophane. *Shakspeare's Merry W. of Windsor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.* 2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fair* I'll commend thy acts, Make her thanks blest thee. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discreet; these *fair* favours Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Such borrowed wealth, like *fair* money, tho' it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fair* land: oh, spite of spite, We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish sprites. *Shakspeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. f.* [*fair*, and *stone*.] A stone found in gravel pits.

FAITH. *n. f.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works is dead. *Jam. ii. 17.*

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope in enjoying. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die; One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; the *credo*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts xxiv. 24.*

This is the catholic *faith*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependance upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependance will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her, Must be a *faith*, that reason, with miracle, Should never plant in me. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains, I should conceal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

8. Since

F A I

8. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.
Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shak. King. L.*
They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deut. xxxii. 20.*

9. Promise given.
I have been forsworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shaksp.*
FAITHBREACH. n. f. [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.
Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*; Those he commands, move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
FAITHED. adj. [from *faith*.] Honest; sincere. A word not in use.

Thou bastard! would the repofal Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee, Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
FAITHFUL. adj. [*faith* and *full*.]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. To the faints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Eph. i. 1.*
Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev. ii. 10.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.
I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment, And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me, Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.
So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*
2. Honest; upright; without fraud.
My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numbers.*

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.
Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FAITHFULLY. adv. [from *faithful*.]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.
His noble grace would have some pity Upon my wretched women, that so long Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.
4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryd. Ovid.*
5. With earnest professions; with strong promises.

For his own part, he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.
They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*

7. In *Shaksp.*, according to Mr. *Warton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; steadily.

If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shaksp. Timon.*

FAITHFULNESS. n. f. [from *faithful*.]
1. Honestly; veracity.
For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedness. *Psal. lix.*

The hand that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FAITHLESS. adj. [from *faith*.]
1. Without belief in the revealed truth of religion; unconverted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force or natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

F A L

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.
Both

Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the *faithless*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FAITHLESSNESS. n. f. [from *faithless*.]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAITOUR. n. f. [*faitard*, French.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow; a poltron. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false *faitour*, Philemon,
I cast to pay, that I to dearly bought. *Fairy Queen.*
Into new woes unweeting I was cast.

By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen.*
FAKE. n. f. [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCADE. n. f. [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.]
A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farris's Dict.*

FALCATED. adj. [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to a full; but from full to the new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCATION. n. f. [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcpated tail behind. *Brown.*

FALCHION. n. f. [*ensis falcatus*; in Fr. *faucon*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falcion*, I would have made them skip: I am old now. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Old *falcions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The founding trumpet every soul inspires. *Dryden's Æn.*

What sighs and tears
Hath Eugene caus'd! how many widows curse His cleaving *falcion*! *Philips.*

FALCON. n. f. [*falcon*, Fr. *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin. *Credo, a rostra falcato five adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for sport.
As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air stops not the high soaring of my noble *falcon*. *Waltin.*

Apulian farms, for the rich soil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcions* may be tir'd.

Say, will the *falcon*, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Har.*

FALCONER. n. f. [*falconier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this tarted gentle back again. *Shaksp.*

The universal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

F A L

A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarfels and of lures he talks. *Prism.*

FALCONET. n. f. [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six feet, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Knotles.*

FALDAGE. n. f. [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse, or freehold. *Harris.*

FALDFEE. n. f. [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of *faldage*. *Dist.*

FALDING. n. f. A kind of coarse cloth. *Dist.*

FALDSPOOL. n. f. [*fald* or *feld* and *spool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To *FALL. v. n. pret.* I fell; compound pret. I have fallen, or *fuln*. [*peallan*, Saxon; *falln*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.
Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.*

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture,
Saul fell all along on the earth. *1 Sam. xxviii. 20.*

That is a step,
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.
His chains fell off from his hands. *Act, xii. 7.*

4. To move down any descent.
All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.
As the leaf *fall's* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Is. xxxiv. 4.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.
Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loir, and the rivers that fall into it. *Arbuthnot on Cæsar.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.
Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness.
Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief. *Heb. iv. 11.*

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.
God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard fall in height of all his pride. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To fall before the lion than the wolf! *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will fall for it. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Psal. xci. 7.*

Ye

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. *Leviticus xxvi. 7.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*
Almon falls, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Fierc'd with an arrow from the distant war.
Dryden's Æneid.

10. To come to a sudden end.
The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished, when their oppressions and extor-
tions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar fell;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.
Dryden's Virgil.

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business
With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour!
Shakespeare.

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must fall, that we are innocent. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He fell at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have fallen thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men fall under the severest pressures. *Wake.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.
From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As fell to two ounces in the first Punick war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce.

16. To ebb; to grow shallow; as, the river falls. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.
When the price of corn falls, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is fall'n. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Rents will fall, and incomes every day lessen, till industry and frugality, joined to a well-ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.
The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory, doth fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.
This book must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness, from intemperance to remission.

He was stirr'd
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he fell to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shakespeare.*

At length her fury fell, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd.
Dryden's Æneid.

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his galleys and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he curst Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she fell distracted. *Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers.*
And have you known none in health who have pined you? and behold, they are gone before you, even since you fell into this distemper. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man falling asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison's Cato.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He fell in love with the fantastick shade. *Addison's Ovid.*

I fell in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance fall. *Judith, vi. 9.*

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I have observ'd of late thy looks are fallen,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison.*

23. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest, me hither brought:
Finding this fame fall short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befall.

For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell. *Hooker.*

Oft it falls out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of his thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune falls to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*

If the worst fall that ever fell, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune fall,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall!

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should fall on you. *Donne.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since fallen to my share. *Dryden.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,
I will assay thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The Romans fell upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

26. To come in a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully fix, but are deficient 10' 44"; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not fall within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Glassicks.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am fallen upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we fell into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakespeare.*

And the next multitude fell a lusting. *Numb. ii. 4.*

It is better to found a person afar off, than to fall upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he falls to his food immediately. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fell to blows, inasmuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones. *L'Estrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately fall into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There fell wrath for it against Israel. *2 Chron.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should fall into their hands. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours fall,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Some expressions fell from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear fell on them all. *Acts, xix. 17.*

A kind refreshing sleep is fallen upon him: I saw him stretch at ease, his fancy lost in pleasing dreams. *Addison's Cato.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will fall to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor, Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will fall upon Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea fell;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*

You shall see a great estate fall to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you knowna yourself born to it. *Addison.*

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour falls to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. *Swift.*

35. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or fell with your lordship's interest. *Addison on Italy.*

36. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

37. To FALL away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly fall away. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

38. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives fell away to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*

39. To FALL away. To apostatise; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in the time of temptation fall away. *Luke, viii. 13.*

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I fell away; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Exclus. xv.*

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40. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost. Still propagate; for still they fall away; 'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay.

Dryden's Virgil.

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created?

Addison's Spectator.

41. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious breed of needlework one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.

Addison.

42. To FALL back. To fail of a promise or purpose.

We have often fallen back from our resolutions.

Taylor.

43. To FALL back. To recede; to give way.

44. To FALL down. *down* is sometimes added to fall, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.

All kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him.

Pf. lxxii. 11.

Shall I fall down to the stock of a tree.

Isaiah, xlv. 19.

45. To FALL down. To sink; not to stand.

As she was speaking, she fell down for faintness.

Esper, xv.

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound

Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground.

Dryden.

46. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant.

They shall fall down unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee.

Is. xlv. 14.

47. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence

Is very likely now to fall from him.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England.

Hayward.

48. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide.

Objections fall in here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth.

Woodward's Natural History.

His reasonings in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer examination, we shall find them propounded with great variety and distinction.

Atterbury.

Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters.

Addison.

When the war was begun, there soon fell in other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary.

Swift.

49. To FALL in. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver fort.

Speator.

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people.

Addison.

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects.

Addison on Medals.

That prince applied himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters.

Swift.

50. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken. Love cool, friendship falls off, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling off through disuse.

Felton.

52. To FALL off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!

Shakespeare.

Revolted Mortimer?

—He never did fall off, my sovereign liege, But by the chance of war. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.* They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then fall off and forsake him.

Hayward.

What cause

Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state, Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to fall off From their Creator, and transgress his will?

Milton.

Those captive tribes fell off From God to worship calves. *Milt. Par. Lost.* Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me. *Addison's Spectator.*

53. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold fallad is before thee set; Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat; Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryd. Pers.*

54. To FALL on. To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They fell on, I made good my place; at length they came to the broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not; But spare his person for his father's sake.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Draw all; and when I give the word, fall on.

Oedipus.

He pretends, among the rest, to quarrel with me, to have fallen foul on priesthood.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

55. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now fall over to my foes? Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame, And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs.

Shakspeare's King John.

56. To FALL out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have fallen out with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches.

Sidney.

How fell you out, say that? —No contraries hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave.

Shakspeare's King Lear.

Meeting her of late behind the wood, Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool, I did upbraid her, and fall out with her.

Shakspeare.

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, fell out with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king.

Howel.

A foul exasperated in ills, fall's out With every thing, its friend, itself.

Addison's Cato.

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the inheritance of lord Strat's estate.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

57. To FALL out. To happen; to befall. Who think you is my Dorus fallen out to be?

Sidney.

Now, for the most part, it so falls out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliet able to bring proof of their certainty.

Hooker.

It so fell out, that certain players We o'er-rode on the way; of those we told him.

Shakspeare.

Yet so it may fall out, because their end Is hate, not help to me.

Milton's Agonistes.

There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice.

L'Estrange.

If it so fall out that you are miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd, as if some unexpected thing had happened.

Tillotson.

58. To FALL to. To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould, The women fit for labour, big and bold; Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done, To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.

Dryden's Juvenal.

59. To FALL to. To apply himself to.

They would needs fall to the practice of those virtues which they before learned.

Sidney.

I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers: How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

Having been brought up an idle horseboy, he will never after fall to labour; but is only made fit for the halter.

Spenser.

They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland.

Clarendon.

My lady falls to play: so bad her chance, He must repair it.

Pope.

60. To FALL under. To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce fall under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which fall under human fight.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which fall under that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader.

Addison on the Georgicks.

62. To FALL upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.

Auria falling upon these gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight.

Knolles.

An infection in a town first falls upon children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy.

Temple.

Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mushroom can escape him.

Addison's Spectator.

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in falling upon these authors.

Pope to Swift.

63. To FALL upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time.

Holder on Time.

64. To FALL upon. To rush against.

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another.

Addison.

65. FALL is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL. v. a.

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy edgeless sword, despair and die.

Shakspeare's Richard III.

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears, Each drop, she falls, would prove a crocodile.

Shakspeare's Othello.

Draw together;

And when I rear my hand, do you the like, To fall it on Gonzalo.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

I am willing to fall this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it.

Dryden.

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to raise.

If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes without halts, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. To diminish; to let sink: opposed to raise.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use.

Locke.

4. To

4. To yearn; to bring forth.
They then conceiving, did in yearning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's.
Shakespeare.

FALL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.
High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast.
Dryden's Aeneid.

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and
when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it
again; and over and over he comes, and up again,
and caught it again; or whether his fall enraged
him, or how it was, he did so fet his teeth, and
did tear it.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.

My son coming into his marriage-chamber,
happened to have a fall, and died. 2 *Esd.* x. 48.
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water,
if the first fall be broken, by means of a fop, or
otherwise, stayeth above; and if once mingled; it
severeth not again, as oil doth.

Bacon's Physical Remains.

A fever or fall may take away my reason. *Locke.*
Some were hurt by the falls they got by leaping
upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
Wail his fall,
Whom I myself struck down. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a
spoil, and had a great fall before our enemies.
Judith, viii. 9.

I will begin to pray for myself and for them;
for I see the falls of us that dwell in the land.
2 *Ejdr.* viii. 17.

5. Ruin; dissolution.
Paul's the late theme of such a muse, whose
flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or
fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy fall conspire.
Denham.

6. Downfall; loss of greatness; declension from
eminence; degradation; state of being deposed
a high station; plunge from happiness or great-
ness into misery or meanness, or from virtue to
corruption. In a sense like this we say the fall
of man, and the fall of angels.

Her memory served as an accuser of her change,
and her own handwriting was there to bear testi-
mony against her fall. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and do'st enquire
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;
And piteest this my miserable fall.

Daniel's Civil War.

He, careless now of int'rest, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meanest what we greatest call,
Behold thee glorious only in thy fall.

Pope to Parnell.

7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.
Till the empire came to be settled in Charles
the Great, the fall of the Romans huge dominion
concurring with other universal evils, caused those
times to be days of much affliction and trouble
throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decrease of value.
That the improvement of Ireland is the princi-
pal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as
naturally they should, with the fall of our interest,
appears evidently from the effect the fall of interest
hath had upon houses in London. *Cibb.*

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence;
close of music.
That strain again; it had a dying fall:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry fall smoothing the raven down
Of darkness 'till it smil'd!
Milton.

10. Declivity; steep descent.

Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained,
as the falls of bridges, or dashed against themselves
by winds, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down
a steep place.

There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Shakespeare.*

A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds
among the spreading branches, or a pleasing fall
of water running violently, these things made
them to swoon for fear. *Wisdom.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The chrysal streams descend in murmur'ing falls.
Dryden's Virgil.

The swain, in barren deserts, with surprise
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds, to hear
New falls of water murmur'ing in his ear.
Pope's Messiah.

Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghost,
For ever, ever, ever lost! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other wa-
ter.

Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it re-
ceives into its channel considerable rivers.
Addison on Italy.

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time
when the leaves drop from the trees.
What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how last fall he rais'd the weekly bills.
Dryden's Juvenal.

14. Any thing that comes down in great quan-
tities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried
away a huge heap of apples. *L'Estrange.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the
fall of timber.

FALLACIOUS. *adj.* [fallax, Latin; fallacious, French.]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical. It is never
used of men, but of writings, propositions, or
things.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither
evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable,
but actually false and fallacious; such as the abur-
dural doctrines and stories of their rabbies.
South's Sermons.

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.
The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and in inmost
pow'rs

Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
False philosophy inspires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from fallacious.] Sop-
histically; with purpose to deceive; with un-
sound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to
promise not to oppose any pen that shall fallaciously
refute us. *Brown.*

We have seen how fallaciously the author has
stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but un-
limited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the
methods that can be made use of. *Addison.*

FALLACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from fallacious.] Ten-
dency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FALLACY. *n. f.* [fallacia, Latin; fallace, Fr.]
Sophism; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argu-
ment; delusory mode of ratiocination.

Most princes make themselves another thing
from the people by a fallacy of argument, think-
ing themselves most kings when the subject is
most basely subjected. *Sidney.*

Unt' I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

It were a mere fallacy, and mistaking to ascribe
that to the force of imagination upon another bod-
y, which is but the force of imagination upon the
proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can see an inch before them, may
easily detect gross fallacies. *Dryden.*

FALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [from fallible.] Liableness
to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the testi-
mony of men; yet some things we may be almost
as certain of, as that the sun shines, or that five
twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FALLIBLE. *adj.* [falli, Lat.] Liable to er-
ror; such as may be deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that
are fallible: to-morrow you must die.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

He that creates to himself thousand of little
hopes, uncertain in the promise, fallible in the
event, and depending upon a thousand circum-
stances, often fails his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need some
assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in
the present state. *Watts.*

FALLING. } *n. f.* [from fall.] Indentings
FALLING in. } opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the se-
veral prominencies and fallings in of the features,
much more distinctly than any other kind of figure.
Addison on Medals.

FALLINGSICKNESS. *n. f.* [fall and sickness.]
The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is
without any warning deprived at once of his senses
and falls down.

Did Caesar swoon?—He fell down in the mar-
ket-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speech-
less.—He hath the falling sickness. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The dogfisher is good against the falling sickness.
Watts.

FALLOW. *adj.* [falepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.
How does your fallow greyhound, sir?

I heard say he was out-run at Cotfale. *Shakespeare.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunt-
ing, had a great desire to make a great park for
red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and
Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of til-
lage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour
of naked ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traversed, 'so
as the English must cross them in presenting the
charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not fowed; plowed as prepar-
ed for a second aration.

Her predecessors in their course of government,
did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leav-
ing it fallow, it became quickly overgrown with
weeds. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.
Shall fairs in civil bloodshed wallow

Of fairs, and let the cause lie fallow? *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.
The plowing of fallows is a benefit to land.
Mortimer.

The best ploughs to plow up Summer fallow
with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.
Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for conveniency, and the use of life;
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seem'd dispos'd.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a se-
cond plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this first fallowing
ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from fallow.] Barrenness;
an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who in her third widowhood, doth
profess

Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
She affects my muse now a chaste fallowness. *Davies.*

FAL

FALSE, *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *falso*, *falso*, Fr.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakespeare's Wint. Tale.*

There are false witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

For how can that be false which every tongue
Of every mortal man affirms for true?

Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all heaps it ever drew. *Davies.*

A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manner false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.
3. Succeededaneous; supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvas; fill it with earth above the canvas.

Bacon's Natural History.
4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not found.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land left.

Fairy Queen.
When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slippery ground. *Dryden.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is false under us.

L'Estrange.
5. Not agreeable to rule or propriety.

Now, by upon my false French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate.

Shakespeare's Henry V.
6. Not honest; not just.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a false thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.

Shakespeare.
Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive.

Donne.
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

Shakespeare.
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto him.

Bacon's Henry VII.
So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wife,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,
So false thou art to him who set thee free.

Dryden.
The ladies will make a numerous party against him for being false to love in forsaking Dido.

Dryden's Virgil.
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real; as a false diamond.

False tears true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters.

Dryden's Aeneid.
9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.

FALSE *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.

What thou would'st highly,
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FALSE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou fals'd hast thy faith with perjury? *Fairy Queen.*

2. To deceive.

Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his fals'd fancy he her takes

To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To make feints; as fencers commonly do.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wife, and closely did await

Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;

FAL

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he took him strait,
And fals'd oft his blows tillude him with such bait.

Fairy Queen.
4. This word is now out of use.

FALSEHEARTED, *adj.* [*false* and *heart*.] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
FALSEHOOD, *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That practis'd falsehood under faintly show. *Milton.*

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words to things.

South.
2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form pretended
To hellish falsehood snare them.

Milton.
3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answers there remains falsehood. *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness.

Milton.
FALSELY, *adv.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing protelytes and religion.

Government of the Tongue.
Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did falsely boast;
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.

Dryden's Ann. Mirabilis.
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he falsely said he was in love;

Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request.

Dryden's Aeneas.
Such as are treated ill, and upbraided falsely, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and will endeavour to soothe their secret resentments.

Addison's Spectator.
2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we falsely think convenient for us.

Smalridge's Sermons.
3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FALSENESS, *n. f.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falseness to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?

Tillotson.
3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or foulness of intentions, especially to perfonated devotion.

Hammond's Fundam.
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitoroufness.

King Richard might create a perfect guess,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would to that seed grow to a greater falseness.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the falseness or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.

Rogers.
FAUSER, *n. f.* [from *false*.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of such falsers friendship been fain.

Spenser's Pastoral.
FALSIFYABLE, *adj.* [from *falsify*.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FAL

FALSIFICATION, *n. f.* [*falsification*, French, from *falsify*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous.

Hooker.
To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour.

Bacon.
2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this idle, and to preserve his story from detection of falsification.

Broom.
FALSIFIER, *n. f.* [from *falsify*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.

Boyle.
2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others, that put their shames the worst together.

L'Estrange.
TO FALSIFY, *v. a.* [*falsifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of Scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through falsified additions, propotheth that to the people of God as Scripture, which is in truth no Scripture.

Hooker.
The Irish bards use to forge and falsify every thing as they list, to please or displease any man.

Spenser on Ireland.
Falsifying the balance by deceit.

Amos.
2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish æconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction.

Addison.
3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and his bed defiled.

Sidney.
He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate.

Knolles's History.
This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important trusts.

Decay of Piety.
4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lines fill'd,

Dryden's Aeneid.
Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in Spenser's Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadunt*, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word falsify, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make my meaning plain:

Ma si l'Usbergo d'Ambi era per fesso,
Che mai poter falsarlo in nessun canto.

Ariosto, cant. xxvi.
Falsa

Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified*: for his shield was *falsed*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored and stuck with javelins. *Dryden*.

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

To *FALSIFY*. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South*.

FALSITY. *n. f.* [*falsitas*, Latin.]

1. Falshood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker*.

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude? *Sandys*.

And as a mortal the most wife delude? *Sandys*. Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding. *South*.

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*. *Glanville's Sceptis*.

To *FALTER*. *v. n.* [*falter*, to be wanting, Spanish: *vaultar*, a flammer, Islandick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein, Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen*.

The pale assistants on each other star'd, With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung, And dy'd imperfect on the *faltering* tongue. *Dryd*.

He changes, gods! and *falters* at the question: His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith*.

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms.

He found his legs *falter*. *Shakespeare's Richard II. Wifom. Surg.*

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far idiots are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of *faltering* would discover. *Locke*.

To *FALTER*. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse. This word seems to be merely rustick or provincial.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered* from foulness, seeds and oats.

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [*falter*, from *falter*.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

To *FAMBLE*. *v. a.* [*famler*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. f.* [*fama*, Latin; *ῥῆμα*, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. *Chronicles*.

The desire of *fame* will not suffer endowments to lie uselefs. *Addison's Spectator*.

What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,

The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope*.

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Jes. ix. 9.*

I shall shew what are true *fames*. *Bacon*.

FAMED. *adj.* [*fama*, Latin.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He purposes to seek the Clarian god, Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode, Since Phlegian robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden*.

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, *famed* for his learning and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison*.

FAMELESS. *adj.* [*fama*, Latin.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then let me, *fameless*, love the fields and woods, The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virgil*.

FAMILIAR. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope*.

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. *Sidney*.

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made *familiar* to all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker*.

Let us chuse such noble counsel, That war, or peace, or both at once, may be As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Our sweet Recess and only consolation left

Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. *Watts on the Mind*.

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd

In temper and in nature, will receive *Familiar* the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton*.

The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke*.

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I, could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. *Gulliver's Travels*.

Patient permit the sadly pleasing strain *Familiar* now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope's Odyssey*.

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke*.

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison*.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife, and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. *Camden*.

FAMILIAR. *n. f.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakespeare*.

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his *familiar*, this affects him. *Rogers*.

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakespeare*.

FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [*familiarité*, French; from *familiar*.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at last such an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. *Asterbury*.

3. Easy intercourse.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits. *Pope*.

To *FAMILIARIZE*. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, French.]

1. To make *familiar*; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. *Addison's Spectator*.

FAMILIARLY. *adv.* [*from familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I *familiarly* sometimes Do use you for my fool, and chat with you, Your lawfulness will jest upon my love. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. *Shakespeare*.

The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and fat him down.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's History*.

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense; Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope*.

FAMILLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great Chuse for companions *tête-à-tête*;

Who at their dinners, *en famille*, Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift*.

FAMILY. *n. f.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift*.

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gerihon was the *family* of the Libnites. *Numbers*.

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood;

Go and complain thy *family* is young, Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope*.

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watery. *Bacon's Natural History*.

FAMINE. *n. f.* [*famine* French; *fimes*, Latin.]

Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie;

Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Famines have not been of late observed to be rare, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Stiles*.

FAN

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear.

Dryden's Indian Emp.
To FA'MISH. v. a. [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shaksp.*
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel.

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton* uses it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails grofs,
And *famish* him of breath if not of bread. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. v. n. To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are resolv'd rather to die than to *famish*.
Shaksp.

FA'MISHMENT. n. f. [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'st it on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd portion drank't. *Hick. will on Provind.*

FAMOUS. n. f. [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity.

FA'MOUS. adj. [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Lat.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the Fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown.

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her.

Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus.

Peacham on Drawing.

I shall be nam'd among the *famous* of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax.

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menebrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shaksp.* Ant. and Cleopatra.

FA'MOUSLY. adv. [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace.

Shaksp. Richard III.

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read.

FA'MOUSNESS. n. f. [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. n. f. [*fanus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knavery.

Shaksp.

Flavia, the least and flightest toy
Can with resistless art employ:
In other hands the fan would prove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or safely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame.

Asterbury.

The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before.

Pope.

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a fan of feathers.

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Fan*, French.]

Flaile, strawfolk, and rake, with a fan that is strong.

Atles shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the fan.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.

Shaksp. For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-fan, or a fan with sails.

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The prisoner, with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight.

Dryden.

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love.

To FAN. v. a.

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves.

Spektor.

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair.

The Norwegian banners flout the sky,
And fan our people cold.

Shaksp. The air

Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes:

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song

Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,

'Till ev'n.

The fanning wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose:

The fanning wind and purling streams continue her repose.

Calm as the breath which fans our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves.

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein fanning the old, not omitting any.

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, fann'd,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand

In judgment.

FANATICISM. n. f. [from *fanatic*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of his enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their flanders and calumnies.

FANATICK. adj. [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, French.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms.

Milton.

FANATICK. n. f. [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon snatched up by a fanatic.

Decay of Pity.

FAN

FA'NCIFUL. adj. [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented.

Woodward's Natural History.

2. Directed by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings? and how foolish and *fanciful* were they?

It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it.

Garib's Preface to Ovid.

FA'NCIFULLY. adv. [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. n. f. [from *fanciful*.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

FA'NCY. n. f. [contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; *φαντασία*.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakespeare, *fancy's* sweetest child!

Warble his native wood-notes wild.

In the soul

Are many lesser faculties, that serve Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next

Her office holds; of all external things, Which the five watchful senses represent,

She forms imaginations, airy shapes, Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames

All what we affirm, or what deny, and call Our knowledge, or opinion.

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence which gives us full satisfaction, and as clear a conviction to our reason.

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:

Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;

Love and hate are *fancy* all.

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Mens private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them.

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion.

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children.

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*.

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my Lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died.

With them they think on? *Shaksp.* Macbeth.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling.

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life.

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection.

6. In Shakespeare it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?

It is engender'd in the eyes,
In the cradle where it lies.

Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.

7. Ca-

FAN

7. Caprice; humour; whim.
True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not fancy, once a woman led.

Dryden's Ind. Emp.
The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence
with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile,
for fear they should take a fancy to turn the
course of that river.

One that was just entering upon a long journey,
took upon a fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury.

8. False notion.
The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of
fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the
bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any
coloured, aromatic, and medicinal substances
are but fancies: the cause is, for that those things,
have passed their period, and nourish not.

Bacon's Natural History.
9. Something that pleases or entertains without
real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders.

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ima-
gine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish
the true enemies of religion, much less any whom
they may fancy to be so; all are always obliged to
love its true friends, and to pray for its very ene-
mies.

Spaul's Sermons.
If our search has reached no farther than simile
and metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and
are not yet penetrated into the infide and reality
of the thing; but content ourselves with what
our imaginations furnish us with.

Locke.
To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to him-
self; to imagine.
But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly drefs,
He whom I fancy, but can ne'er express.

Dryden's Juvenal.
2. To like; to be pleased with.
Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour,
together with her person and external beauty,
fancied her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely
respects, he took her from her husband.

Raleigh's History.
It is a little hard that the queen cannot demon-
strate this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to
fancy.

FA'NCY-MONGER. *n. f.* [from fancy.] One who
deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies
on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of
Rosalind. If I could meet that fancy-monger, I
would give him some good counsel; for he seems
to have the quotidian of love upon him.

Shakespeare's As You Like It.
FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [fancy and sick.] One whose
imagination is unfound; one whose distemper is
in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men
miserable; and when we come to be fancy-sick,
there's no cure.

L'Estrange.
FAND for found. It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryal he out fund,

He bade to open wide his brazen gate.

Spenser.
FANE. *n. f.* [fane, French; fanum, Latin.] A
temple; a place consecrated to religion. A po-
etical word.

Nor fane, nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege!

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
Old Calide, who kept the sacred fane

Of Juno, now she seem'd.

Dryden's Æn.
Yet come to fanes repair'd, and humble rites

Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,

Who with their vot'ries in one ruin shar'd.

Philips.
A sacred fane in Egypt's fruitful lands,

Mewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb.

Tickell.

The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious
fawns,

From men their cities, and from gods their fanes.

Pope.

FA'NFARON. *n. f.* [French, from the Spanish.
Originally in Arabick it signifies one who pro-
mises what he cannot perform. *Menage.*]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own
virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the
character of a farfaron or hector. *Dryd. on Dr. Poole.*

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can
perform.

There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as
well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to
engage in argument or discourse as those that are
least able to go through with it.

L'Estrange.

FANFARONADE. *n. f.* [from fanfaron, French.]

A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the fan-
faronade of Monsieur Bouffleurs.

Swift.

To FANG. *v. a.* [fangen, Saxon; wangen,

Dutch.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. To wang

is yet used in Devonshire.

Shakespeare's Timon.

Destruction fang mankind.

FANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by
which the prey is seized and held; any thing like
'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,

The season's difference; as the icy fang

And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;

Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,

Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say

This is no flattery.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing

teeth, which we call fangs or tusks; as boars,

pikes, falcons, and dogs, though less.

Bacon's Natural History.

Prepar'd to fly,

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,

And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain

The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on

the plain.

Dryden's Ovid.

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage

Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your

horse,

Rivet the panting savage to the ground.

Add. Cato.

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is

taken.

The protuberant fangs of the yuca are to be

treated like the tuberoses.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

FA'NGED, *adj.* [from fang.] Furnished with

fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instru-

ments of destruction, which can be exercised in

imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,

Whom I will trust as I will address fang'd,

They bear the mandate.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush

With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:

In chariots, fang'd with scythes, they scour the

field,

Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,

And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain.

Philips's Briton.

FA'NGLE. *n. f.* [from fengan, Saxon, to at-

tempt. *Skinner.*] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.

It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with

the epithet new; as, new fangle, new fanglemis.

FA'NGLED, *adj.* [from fangle.] This word

seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously shewy;

vainly decorated: new fangled, is therefore new

fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire new fangled, and in pur-

pose unconstant.

Ascham.

A book! oh, rare one!

Be not, as in this fangled world, a garment

Nobler than that it covers.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

FA'NGLESS, *adj.* [from fang.] Toothless; with-

out teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods

On late offenders, that he now doth lack.

The very instruments of chastisement;

So that his pow'r, like to a fangless lion,

May offer, but not hold.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FA'NGOT. *n. f.* A quantity of wares: as raw
silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred
weight three quarters.

Diſt.

FA'NNEL. *n. f.* [fanel, French.] A sort of or-
nament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a
mass-priest when he officiates.

Diſt.

FA'NNER. *n. f.* [from fan.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon fanners that shall fan

her.

Jeremiah.

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from fantasy.] Filled with

fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travelled hither through the land,

I found the people strangely fantasied.

Shakespeare's King John.

FANTA'SM. *n. f.* [See PHANTASM.] A thing

not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL. *adj.* [fantastique, French;

FANTA'STICK. } from fantasy.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin,

can be nothing else but a fantastical, preternatural

complacency arising from that which he really has

no feeling of.

South.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats

Are less than horrible imaginings:

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,

Shakes to my single state of man, that function

Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,

But what is not.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies,

that they take them for oracles; and are arrived

to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when

indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse them-

selves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagina-

tion.

Decay of Piety.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature

of phantoms which only assume visible forms oc-

casionaly.

Are ye fantastical, or that indeed

Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,

From any turn of her fantastick wheel.

Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humo-

rous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of

these fantastical mind-infected people, that chil-

dren and musicians call lovers.

Sidney.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,

With twenty odd conceited true love knots:

To be fant'lick, may become a youth

Of greater time than I.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Duomvir is provided with an imperious, expen-

sive and fantastick mistress; to whom he retires

from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate

wife.

Tatler.

We are apt to think your medallists a little

fantastical in the different prices they set upon their

coins, without any regard to the metal of which

they are composed.

Addison.

FANTA'STICALITY. *adv.* [from fantastical.]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humourously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,

Her sceptre so fantastically borne,

By a vain, giddy, shallow, humourous youth,

That fear attends her not.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with mere im-

agination.

One cannot so much as fantastically chuse, even

or odd, he thinks not why.

Grew's Cosmol.

FANTA'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from fantastical.]

FANTA'STICKNESS. } *n. f.* [from fantastical.]

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with

fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out

of conceit with it, by having convinced him of

the fantasticalness of it.

Tillotson, Preface.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FA'NTASY. *n. f.* [fantasy, Fr. phantasia, Lat.

phantasia.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagina-

ing. See FANCY.

Heist.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!
Is not this something more than *fantasy*?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere the sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as found as careless infancy. *Shakespeare.*
These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the form of objects, ill or well;
And so they fend a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Davies.

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a
dream, or a mad man sees things before him which
are not there.

Newton.

2. Idea; image of the mind.
And with the fug'ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure. *Hubb. Tale.*
3. Humour; inclination.

I would with that both you and others would
cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies*
and affections. *Whitgift.*

FA'NTOM. *n. f.* [See PHANTOM.] Something
not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It seems to have
been a cant word in the time of *Shakespeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his
five senses; and being *fap*, fir, was, as they say,
cashiered. *Shakespeare.*

FAR. *adv.* [peop, Saxon; *fatt*, Erse.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
Left wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Pope.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is less
proper.

Vast and great
Is what I love: the *far*-extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*

With costly cates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far*-fam'd mistress of mankind.

Arbutnot.

From the same lineage stern *Æetes* came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.

Pope.

3. To a great distance progressively.
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*

As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*

Is it *far* you ride?

—As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who fought his destiny.

Dryden's Æn.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.
He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his
friends affection either ceased or prevailed, *Sidney.*

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is
once published, it presently takes effect *far* and
wide; all states framing themselves thereunto.

Hooker.

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.

Hubberd's Tale.

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties used to-
wards them, which had their reward soon after.

Bacon's Holy War.

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with
a guide, because the country was unto him best
known; following not *far* after himself with his
army. *Knolles.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do shine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions
vain. *Milton.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near,
since your unhappy indisposition, to find out a re-
medy. *L'Estrange.*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And fend the flow'r of war by public voice. *Dryd.*

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden's Virg.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.

Dryden's Preface.

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch. *Dryden.*

These words are so *far* from establishing any do-
minion, that we find the quite contrary. *Locke.*

'Till on the Po his blasted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the western world.

Addison's Ovid.

5. To a distance.
As *far* as the East is from the West, so *far* hath
he removed our transgressions from him. *Pf. ciii. 12.*

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled
far off, undertake so difficult enterprizes without
a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he saw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off. *Milton.*

I had always a curiosity to look back into the
sources of things, and view in my mind, so *far* as
I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising
world. *Burnet's Theory.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* destroying dart,
And the best weapon, an undaunted heart. *Add. Ov.*

6. In a great part.
When they were by Jubus the day was *far* spent.

Judge.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It
is commonly used with some word noting the
comparative, but *Dryden* has used it absolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price
is *far* above rubies. *Prov. xxxi. 10.*

Such a communication passeth *far* better through
the water than air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Those countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far*
higher mountains to pour down waters, than any
part of the old world. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*

From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have *far* the least certainty, and
they are usually hardest, and many times impos-
sible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

Latin is a more fuccinct language than the It-
alian, Spanish, French, or even the English, which,
by reason of its monosyllables, is *far* the most com-
pendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

Besides, he's lovely *far* above the rest,
With you immortal, and with beauty blest. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey first demands thy care. *Pope's Od.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is
perhaps only in *Shakespeare*.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.

—You speak him *far*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
The substance of the service of God, so *far*
forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law
of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men,
as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received
from God himself. *Hooker.*

How *far* forth you do like their articles.

Not to resolve, is to resolve; and many times it
breeds as many necessities, and engageth as *far* in
some other sort, as to resolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how
far it is from being so much as any part of re-
pentance. *Hammond.*

My discourse is so *far* from being equivalent to
the position he mentions, that it is a perfect con-
tradiction to it. *Tillotson.*

The custom of these tongues sometimes so *far*
influences the expressions, that in these epistles
one may observe the force of the Hebrew con-
jugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

10. *Far* off. At a great distance.
For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far* off his steps adore. *Milton.*

11. *Far* off. To a great distance.
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far* off to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. *Off* is join'd with *far*, when *far*, noting dis-
tance, is not followed by a preposition: as, *I set the*
boat far off, I set the boat far from me.

13. *Far* is used often in composition; as, *far*-
shooting, farseeing.

FAR-FETCH. *n. f.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep stra-
tagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches;
In all the politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mytick way to jeer us. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FETCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]
1. Brought from places remote.
Of these things others quickly will dispose,
Whose pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* spoil. *Milton.*

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *farfetch'd* gold into the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiously fought; elaborately strained; not
easily or naturally introduced.
York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
For *farfetch'd* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank those words,
which signify those ideas, by a sort of an unac-
countable *farfetch'd* analogy, or distant resemblance,
that fancy has introduced between one thing and
another; as when we say, the meat is green when
it is half roasted. *Watts's Logick.*

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking,
or penetrating a great way.
Atlas, her fire, to whose *farpiercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *shoot*.] Shooting
to a great distance.
Then loud he call'd *Æneas* thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad *Æneas* came;
Great Jove, he said, and the *farshooting* god,
Inspire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FAR. *adj.*
1. Distant; remote.
A man taking a *far* journey. *Mark.*
But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And come to *far* Oaxis shall be sold,
To try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It was formerly used not only as an adverb
but an adjective, with *off*.
These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*
If we may behold in any creature any one spark
of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of
God's glorious brightness, the fame in the beauty,
motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived.
Raleigh's History of the World.

3. From FAR. In this sense it is used elliptically
for a *far*, or remote place.
The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from
far, from the end of the earth. *Deut. xxvii. 49.*

4. Re-

4. Remoter of the two; in horfemanfhip; the right fide of the horfe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horfes
The far fide from the near. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
5. It is often not eafy to diftinguifh whether it be adjective or adverb: as,
The nations far and near center'd in choice. *Dryden.*

FAR. *n. f.* [contracted from *farrow*.] The offspring of a fow; young pigs.
Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the lofs of the far of the fow
More great than the lofs of two calves of the cow. *Taffer.*

TO FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcis*, Latin; *farcir*, Fr.]
1. To ftuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.
Wrestling is a paftime which either the Cornifh-
men derived from Corineus, their firft pretended
founder, or at leaft it miniftred fome ftuff to the
farcing of that fable. *Carew.*

The firft principles of Chriftian Religion fhould
not be farced with fchool points and private tenets.
Bp. Sanderson.

2. To extend; to fwel out.

'Tis not the balm, the fceptre and the ball,
The fword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertaing robe of gold and pearl,
The farced title running fore the king.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

FARCE. *n. f.* [from the verb; or from *farcir*,
French, to mock.] A dramatick representation
written without regularity, and ftuffed with wild
and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower fort of poetry and painting,
which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poe-
try which a grotesque is in a picture: the perfons
and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the
manners falfe; that is, inconfiftent with the char-
acters of mankind: grotesque painting is the juft
resemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

What fhould be great, you turn to farce.

Prior.

They object againft it as a farce, becaufe the ir-
regularity of the plot fhould anfwer to the extra-
vagance of the characters, which they fay this piece
wants, and therefore is no farce. *Gay.*

FARICAL. *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a
farce; appropriated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be farical, becaufe
they are actually in nature.

Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it

FARCY. *n. f.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.]
The leprosy of horfes. It is probably curable by
antimony.

FARDEL. *n. f.* [*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.] a
bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this fardel
will make him scratch his beard.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Who would fardels bear,

To groan and fweat under a weary life?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

TO FARE. *v. n.* [*farjan*, Saxon; *waren*, Dut.]

1. To go; to pafs; to travel.

At laft, refolving forward ftill to fare,

Until the bluft'ring ftorm is overblown. *F. Queen.*

His fpirits pure were fubject to our fight,

Like to a man in fheiw and fhape he fared.

Fairfax.

So on he fares, and to the border comes

Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sadly they far'd along the fea-beat fhore;

Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any ftate good or bad.

So bids thee well to fare thy nether friend.

Fairy Queen.

A ftubborn heart fhall fare evil at the laft.

Ecclaf.

Well fare the hand, which to our humble fight

Prefents that beauty. *Waller.*

So in this throng bright Sachariffa far'd,

Opprefs'd by thofe who ftrove to be her guard:

As fhips, though never fo obfequious, fall

Foul in a tempeft on their admiral. *Waller.*

So fares the flag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds.
Denham.

But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Tofs'd by two adverfe winds together,
Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So far'd the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppofe.

Hudibras.

If you do as I do, you may fare as I fare.

L'Estrange.

Thus fares the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidft the crowd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Englifh minifters never fare fo well as in a time
of war with a foreign power, which diverts the
private feuds and animofities of the nation.

Addifon's Freeholder.

Some are comforted that it will be a common
calamity, and they fhall fare no worfe than their
neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of confequences good
or bad.

Thus it fareth when too much defire of contra-
diction caufeth our fpeeches rather to pafs by num-
ber than to ftay for weight. *Hooker.*

So fares it when with truth falfehood contends.

Milton.

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with it
preceding in an imperfonal form.

When the hand finds itfelf well warmed and co-
vered, let it refufe the trouble of feeding the
mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be
ftarved or killed, and then we fhall fee how it will
fare with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

Luke.

The rich man fared fumptuoufly every day.

Feaft your ears with the mufick awhile, if they
will fare fo harfhly as on the trumpet's found.

Shakespeare's Timon.

Men think they have fared hardly, if, in times
of extremity, they have defcended fo low as to eat
dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and
gelded, they were the food of many nations.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Price of paffage in a vehicle by land or by
water. Ufed only of that which is paid for the
perfon, not the goods.

He found a fhip going to Tarfhifh; fo he paid
the fare thereof, and went down into it to go with
them unto Tarfhifh. *Jonas.*

He paffage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to difcharge his fare.

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. Food prepared for the table; provifions.

But come, fo well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after fuch delicious fare. *Milton.*

But when the weftern winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grafs and budding flow'r,

Then, at the laft, produce in open air
Both flocks, and fend them to their fummer's fare.

Dryden.

This is what nature's want may well fuffice;

He that would more is covetous, not wife:
But fince among mankind fo few there are,

Who will conform to philofophick fare,
This much I will indulge thee for thy eafe,

And mingle fomething of our times to pleafe.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Upon his rifing up he ordered the peafant to
fet before him whatever food he had in his houfe:
the peafant brought out a great deal of coarfe fare,
of which the emperor eat very heartily.

Addifon's Guardian.

FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the
imperative of the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*;
fit felix, ab in bonum veni; or bene fit tibi; but in
time ufe familiarifed it to an adverb, and it is
ufed both by thofe who go and thofe who are
left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But farewelly, king; fith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banifhment is here.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Whether we fhall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlafting farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Caffius.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæfar.

Be not amazed, call all your fenfes to you; de-
fend your reputation, or bid farewell to your good
life for ever. *Shakespeare.*

An iron flumber fhuts my fwimming eyes;
And now farewell, involv'd in fhades of night,
For ever I am ravifh'd from thy fight.

Dryden's Virg. Gæ.

Farewell, fays he; the parting found fcarce fell
From his faint lips, but he replied farewell. *Dry.*

O queen, farewell! be ftill poifelt
Of dear remembrance, bleffing ftill and bleft!

Pope's Odyffey.

2. It is fometimes ufed only as an expreffion of
feparation without kindnefs.

Farewell the year, which threaten'd fo
The faireft light the world can fhew. *Waller.*

Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long farewell to love I gave;

Refolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me fhould have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preferved when
it is ufed plurally.

Farewell, matter Silence: I will not ufe many
words with you; fare you well, gentlemen, both.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FAREWELL. *n. f.*

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious fun.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

If chance the radiant fun, with farewell fweet,
Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,

The birds their notes renew, and bleeting herds
Atteft their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*

As in this grove I took my laft farewell,
As on this very fpot of earth I fell.

Dryden.

Before I take my farewell of this fubject, I fhall
advife the author for the future to fpeak his mean-
ing more plainly. *Addifon.*

2. It is fometimes ufed as an adjective; leave-
taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their
leave of the publick in farewell papers, will not
give over fo, but intend to appear again; though
perhaps under another form, and with a different
title. *Speftator.*

FARINACEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mea-
ly; tafting like meal or flower of corn.

The properft food of the vegetable kingdom
for mankind, is taken from the farinaceous or mea-
ly feeds of fome culmiferous plants; as oats, bar-
ley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

FARM. *n. f.* [*fermes*, French; *feorm*, provi-
fion, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by
another man upon condition of paying part of the
profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing
lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not
be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The ftate of lands let out to the culture of
tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not ufe to fet
out their land in farm, for term of years, to their
tenants; but only from year to year, and fome
during pleafure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulnefs in landlords to make any
longer farms unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

TO FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to farm our royal realm,
The revenue whereof fhall furnifh us
For our affairs in hand. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers fcant twenty fhil-
lings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall farm'd
of the king. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

FARMER. *n. f.* [*farmier*, French; or from
farm.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

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F A R

Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer.*

FARMOST. *n. f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant! remotest.

A spacious cave, within its *farmest* part, Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art, Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn.*

FARNES. *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight.

FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FARRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER. *n. f.* [ferrier, French; ferrarius, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.
But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, faddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.
If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Swift.*

TO FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farringing* and cow-leeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FARROW. *n. f.* [feaph, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in fows blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrow*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
TO FARROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolious, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bifolious animals. *Brown.*
Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

FART. *n. f.* [fent, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*

TO FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *farther* and *farthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest*, *ponther*, *purther*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

FARTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *farther*.]

1. More remote.
Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FARTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *fartherance*, from *farther*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ajban's Schoolmaster.*

FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *farthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise.

Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*

TO FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *to farther*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *farthest*.] See **FARTHER**.

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

FARTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*

FARTHING. *n. f.* [peopling, Saxon, from *peopen*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Else all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens

Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolic: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content,
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FARTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.]

A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakespeare.*

Arthur wore in hall
Round table like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,

A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

F A R

F A S

FARTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is fold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthing* worth of any thing. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fascies* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FASCIATA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *DiSc.*

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fascination*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wifemen.*

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *Scutb.*

FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*

FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FASHION. *n. f.* [*fagon*, French; *facies*, Lat.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor people's friend.

—I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylors,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and man-
ners,

I must advance. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his four *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

The

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unfeasonable and unfeasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*

4. Custom operating upon drefs, or any domestic ornaments.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,

The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy mens reason about it. *Tillotson.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walsh.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things. *Arbutnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversion in *fashion*. *Locke.*

His panegricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is poffest with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*fasonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons;
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh's History.*

The rib he form'd, and *fashion'd* with his hand:
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be design'd,
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art such miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent? *Blackmore.*

A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys;
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselfes thereto, according to occasion. *Hubb. Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd's earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all,
Than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion*.]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable*. *Glanville.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *fashionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the corner; welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fashionable*.]

Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Diſt.*

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fajien*, Gothick; *fæstan*, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great, Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast*. *Mat. vi.*

Last night the very god shew'd me a vision:
I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown. *Shakespeare.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,

Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*. *Dryden's Tyrant. Love.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST. *adj.* [*fæst*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Psal. lxxv. 6.*

Last, the fire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made *fast* the door. *Milton.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infested with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *fast* places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronius, with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being almost *fast* in the deep mud, had done the uttermost, he yielded himself. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *fast* to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

6. [from *ffest*, Welsh, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift. It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth. *Exra, v. 8.*

Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much. *Davies.*

The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition: it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. FAST and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *fast* and loose each with other, giving and receiving richness. *Sidney.*

If she perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewry,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,
And play'd *fast* and loose the live-long day. *Fairfax.*

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play *fast* and loose with God Almighty. *L'Estrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast* and loose, with-

4 L 2 out

F A S

out ever confociating into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

FAST. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me, *Shakespeare's King John.*
Fast to the chair.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shak.*

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united

with some other word, as *by*, or *beside*.
Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but

the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid
up in the cattle *fast by*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by, the oracle of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;

And in the midst of deathless groves
Soft sighing wishes lie,
And smiling hopes *fast by*,

And just beyond 'em ever-living loves. *Dryden.*
Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides,

And wealth incessant rolls her golden tides. *Pope.*
Well-known to me the palace you inquire:

For *fast beside* it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope's Ode.*
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,

And *fast beside* him once fear'd Edward sleeps. *Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thousand pound I could run as
fast as thou can'st. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embur'd the face.

The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out
of the world. *Swift to Pope.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full
credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of
his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered.

Hammnd's Practical Catechism.
To **FASTEN.** *v. a.* [from *fast*.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix im-
moveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and co-
vering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the
left side. *Sidney.*

Moses reared up his tabernacle, and *fastened* his
sockets. *Exodus.*

By chance a ship was *fasten'd* to the shore,
Which from old Clusium king Ofnius bore. *Dryd.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
She had all magnetick force alone,

To draw and *fasten* sundry parts in one. *Donne.*
In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which
flies not like a bird unto those mountains, and
therefore their ships are *fastened* with wood. *Brown.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.
The words Whig and Tory have been pressed
to the service of many successions of parties, with
very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift's Exam.*

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.
Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage;

But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

5. To unite inseparably.
Their oppressors have changed the scene, and
combated the opinions in their true shape, upon
which they could not so well *fasten* their disguise.

6. To lay on with strength.
Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when
not suffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedec.*

To **FASTEN.** *v. n.* To fix himself.
This paucity of blood may be observed in other
sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes; and
therefore an horseleech will hardly *fasten* upon a
fish. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us,
and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies
in misreporting upon comparisons. *Locke.*

FASTENER. *n. f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes
fast or firm.

F A T

FASTER. *n. f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from
food. *Anfworth.*

FATHANDED. *adj.* [from *fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious;
closehanded; closefisted; covetous.

The king being *fathanded*, and loth to part with
a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be
contracted with the princess Catharine. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdain-
fulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

FASTIDIOUS. *adj.* [from *fastidiosus*, Latin; *fastidi-
eux*, French.] Disdainful; iqueamish;
delicate to a vice; insensibly nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one
manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds,
enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon's Collee.*

Let their *fastidious* vain
Commission of the brain,
Run on and rage, sweat, censure, and condemn

They were not made for thee, lest thou for them.

A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and
drinks, must be cured by starving. *L'Estrange.*

All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed
kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones
of the world, shall fail. *South's Sermons.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fastidious*.] Dis-
dainfully; contemptuously; iqueamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look
fastidiously, and speak disdainfully, concluding, if a
man shall fall short of their garniture at their
knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in
the furniture of his head. *Gov of the Tongue.*

FASTIGIATED. *adj.* [from *fastigatus*, Latin.] Roof-
ed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

FASTINGDAY. *n. f.* [from *fast* and *day*.] Day of
mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a
day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor.*

FASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *fast*.]

1. State of being fast.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.
Such as had given the king distaste, did contend
by their forwardness to shew it was but their *fast-
ness* to the former government, and that those af-
fections ended with the time. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; security.
All the places are cleared, and places of *fastness*
laid open, which are the proper walls and castles
of the Irish, as they were of the British in the
times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *fastness* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chase. *Dry.*

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.
If his adversary be not well aware of him, he
entrenches himself in a new *fastness*, and holds
out the siege with a new artillery. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. Not
used.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such
firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.

FASTUOUS. *adj.* [from *fastuosus*, Latin; *fastueux*, French.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *adj.* [from *fat*, Saxon.]

1. Fullness; plump; fleshy: the contrary to lean.

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor
men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and
the fattest, I think, 't' th' forest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow. *Shakef.*

'Tis a fine thing to be fat and smooth. *L'Estr.*

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions,
where this disposition is the strongest, from being
fat: you may see in an army forty thousand foot-
soldiers without a fat man; and I dare affirm, that
by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow
fat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Coarse; gross. [from *fat*, French.]

We're hurry'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age;

Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage.

3. Dull.

F A T

O souls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-groveling on the ground. *Dryden's Pers.*

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contempla-
tion of equity, but on the promising and pleasing
thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and
flowing fees. *Milton.*

These were terrible alarms to persons grown
fat and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.

A fat benefice is that which so abounds with an
estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great
deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *South.*

FAT. *n. f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the
blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adi-
posa, from the innumerable little vessels which are
spread amongst them. The fat is to be found im-
mediately under the skin, in most parts of the
body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft,
and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brit-
tle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow.

Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third
sort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingre-
dients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a
dead man unburied, and the fats of a boar and a
bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called
fat: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too
redundant, great part of it is converted into this
oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To **FAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat;
to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant
food.

Oh how this villainy
Doth fat me with the very thoughts of it!

Shakespeare's Titus and Andronicus.
Ere this

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They fat such enemies as they take in the
wars, that they may devour them. *Abbott's Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children,
on purpose to fat and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle fatted by good pasture, after violent mo-
tion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To **FAT.** *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-
fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

The one labours in his duty with a good con-
science; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for
the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fat* as well, and is as good, as a young.

FAT. *n. f.* [from *fat*, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch.] This is
generally written *vat*.] A vessel in which any
thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The fats shall overflow with wine and oil. *Jah. ii. 24.*

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cis-
terns, and tanners *fat*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FATAL. *adj.* [from *fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing de-
struction.

O fatal maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it
seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, fatal.

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of
reasoning, that these things are fatal and necessary,
it being in vain to be troubled at that which we
cannot help. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was fatal to the king to fight for his money;
and though he avoided to fight with enemies
abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with
rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

F A T

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras.*
Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of rest foretold.

Dryden's Æn.

O race divine;
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*
FATALIST. *n. f.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.
Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology?
FATALITY. *n. f.* [*fatalité*, Fr. from *fatal*.]
1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.
By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present regime. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Brown.*

FATALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]
1. Mortality; destructively, even to death.
The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Denham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden's Aurea.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

FATALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milt.*
There is a necessity in *fate*

Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*
You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*! *Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden.*
Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips.*

2. Event predetermined.
Tell me what *fate* attends the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end? *Shakspeare.*

3. Death; destruction.
Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*! *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

F A T

4. Cause of death.
With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

FATED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]
1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the southern blasts, was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.
Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. This stricture used by Dryden is unusual.
Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel of Stygian charms,
Suspended thence on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakspeare*.
Thy *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakspeare.*

FATHER. *n. f.* [*faðer*, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]
1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Benfalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milt.*

2. The first ancestor.
It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself should be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom. iv. 16.*
3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the fun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.
You shall find him well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*

Father of verse. *Pope.*
6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillington.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.
I was a *father* to the poor. *Job. xxix. 16.*
He that made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly a Jesuit.
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance fully like a *father*. *Shakspeare.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.
From hence the race of *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

F A T

11. The compellation of God as Creator.
We have one *Father*, even God. *Job, viii. 41.*
Almighty and most merciful *father*. *Com. Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator.*

To *FATHER.* *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.
I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. To adopt a composition.
Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.
And left we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FATHERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.
Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, fix whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under pain of curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*
FATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex. xxii.*
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The *fatherless* hath no friend. *Sandys.*
He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator.*

FATHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FATHERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter, And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakspeare.*

The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dryden.*

FATHERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FATHOM. *n. f.* [*faðom*, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *faðom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*

The arms spread across in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *faðom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *faðom line*.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *faðom-line* could never touch the ground. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

3. Reach;

F A T

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fatbom* they have none
To lead their bufiness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
To FA'THOM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fatbom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please.

3. To found; to try with respect to the depth.
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights
and *fatbom* the depths of his flights.

Our depths who *fatboms*. *Pope.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or
utmost extent: as, *I cannot fathom his design.*

FA'THOMLESS. adj. [from fatbom.]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be
embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fatbomless*;
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

FAT'DICAL. adj. [fatidicus, Latin; fatidique, French.] Prophetick, having the power to fore-
tell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told
them what a fearful unfortunate business this
would prove. *Howell.*

FAT'IFEROUS. adj. [fatifer, Latin.] Deadly;
mortal; destructive.

FAT'IGABLE. adj. [fatiga, Latin.] Easily wear-
ied; susceptible of weariness.

To FAT'IGATE. v. a. [fatigo, Latin.] To wear-
ry; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour;
to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigat*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

FATIGUE. n. f. [fatigue, French; fatigo, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio fought honours in his youth,
and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased
them. *Dryden.*

To FATIGUE. v. a. [fatigue, French; fatigo, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil;
to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatiga's left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATIG'NEVED. adj. [fat and kidney.] Fat; by
way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* rascal; what a brawling
doth thou keep! *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

FA'LING. n. f. [from fat.] A young animal
fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling*
shall lie down together, and a little child shall
lead them. *Isaiah, xi. 6.*

FA'TNER. n. f. [from fat.] That which gives
fatness.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher
bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth.

FA'TNESS. n. f. [from fat.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes.

3. Unctuous and greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the
fun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Raon's Natural Hist.*

4. Oleaginous; sliminess; unctuousness.
But the olive-tree laid unto them; should I leave
my *fatness*; wherewith by me they honour God and
man, and go to be promoted over the trees?

F A T

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the
ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood,
pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the
fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.

6. That which causes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth
with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers.

To FA'TTEN. v. a. [from fat.]

1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, of-
ten increaseth the force of the organs of digestion,
and *fatness* and increaseth the distemper.

2. To make fruitful.

Town of stuff to *fatton* land. *Lib. Londinensis.*
Dare not on thy life,

Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatton* with thy blood.

3. To feed grossly; to increase.

Convey's his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattons* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryd. Juv.*

To FA'TTEN. v. n. [from fat.] To grow fat;
to be pampered; to grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatton* with the brave man's labour.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatting* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatnen'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long descending healthful progeny. *Dryd. Juv.*

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatton* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find. *Granv.*

FATUOUS. adj. [fatuus, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants,
while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of
what makes them so. *Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force: illusory; allud-
ing to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.

*FA'TUITIV. n. f. [fatuité, French; from fa-
tuous.]* Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid
feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things,
and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my
own hands at their request. *King Charles.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to pro-
duce a sort of *fatuity* or madness. *Arbutn. on Alim.*

FA'TWITTED. adj. [fat and wit.] Heavy; dull;
stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack,
and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping
upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast for-
gotten. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

FATTY. adj. [from fat.] Unctuous; oleagi-
nous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not dis-
charge; not because it sticketh faster, but because
air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon
oil. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And thirsty cucumber, whence they perceive
Th' approaching olive with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

F A U

The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy
are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine,
sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin
a-top. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FA'UCET. n. f. [fauffet, French; fauces, Lat.]
The pipe inferted into a vessel to give vent to the
liquour, and stopp'd up by a peg or spigot. It
is sometimes improperly written *fossit*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon, in
hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fossit*-
seller, and adjourn'd a controversy of threepence
to a second audience. *Shakspeare.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it
will not run, blow strongly into the *fauet*, and it
will immediately pour into your mouth.

FA'UCHION. n. f. [See FALCHION.] A crooked
sword.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchon*, and a seaman's oar.

FAUFEL. n. f. [French.] The fruit of a spe-
cies of the palmtree.

FA'VILLOUS. adj. [favilla, Latin.] Consisting
of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fun-
gous particles about the wicks of the candle, it on-
ly signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the
avolation of light and the *favillous* particles.

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.
FA'ULCONRY. } { FALCONRY.

FAULT. n. f. [faut, faute, French; faltar, Spanish.] To be deficient, Spanih. The *lis* sometimes found-
ed, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is
generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to
censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with
the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than
the crime of transgressing a law which God had
made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the
true God, but only that it was not clear and dis-
tinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly
be in my writing, but more probably 'tis in your
morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryd.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism,
who think its business is principally to find *fault*.

To be desirous of a good name, and careful
to do every thing, that we innocently may, to obtain
it, is so far from being a *fault*, even in private
persons, that it is their great and indispensable du-
ty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,
For want of fugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they
never complain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for
a *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be
sad, and sad indeed too. *Shakspeare. Hen. IV.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, the *quiver* is at a
fault.

To FAULT. v. n. [from the noun.] To be wrong;
to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than other-
wise to write, minding to furnish our tongue
in this kind where'er it *faulteth*. *Spenser.*

*To FAULT. v. a. To charge with a fault; to
accuse.*

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exhaust thee. *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER. n. f. [from fault.] An offender;
one who commits a fault.

Then she, behold the *faultier* here in fight;
This hand committed that suppos'd offence. *Fairf.*

FAV

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTIVELY. *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [from *faulty*.] 1. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition.

When her judgement was to be practised in knowing *faultiness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people is heretofore laid open. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain, There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface; *Dryden's Æneid.*

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*faufit*, French, from *faulx*.] 1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*.

2. *Sam. xiv. 13.*

Can thus

Th' image of God in man, created once So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since! To such unfighly sufferings be debas'd! *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favoco*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies Was none more favourable, nor more fair, Whilst heaven did *favour* his felicities, Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir Of Mufcarol. *Spenser.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy, May *favour* Tamora, the queen of Goths. *Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him. *Knoll's History of the Turks.*

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name, While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies, Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The potter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Speetator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, French.] 1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks Of *favour* from myself, and all our house. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Sam. ii. 26.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Psalms xlv. 3.*

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another. *Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour* of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shewn.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Ecclesi. ix. 11.*

O, my royal master! The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A. Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure. —Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought With things forgot. *Shakspeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act, With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd What the condition of these arms would be. *Ben Jonson.*

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:

A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer; But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryd.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom All these his works to wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovefuit will advance Unto his several mistresses, which they'll know By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakspeare.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Speetator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakspeare.*

Defeat thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour* To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FAV

FAV

Yet well I remember

The *favours* of these men: were they not mine? Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorall*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince, Lend *favourable* ear to our requests. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought, That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Conducing to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making reviews of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured.

Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver winged flies Which do possess the empire of the air, Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair, Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir Of Mufcarol. *Spenser.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *favourable*.] Kindness; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wisdom vi.*

The violent will condemn the character of Abalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray, And thine before him all the desert way. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.

Of her there bred A thousand young ones, which she daily fed; Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Fairy Queen.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Genesis.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

FA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wellwisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer* Of this new sect? ye are not found. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more, Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison.*

FA'VOURITE

F A W

FAVOURITE. *n. f.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French; *favorito*, Italian.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favorite*; allages in an author. *Addison's Spect.*

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild! Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favoured*. *Sidney.*

I was a Theban gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favoured* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;

The poor advance'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *fav'rites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favoured*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favoured* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FAVOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.
Of that goddess I have fought the fight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favoured* less. *Fairy Queen.*

FAUSEN. *n. f.* A sort of large eel.
He left the waves to wash;

The wave sprung entrails, about which *fauns*
and other fish

Did shole. *Chapman's Iliad.*

FAUSSERAYE. *n. f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FAVOUR. *n. f.* [Latin; *favens*, French.] Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *favoured* of any sect: I will have no man addict himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *favoured* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

FAUTRESS. *n. f.* [*faultrix*, Latin; *faultrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or shews countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *faultrix* still. *Chapm. Iliad.*

He comes from banishment to the *faultrices* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Gaith's Dedication to Ovid.*

FAWN. *n. f.* [*fawn*, French, from *fan*, in old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
Bud seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whole image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.

F E A

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*, and to the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To **FAWN**. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfon*, a term of fondness for children.]

1. To court by flitting before one; as a dog.
The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.
Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog?

bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court servilely.
My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

And thou, fly hypocrite, who now would'st be Patron of liberty, who more than thou

Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN. *n. f.* A servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, than spend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shak. Coriol.*

FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that *fawns*; one that pays servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *n. f.* [from *fax*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.

They could call a comet a *fax'd* star, which is all one with *stella crinita*, or comet. *Camden's Remains.*

FAV. *n. f.* [*fé*, French.]

1. A fairy; an elf.
And the yellow-skirted *faies*
Fly after the night steeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chiefs give ear;
Faies, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [From *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men mislay,
Both of their doctrine and their *foy*. *Spenser's Poet.*

FEABERRY. *n. f.* [*glossularia*.] A gooseberry. *Dir.*

To **FEAGUE**. *v. a.* [Gower uses *To feize*, for to censure; *fezen*, German, to sweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

FEALTY. *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and thus
Against the high supremacy of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beast behold
After their kind: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

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See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn :
So much the fears for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn.
FEARFUL. *adj.* [fear and full.]
1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.
He's gentle, and not fearful. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Them that are of a fearful heart. *Isaiah.*
2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.
The Irish are more fearful to offend the law than
the English. *Davies on Ireland.*
I have made my heroine fearful of death, which
neither Callandra nor Cleopatra would have been.
Dryden.

3. Awful; to be revered.
Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful
in praises!
4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing
fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor fearful to foe.
Abraham's Schoolmaster.
Against such monsters God maintained his own,
by fearful execution of extraordinary judgment
upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, con-
cerning not us any otherwise than only as a fearful
pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: some heav'nly powder guide us
Out of this fearful country. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the
living God. *Hebrews, x. 31.*

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and
dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible
and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be
found no comparison. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present
revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that
fearful punishment which shall be inflicted on them
in another life. *Tillotson.*

FEARFULLY. *adv.* [from fearful.]
1. Timorously; in fear.
In such a night

Did this fearful o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

FEARFULNESS. *n. f.* [from fearful.]
1. Timorosity; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgement of our
own unworthiness, our professed fearfulness to ask
any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to
whom God can deny nothing, that this should be
noted for a popish error? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government justly
despised, is fearfulness, and mean compliances
with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

FEARLESSLY. *adv.* [from fearless.] Without
terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to ob-
serve the stupid, yet common boldness of men,
who so fearlessly expose themselves to this most for-
midable of perils. *Decay of Piet.*

FEARLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from fearless.] Exemption
from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and
fearlessness in danger. *Clarendon.*

FEARLESS. *adj.* [from fear.] Free from fear;
intrepid; courageous; bold: with of before the
subject.

From the ground the fearfuls doth arise,
And walked forth without suspect of crime.
Fairy Queen.

The flaming seraph, fearfuls, though alone
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold.
Milton.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to
be more fearfuls of death and danger than any other.
Temple.

FEASIBILITY. *n. f.* [from feasible.]
1. Practicability.
2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiousi-

ties for certainties, possibilities for feasibilitys, and
things impossible for possibilities themselves.

FEASIBLE. *adj.* [feasible, French.] Practica-
ble; such as may be effected; such as may be
done. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We conclude many things impossibilities, which
yet are easy feasibilitys. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Things are feasible in themselves; else the nat-
ural wisdom of God would never have advised,
and much less have commanded them. *South.*

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from feasible.] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. f.* [feste, Fr. festum, Lat.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous
treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been for-
gotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Oh Pharaoh's birthday he made a feast unto all
his servants. *Gen. xl. 20.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either
train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a
civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a fast.
This day is call'd the feast of Crispian.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

3. Something delicious to the palate.
Many people would, with reason, prefer the
gripping of an hungry belly to those dishes which
are a feast to others. *Locke.*

TO FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sump-
tuously; to eat together on a day of joy.
Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did feast together. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The parish finds, indeed; but our church-
wardens
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

TO FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain mag-
nificently.

He was entertained and feasted by the king with
great shew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuri-
ously.

All these are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the feasted sense.
Dryden.

FEASTER. *n. f.* [from feast.]
1. One that fares deliciously.

Those feasters could speak of great and many
excellencies in manna. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL. *adj.* [feast and full.]
1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes.
Milton's Agonistes.

Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful
friends

Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.
Milton.

2. Luxurious; riotous.
The fuitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in feastful rites devour.
Pope's Odyssey.

FEASTRITE. *n. f.* [feast and rite.] Custom ob-
served in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the feastrites old. *Philips.*

FEAT. *n. f.* [fait, French.]
1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold feats, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war.
Fairy Queen.

Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's feat,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action,
and perform such feats as they are not able to ex-
press. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous per-
formance.

The joints are more subtle to all feats of activi-
ty and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Essays.*

FEAT. *adj.* [fait, bien fait, French; homo factus
ad unguem.]
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never matter had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So feat, so nurse-like. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.
That feat man at controversy. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Nice; neat.
Look how well my garments fit upon me,
Much feater than before. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

FEATEOUS. *adj.* [from feat.] Neat; dexterous.
Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from feateous.] Neatly;
dexterously. Not in use.

And with fingers crompt full feateously
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*

FEATHER. *n. f.* [fedep, Saxon; feder, Ger-
man.]
1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The brave eagle does with forrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the feathers of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away.
Waller.

When a man in the dark presses either corner
of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away
from his finger, he will see a circle of colours
like those in the feathers of a peacock's tail.

FEATHER. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
I am bright as an angel, and light as a feather.
Swift.

2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial
expression, birds of a feather; that is, of a spe-
cies.

Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
And of their feather many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king like wax.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

I am not of that feather to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me.
Shakespeare's Timon.

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling
of hair, which, in some places, rises above the ly-
ing hair, and there makes a figure resembling the
the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO FEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.
Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He feather'd her a hundred times a-day. *Dryden.*

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not
to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself.
Bacon's Henry VII.

5. **TO FEATHER ONE'S NEST**. [Alluding to birds
which collect feathers, among other materi-
als, for making their nests.] To get riches toge-
ther.

FEATHERBED. *n. f.* [feather and bed.] A bed
stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her featherbed.
Donna.

FEATHERDRIVER. *n. f.* [feather and drive.]
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FEA

One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

A featherdriver had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

FEATHERED. *adj.* [from feather.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

So when the new-born Phoenix first is seen,
Her feather'd subjects all adore their queen. Dry.
Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er, and throud
The wanton failors with a feather'd cloud. Prior.
Then ships of uncouth form shall stem the tide,
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy side.

Pope.

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and,
among many other feather'd creatures, several little winged boys perch upon the middle arches.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the mihap to be struck with an arrow, feather'd from her own wing. *L'Estrange.*
Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill.

Pope's Odyssey.

FEATHEREDGE. *n. f.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [feather and edge.] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover must be made of featheredged boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon.

Mortimer.

FEATHERFEW. *n. f.* A plant both single and double: it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it flowereth most part of the Summer.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

FEATHER-GRASS. *n. f.* [*gramen pulmosum.*] An herb.

FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from feather.] Without feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that featherless bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

FEATHERLY. *adj.* [from feather.] Resembling feather.

The accretion or pluvius aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some feathery particle of snow, although inow itself be sexangular.

Brown.

FEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [feather and seller.] One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY. *adj.* [from feather.] Cloathed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his feathery dames.

Milton.

FEATLY. *adv.* [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly; dextrously.

Foot it featly here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear. *Shak. Temp.*
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground.

Dryden.

FEATNESS. *n. f.* [from feat.] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FEATURE. *n. f.* [*feature*, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the feature of Octavia, her years.

Shakespeare.

2. Any lineament or single part of the face. Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly features.

Spenser.

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and features, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history.

Addison on Medals.

Though various features did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison's Ovid.*

FEC

TO FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A fample to the young it; to th' more mature,
A glafs that featur'd them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
To FEAZE. *v. a.* [*faïsez*, French.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*
To FEBRICITATE. *v. a.* [*febricator*, Latin.] To be in a fever.

Diët.

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever.

Diët.

FEBRIFUGE. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

Quincy.

Bitters, like choler, are the best fanguifiers, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*
FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect.

Arbutnot.

FEBRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, Fr.] Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the febrile fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved.

Harvey on Consumptions.

FEBRUARY. *n. f.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness!

Shakespeare.

FEACES. *n. f.* [*feces*, Latin; *feces*, French.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediments; subsidence. Hence the surface of the ground with mud and slime besmear'd, the feces of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryd.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a four smell in their feces.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

FECELENCE. } *n. f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]

FECELENCY. }

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its feculencies.

Boyle.

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw the earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free.

Philips.

FECELENT. *adj.* [*feculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, Fr.]

Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent.

Fairy Queen.

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the grots and feculent snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity.

Glanville's Apology.

FECOND. [*fecundus*, Latin; *second*, French.] prolific.

The more sickly the years are, the less fecund or fruitful of children also they be.

Grant's Bills of Mortality.

FECUNDATION. *n. f.* [*fecundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requested these plants as a medicine of fecundation, or to make her fruitful.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

TO FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific.

Diët.

FECUNDITY. *n. f.* [from fecund; *fecundus*, Fr.]

Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and fecundity of it.

Woodward.

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their fecundity forty years; and I have

FEE

found melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons.

Ray.

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the fecundity of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted.

Bentley.

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*. For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore.

Pope.

FE'DARY. *n. f.* [*fedus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!

Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a fedary for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *fedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathens, was wont to be.

Hammond.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute.

Grew.

FE'DERARY. *n. f.* [from *fedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo it is
A fedary with her.

Shakespeare.

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*federatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. f.* [*feoh*, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other.

Feudum, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord.

And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of *feudum*: for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him.

So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has *ius perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own.

Fee is divided into two sorts; *fee-absolute*, otherwise called *fee-simple*, and *fee conditional*, otherwise termed *fee-tail*: *fee-simple* is that whereof we are seized in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee-tail* is that whereof we are seized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee-tail* is either general or special; general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee-tail special*, is that where a man and his wife are seized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies.

Cowel.

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell *fee-simples* in his master's name.

Hubbard's Tale.

Here's the lord of the foil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his *fee-simple* without leave.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. Property; peculiar. What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompence.

These

These be the ways by which, without reward
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a fee.

Hubbard's Tale.

Not helping, death's my fee;
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakesp.*
4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turned my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due fees?

Shakespere's Henry VI.

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.
He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it.

Addison's Spectator.

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property fees. *Tusser.*
FE'EFARM. *n. f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord.

John furrendered his kingdoms to the pope,
and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm*;
which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was posselt with fear. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.
No man fees the sun, no man purchases the light,
nor errs if he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife.

Dryden's Persius.

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.
I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her.

Shakespere's Merry Wives of Windsor.

3. To keep in hire.
There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant feed. *Shakespere's Macbeth.*
FEEBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the feeble upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chronicles.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But feeble are the succours I can send.

Dryden's Aeneid.

How I have lov'd, excuse my fault'ring tongue;
My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul; and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*
To FEEBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to feeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtle engines and malicious slight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and feebled quite.

Fairy Queen.

Shall that victorious hand be feebled here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?

Shakespere's King John.

FEEBLEM'NDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.
Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess.*

FEEBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and feebleness.

Shakspere's Titus Andronicus.

Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FEEBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.

Dryden.

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fedan*, Gothic; *pedan*, *poedan*, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue.

Dryden.

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days,
in which time it eat more than its own weight.

Arbutnot on Diet.

2. To supply; to furnish.
A constant smoke rises from the warm springs
that feed the many baths with which this island is stocked.

Addison.

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must
be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as
long as the rollers, that it may not feed them too fast.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.
Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if
you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart.

Mortimer.

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason
take care to feed it close before winter.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. To nourish; to cherish.
How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love? *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.
Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor,
craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty.

Knolles.

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise,
feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object.

Bacon.

7. To make fat. A provincial use.
To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To feed were best at home;
From thence the sawce to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

2. To prey; to live by eating.
I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost.

Shakspere's Henry V.

You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would feed on one another. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by the milk of a cow, that feedeth upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable.

Brown.

He feeds on fruits, which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford.

Dryden's Virgil.

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived
in fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk,
or herbs. *Temple.*

All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.

Pope's Essay on Man.

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.
If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall
put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's
field, he shall make restitution. *Exodus, xxii. 5.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.
FEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he
comes to the best feed, with a shrugging kind of
tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney.*

An old worked ox eats as well as a young one:
their feed is much cheaper, because they eat no oats.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. Pasture.
Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed
Are now on sale. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour
At feed or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*
FE'EDER. *n. f.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.
The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's, but his feeder's hands. *Darb.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.
When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou was't;
The tutor and the feeder of my riots. *Shakspere.*

3. One that eats.
With eager feeding, food doth choke the feeder.

Shakspere.

But that our feasts
In every mews have folly, and the feeders
jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush,
called the misel-thrush, or feeder upon miselto.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

4. One that eats in a certain mode: as, a misfeeder, a gross feeder.

But such fine feeders are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory.

Dryden's Juvenal.

To FEEL. *pret. felt*; *part. pass. felt*. *v. n.* [*feelan*, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.
The sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension, shade, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.
They should seek the Lord, if happily they
might feel after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who feels for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.
Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth.

Dryden.

Of these tumours one feels flaccid and rumpled;
the other more even, flatulent, and springy.

Sharp's Surgery.

To FEEL. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch.
Suffer me that I may feel the pillars.

Judges, xxvi. 26.

2. To try; to sound.
He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour.

Shaksp.

3. To have perception of.
The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by.

Raleigh.

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel.

Milton.

But why should those be thought to 'scape
who feel.

Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel?

Milton.

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.
Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*
The well-sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost;

He best can paint them who can feel them most.

Pope.

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
E'er felt such grief, such terror, and despair.

Pope.

6. To know; to be acquainted with.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little.

Shakspere's Hen. VIII.

FEEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel.

Sharp's Surgery.

FEEL. *n. f.* [from *feel*.] 1. One that feels.

4 M 2

FEI

This hand, whose touch,
Whose ev'ry touch would force the feeler's soul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.
Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as
well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feel-
ing and searching before them with their feelers or
antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and
cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be ad-
mitted. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

FEELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!

O well thou say'st a feeling declaration

Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision!

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,

They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. *Sidney.*

Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears

Moist it again; and frame some feeling line,

That may discover such integrity.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently
analogical.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's
blows,

Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,

Am pregnant to my good pity.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

I had a feeling sense

Of all your royal favours; but this last

Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FEELING. *n. f.* [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.

Why was the fight

To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;

So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,

And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,

That she might look at will through every pore?

Milton.

2. Power of action upon sensibility.

The apprehension of the good,

Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

3. Perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing
and compassionate towards his subjects.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's
opinions to think themselves happy; for if they
judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it.

Bacon's Essays.

As we learn what belongs to the body by the
evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the
soul by an inward consciousness, which may be
called a sort of internal feeling. *Watts.*

FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself,
who spake so feelingly. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked so feelingly of Co-
drus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow
in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,

The season's difference; as the icy phang,

And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,

Which when it bites and blows upon my body,

Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,

This is no flattery: these are counsellors,

That feelingly persuade me what I am.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

He feelingly knew, and had trial of the late good,
and of the new purchased evil.

Raleigh's History.

FEET. *n. f.* The plural of *foot*.

His brother's image to his mind appears,

Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet

with fears. *Pope's Statius.*

FEETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Being without

feet.

Geoffrey of Boullain broched three *feetless* birds,

called Allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

TO FEIGN. *v. a.* [from *feindre*, Fr. *feign*, Lat.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the

FEL

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milt.*
No such things are done as thou sayest, but
thou feign'st them out of thine own heart.

Nebemiah, vi. 8.

2. To make a show of.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,

Above the water were on high extent,

And feign'd to wash themselves incessantly.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false
pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,

Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;

But feigns a laugh to see me search around,

And by that laugh the willing fair is found.

Pope.

4. To dissemble: to conceal. Now obsolete.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they

hear,

As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;

Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign.

Fairy Queen.

TO FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image
from the invention; to tell fabulously.

Therefore the poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods;

Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,

But musick for the time doth change his nature.

Shakespeare.

FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In fiction;
not truly.

Such is found to have been falsely and feignedly
in some of the heathens.

Bacon.

FEIGNER. *n. f.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; con-
triver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; all the things
done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned,

the feigning and the feigner; so the poem, the
poesy, and the poet. *Ben Jonson.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*;
or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit; seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of
real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any
thing that can be but dressed up into any feint ap-
pearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. f.* [feint, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of something
not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a feint to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at
one part, when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares

For well-bred feints and future wars. *Prior.*

FELANDERS. *n. f.* Worms in hawks. *Answe.*

TO FELICITATE. *v. a.* [felicitor, Fr. *felicito*,
Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profess

Myself an enemy to all other joys;

And find I am alone felicitate

In your dear highness' love. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure
would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp

all in a single survey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, fe-
licitating the good, or depreciating the evil to fol-
low. *Brown.*

FELICITATION. *n. f.* [French, from *felicitation*.]

Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [felix, Lat.] Happy. *Dict.*

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous*.] Happi-
ly. *Dict.*

FELICITY. *n. f.* [felicitas, Latin; *felicité*, Fr.]

Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,

And grant that we, for whom thou didest die,

Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,

May live for ever in felicity. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Others in virtue plac'd felicity;

But virtue join'd with riches and long life,

In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

FEL

The felicities of her wonderful reign may be
complete. *Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a felicity, how ade-
quate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is re-
vealed to our hopes in the gospel! *Rogers.*

FELINE. *adj.* [felinus, Latin.] Like a cat; per-
taining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs
principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in
his tail, which is feline, or a long taper.

Grew's Museum.

FELL. *adj.* [felle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness fell,

Flew from his lap when he unfolds the fame.

Fairfax.

So fellest foes,

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their
sleep,

To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear

friends. *Shakespeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That instant I was turn'd into a hart,

And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,

E'er since pursue me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,

More fell than tygers on the Lybian plain.

Pope's Autumn.

Scorning all the taming arts of man,

The keen hyæna, fellest of the fell.

Thomson's Spring.

FELL. *n. f.* [felle, Saxon.] The skin; the hide.
Not used.

Wipe thine eye;

The gougiers shall devour them, flesh and fell,

Ere they shall make us weep. *Shak. King Lear.*

The time has been my senses would have cool'd

To hear a night-shriek; and my fall of hair

Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

TO FELL. *v. a.* [fellen, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, stand, or I'll fell thee down. *Shak.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;

Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again.

Daniel.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand,
he struck him on the head with the stock, and
felled him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake
into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to
believe he was felled. *Hawell's Vocal Forest.*

On their whole host I flew

Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon fell'd

Their choicest youth, they only liv'd who fled.

Milton.

2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.
Whom with such force he struck he fell'd him
down,

And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,

His limbs all cover'd with a shining case.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he seem a farmer that would fell

Bargains of woods, which he did lately fell.

Hubbard's Tale.

Proud Arcite and fierce Palemon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;

Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro,

And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,

There seem'd less force requir'd to fell an oak.

Dryden.

FELL. The preterite of *To fell*.

None on their feet might stand,

Though standing else as rocks; but down they

fell.

By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FELLER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up

against us. *If, xiv. 8.*

FELLYFLOUS. *adj.* [fel and fluo, Lat.] Flow-
ing with gall. *Dict.*

FELLMONCER. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] A dealer in
hides.

FELL-

FEL

FELLNESS. *n. f.* [from *fell*.] Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *fellness* loud he 'gan to weep.

Fairy Queen.

FELLOW. *n. f.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *felly* or *felly*.

Out, out, thou trumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellys* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.

Shakespeare.

Axle-trees, naves, *fellys* and spokes were all molten.

Kings.

FELLOW. *n. f.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Misfellow*; from *pe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.
In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself,
but not one of them came to a good end.

Afribani's Schoolmaster.

To be your *fellow*,

You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no.

Shakespeare. Tempest.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One foul should both inspire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in pursuit of love?

Dryden.

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls;
At length the fatal fabric mounts the walls.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey.

Waller.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him
with his own hand, and took more care of him
than of his *fellows*.

L'Estrange.

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer
servants.

Sidney.

Chieftain of the rest

I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now.

Fairfax.

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.
When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to
have been prepared for the reception of vice; the
soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.

Addison's Spectator.

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave
hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with
fondness: sometimes with esteem; but generally
with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.

—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*.

Shakespeare.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place,
but his wife made him peace; whereupon a plea-
sant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but
that he saved himself upon his horns.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*

With fire and sword the fort maintain;

Each was a Hercules, you tell us,

Yet out they march'd like common men.

Prior.

8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal;
the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them,
as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the
eternal Justice to make them suffer death by their
hands.

Sidney.

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark

By Roderigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd.

Shakespeare.

I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks
he hath no drowning mark about him; his com-
plexion is perfect gallows.

Shakespeare. Tempest.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;

FEL

And left me in reputel's banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark or likelihood.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

How oft the fight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for hadst thou not been
by,

A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind.

Shakespeare's King John.

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous
knave,

Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*!

Shakespeare.

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could
spend while they were sweet.

L'Estrange.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian feed

By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.

Dryden.

You would wonder how such an ordinary *fellow*
as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majesty's
broad seal.

Swift.

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk,

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fel-*

low;

The rest is all but leather and prunella.

Pope.

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with
contempt.

The provost commanded his men to hang him
upon the nearest tree: then the *fellow* cried out
that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.

Hayward.

10. A member of a college that shares its reve-
nues, or of any incorporated society.

There should be a million of three of the *fellows*
or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us know-
ledge of the affairs and state of those countries to
which they were designed.

Bacon.

To **FELLOW.** *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with;
to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition to
mark community of nature, station, or employ-
ment.

Imagination,

With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing.

Shakespeare's Wint. Tale.

FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. f.*

1. One who has the same right of common.
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, with-
out the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all
mankind.

Locke.

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher
order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. f.* One that has the
same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of
the chief eminencies whereby we are raised above
our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this lower
world.

Watts's Logic, Introduction.

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. f.* Coheir; partner of the
same inheritance.

The Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*.

Eph. iii. 6.

FELLOW-HELPER. *n. f.* Coadjutor; one who
conspires in the same business.

We ought to receive such, that we might be
fellow-helpers to the truth.

3 John, i.

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. f.* One who labours
in the same design.

My *fellow-labourers* have commissioned me to
perform in their behalf this office of dedication.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. f.* One that has the same
master.

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man.

Milton.

Fare *fellow-servant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my slighted care
Than the bright dawns we serve.

Waller.

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to
the same heavenly master where they lived; nor
is that relation dissolved by their death, but ought
still to operate among their surviving children.

Atterbury.

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. f.* One who fights un-

FEL

der the same commander. An endearing appella-
tion used by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation.

Shakespeare.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in
labour, and *fellow-soldier*.

Phil. ii. 25.

FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. f.* One who studies in
company with another, in the same class, under
the same master.

I pry'thee, do not mock me, *fellow-student*.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it
over to your acquaintance.

Watts's Logic.

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. f.* One who lives under
the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects*
was a feather in the balance with their private
ends.

Swift.

FELLOW-SUFFERER. *n. f.* One who shares in
the same evils; one who partakes the same suffer-
ings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that
your grace was made their *fellow-sufferer*? And
how glorious for you, that you chose to want
rather than not relieve?

Dryden.

We in some measure share the necessities of the
poor at the same time that we relieve them, and
make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-*

sufferers.

FELLOW-WRITER. *n. f.* One who writes at
the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputa-
tion of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it into
their own pitch, if they would keep themselves
upon a level with them.

Addison.

FELLOW-FEELING. *n. f.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a
fellow-feeling of the misfortune of my brother.

L'Estrange.

2. Combination; joint interest; commonly in
an ill sense.

Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid
have a *fellow-feeling*.

Arbuth. History of John Bull.

FELLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.] Like

FELLOWLY. } a companion; on equal

terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good
fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange.

Tissot.

FELLOWSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionship; consort; society.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amaranthine shade, fountain, or spring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light

Milton's Paradise Lost.

There is no man but God puts excellent things
into his possession, to be used for the common
good; for men are made for society and mutual
fellowship.

Calamy's Sermons.

God having designed man for a sociable creature,
made him not only with an inclination, and under
the necessity to have *fellowship* with those of his
own kind, but furnished him also with language,
which was to be the great instrument and cement-
er of society.

Locke.

2. Association; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they
are men, although they have never any settled
fellowship, never any solid agreement amongst them-
selves.

Hacker.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn
into the *fellowship* of the war.

Kolles's History of the Turks.

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer

FEL

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.

Paradise Regain'd.
O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And will not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.
The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our fellow-ship. But hark, a fail!

Shakespeare's Othello.
6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.
In a great town friends are scattered, so that
there is not that fellow-ship which is in less neigh-
bourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

7. Fitness and fondness for feistal entertainments,
with good prefixed.

He had by his excessive good fellow-ship, which
was grateful to all the company, made himself
popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarend.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share
in its revenue.

Corufodes having, by extreme parsimony, sav-
ed thirty pounds out of a beggarly fellow-ship, went
to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural propor-
tion whereby we balance accounts, depending be-
tween divers persons, having put together a gene-
ral stock, so that they may every man have his
proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part
of loss. *Cocker's Arithmetic.*

FELLY. *adj.* [from fell.] Cruelly; inhuman-
ly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness

Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth felly him oppress. *Spens. Sonnets.*

FEL-DE-SE. *n. f.* [In law.] He that commit-
teth felony by murdering himself.

FELON. *n. f.* [felon, French; felo, low Latin;
fel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.
I apprehend thee for a felon here.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
The wily fox,

Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like felons, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the
bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is common-
ly called a felon. *Wise man's Surgery.*

FELON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ayme! what thing on earth, that all things
breeds,

Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with felon deeds,

Hath stirred up so mischievous despatch! *Spenser.*
Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his felon hate.

Pope's Odyssey.
FELONIOUS. *adj.* [from felon.] Wicked; trait-
torous; villainous; malignant; perfidious; de-
structive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what
was the motive of that felonious conception is in
the clouds. *Watson.*

O thievish night!

Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars

That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light

To the misfied and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies. *Dryd.*

FELONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from felonious.] In a fe-
lonious way.

FELONOUS. *adj.* [from felon.] Wicked; felo-
nious. Not used.

I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through felonous force of mine enemy. *Spens. Poet.*

FELONY. *n. f.* [felonie, Fr. felonía, low Latin;
from felon.] A crime denounced capital by the law;
an enormous crime.

I will make it felony to drink small beer.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which see.

FEM

FELT. *n. f.* [felt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe

A troop of horse with felt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are found or not, see
that the felt be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite
without weaving.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another
weaves it into cloth, another into kersey.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To FELTRE. *v. a.* [from felt.] To clot together
like felt.

His felted locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble. *Fairfax.*

FELUCCA. *n. f.* [felen, French; felkon, Arab.]
A small open boat with six oars. *Diér.*

FEMALE. *n. f.* [femelle, French; femella, Lat.]
A she; one of the sex which brings young; not
male.

God created man in his own image, male and
female created he them. *Gen. i. 27.*

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or
female, he shall offer it without blemish. *Leviticus.*

Men, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,

Are masters to their females, and their lords.
Shakespeare.

FEMALE. *adj.*
1. Not male.

Female of sex it seems. *Milton.*
Swarming next appear'd

The female bee, that feeds her husband drone. *Milton.*

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other fuses, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,

Communicating male and female light;
Which two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*

Add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*

He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,

But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton.*
If by a female hand he had foreseen

He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance or double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryden.*

3. FEMALE Rhymes. Double rhymes so called,
because in French, from which the term is taken,
they end in a weak or feminine. These rhymes
are female:

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The female rhymes are in use with the Italian in
every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and
with the French alternately, as appears from the
Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of the latter poems.

Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.
FEME COVERT. *n. f.* [Fr.] A married woman who
is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME SOLE. *n. f.* [French.] A single woman;
unmarried woman.

FEMINALITY. *n. f.* [from femina, Lat.] Fe-
male nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of
femininity take place, upon the increase of growth
thereof the masculine appears. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FEMINE. *adj.* [femininus, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is feminine,

Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so congregate. *Cleveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelick, but more soft and feminine. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manli-
ness.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether
feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacy. *Richard's History.*

FEN

FEMININE. *n. f.* A she; one of the sex that
brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect

Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without femininity? *Milow.*

FEMORAL. *adj.* [femorali, Latin.] Belonging
to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in
taking up the femoral arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEN. *n. f.* [fenn, Saxon; venne, Dutch.] A
marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor;
a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a
great marsh or fen. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen

Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than fen. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The surface is of black fen earth. *Woodw. on Fes.*

He to Portina's wat'ry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy fen divides,

And with a clear unfully'd current glides. *Addis.*
FENBERRY. *n. f.* [fen and berry.] A kind of
blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. f.* [from defence.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not fence enough to the reputation
of their oppressors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no fence against inundations, earth-
quakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a
great distance, is to expose them to the greatest
dangers of their whole life, when they have the
least fence and guard against them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his fight, that it may stand

A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;

Th' eternal fences overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden's Hor.*

Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?

Or the disdaining sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the fence? *Dryden.*

Employ their wives and unavailing care,
To pass the fences and surprize the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at
sword and dagger with a matter of fence. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakespeare.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or
hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;

In fenced towers stowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairf.*

He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pass,
and set darkness in my paths. *Job, xix. 8.*

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and
hath fenced me with bones and sinews. *Job, x. 11.*

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city,
which was fenced about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*

See that the churchyard be fenced in with a de-
cent rail, or other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,
To fence my ear against thy forceries. *Milt. Agonist.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent. *Dryden.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to
practise the use of weapons. *Ho*

FEN

He having got some iron, should have it beaten into fwords, and put into his servants hands to fence with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be fenced against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throffle fang, he falls strait a capering: He will fence with his own shadow.

Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred; The stooping warriors aiming head to head, Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful found The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound; They fence and push, and, pushing, loudly roar, Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies and gamesters company. *Locke.*

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgelplay.

Arbutnot and Pope.

FENCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Without inclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury, And love in their weak bosoms is a rage As terrible as hate, and as destructive: So the wind roars o'er the wide fenceless ocean, And heaves the billows of the boiling deep, Alike from North, from South. *Roscoe's Jane Shore.*

FENCER. *n. f.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire.

Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets; As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FENCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*

FENCINGMASTER. *n. f.* [from *fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *fence* and *school*.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

FEN-CRICKET. *n. f.* [from *fen* and *cricket*.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *fend*.] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold, With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FENDER. *n. f.* [from *fend*.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION. *n. f.* [from *feneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfetation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

FENUGREEK. *n. f.* [from *fenum Græcum*, Latin.] A plant.

FENNEL. *n. f.* [from *feniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.

A fav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the tears Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

FENNELFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *nigella*.] A plant.

FER

FENNELGIAINT. *n. f.* [from *ferula*.] A plant.

FENNY. *adj.* [from *fen*.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves fenny or moorish. *Maxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake, Lurk in the troubl'd stream and fenny brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marth.

Fillet of a fenny snake,

In the caudron boil and bake. *Shak. Macbeth.*

FENNYSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

FENSUCKED. *adj.* [from *fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,

You fenfuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FE'OD. *n. f.* [from *feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure.

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [from *feodal*, French, from *feod*.] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. f.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. *Hanmer.*

To FE'OD. *v. a.* [from *feod*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FE'OFFER. *n. f.* [from *feoffatus*, Latin; *feoffé*, Fr.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the estate of his lands. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

FE'OFFER. *n. f.* [from *feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives possession of any thing. See FE'OFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. f.* [from *feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the *feoffor*, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the *feoffee*, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a *feoffor* and a donor is, that the *feoffor* gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail. *Convel.*

FERACITY. *n. f.* [from *feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FERAL. *adj.* [from *feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIATION. *n. f.* [from *feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown.*

FERINE. *adj.* [from *ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as lions, tygers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERINENESS. *n. f.* [from *ferinus*.] Barbarity; savageness, wildness.

A *ferine* and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Hale.*

FERITY. *n. f.* [from *feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [from *fermento*, Lat. *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,

And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood, Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset, Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT. *n. f.* [from *ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

FER

The *fermen* puts females into a fever upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poison, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Intestine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the ferment of desire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy ferocities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTATION. *n. f.* [from *fermentatio*, Latin.] A flow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a *spiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendship.*

The sap, in fluent dance,

And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads

All this innumerable colour'd scene of things. *Thomson.*

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbutnot.*

FERN. *n. f.* [from *feran*, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and set close one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely numerous. The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood, Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn; Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FERNY. *adj.* [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suffic'd, did late repair

To ferny heaths, and to their forest-lare. *Dryden.*

FEROCIOUS. *adj.* [from *ferax*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Smedley rose in majesty of mud;

Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,

And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FEROCITY. *n. f.* [from *ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, Fr. from *ferocious*.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were

Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips's Briton.*

FERREOUS. *adj.* [from *ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FERRET. *n. f.* [from *ferax*, Welsh; *feret*, French; *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Latin.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa. *With*

FER

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatening, not only in her ferret eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Cicero

Looks with such ferret and such fiery eyes, As we have seen him. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.* Coney is taken either by ferrets or purse-nets. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FERRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbishop had ferreted him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FERRETTER. *n. f.* [from ferret.] One that haunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE. *n. f.* [from ferry.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [ferrugineus, French; ferruginus, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, ferruginous, saline, petrifying, and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FERRULE. *n. f.* [from ferrum, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or ferrules. *Ray.*

To FERRY. *v. a.* [fapan, to pass, Saxon; fahr, German, a passage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin veho. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be sought, may not these words be more naturally derived from ferri, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,

He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,

The little bark unto the shore to draw,

And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fa. Queen.*

To FERRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,

They ferry over this Lethæan sound

Both to and fro, their forrow to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FERRY. } *n. f.* [from the verb, and boat.]

FERRYBOAT. } 1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought

Unto the other side of that wide strand,

Where he was rowing, and for passage sought:

Him needed not long call, she soon to hand

Her ferry brought. *Fairy Queen.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed

Unto the Traject, to the common ferry

Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A ferryboat to carry over the king's household.

2 Samuel, xix. 18.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry. *Addison.*

2. The passage over which the ferry boat passes.

FERRYMAN. *n. f.* [ferry and man.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I pass, methought, the melancholy flood,

With that grim ferryman, which poets write of,

Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The common ferryman of Egypt, that waded over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

The grisly ferryman of hell deny'd

Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Rescannon.*

FERTH or FORTH. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word fýrð.

FERTILE. *adj.* [fertilis, French; fertilis, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,

As firmly as I hope for fertile England. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonshire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,

Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With of before the thing produced.

The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. *Cand'n's Remains.*

This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above, so likewise of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FERTILENESS. *n. f.* [from fertile.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [from fertile.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole racemation or cluster of eggs not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTILITY. *n. f.* [fertilitas, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; plenteousness.

I will go root away

The noisome weeds, that without profit suck

The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and these places had but a resemblance thereof. *Raleigh's History.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

To inundations, Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after these waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [fertilizer, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural History.*

FERTILY. *adv.* [from fertile.] Fruitfully; plenteously; plentifully; abundantly.

FERVENCY. *n. f.* [fervus, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver

Did hang a fish on his hook, which he

With fervency drew up. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost much of our first fervency towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There must be zeal and fervency in him which propoeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency, and with perseverance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

FERVENT. *adj.* [fervens, Latin; fervent, Fr.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains

Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade

Ne ever would through fervent Summer fade. *Spenser.*

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. *Watson.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being fervent in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts, xviii. 25.*

So spake the fervent angel; but his zeal

None seconded, as out of season judg'd,

Or singular and rash. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with fervent petitions to

God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life. *South's Sermons.*

FERVENTLY. *adv.* [from fervent.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did fervently apply;

With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring fervently for you in prayers. *Colossians, iv. 12.*

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FERVID. *adj.* [fervidus, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *n. f.* [from fervid.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour.

FERVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from fervid.] Ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Beasley's Sermon.*

FERULA. *n. f.* [ferule, French; from ferula, giant fennel, Latin.] An instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand: so named because anciently the stalks of fennel were used for this purpose.

These differ as much as the rod and ferula. *Shakspeare's Grammar.*

To FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.

FERVOUR. *n. f.* [fervor, Latin; fervour, Fr.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual fervour proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray

Foretells the fervour of ensuing day,

And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat

To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat. *Waller.*

These silver drops, like morning dew,

Foretell the fervour of the day;

So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,

And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in fervour of zeal they had removed such things. *Hooker.*

Haply despair hath seiz'd her;

Or, wing'd with fervour of her love, she's flown

To her dear'd Poitumus. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present fervour. *Addison on Italy.*

FESQUE. *n. f.* [vesse, Dutch; festa, French.]

A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of figure. *Heldr.*

Teach them how many passions ought to move; For such as cannot think, can never love;

And since they needs will judge the poet's art,

Point 'em with figures to each thinning part. *Dryd.*

FESSELS. *n. f.* A kind of base grain.

Didstain not fessels or poor vetch to sow,

Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May's Virgil.*

FESSE. *n. f.* [In heraldry.]

The fess is so called of the Latin word fascia, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle; if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you

Must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwife, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight.

Peacocks on Blazoning.

To Fester. *v. n.* [*fesse*, in Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, *Junius*.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the fore which had deeply *festered* within me.

Sidney.

Inward corruption and infected sin, Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still, And *festering* fore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Qu.*

How should our *festered* sores be cured? *Hosker.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart To hear themselves remember'd.

—Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude, And tent themselves with death. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Mind that their souls

May make a peaceful and a sweet retire From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies

Must lie and *fester*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into some degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *festering* in his breast, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*. *South.*

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation; we are bound to the like. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily; with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring him *festinately* hither.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,

As is the night before some *festival*, To an impatient child that hath new robes, And may not wear them. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Th' invited sisters with their graces blest Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd Through each high street. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all, Come celebrate this *festival*, And merrily sing and sport, and play;

'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had spoken amidst during the *festival*. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin; from *festivus*.]

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feston*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thick-set at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* of pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*, The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

But for he was unable them to *fet*, A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who slew him with the sword. *Jeremiah, xxvi. 23.*

FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear, Now laid with many a *fet* Of feed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* *preter. fetched*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather came from *To fet*. [Frecan, *pettan*, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean How he her chamber-window will ascend, And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Gen. xxvii. 9.*

The seat of empire, where the Irish come, And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyfs profound, Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On you, noblest English, Whose blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and markets. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetcht* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance. *Sanderfon.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties

'till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform: It is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king Hath charg'd you should not *fetch* together. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round Over the mount. *Milton.*

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, *Fetching* mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

The fox *fetcht* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht* The fyrens isle; a spleenless wind so stretch Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

If earth, industrious of herself *fetch* day Travelling east; and with her part averse From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part

Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as silver in the bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. Like a shifted wind unto a sail,

It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find, His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind: His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can; His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tusser.*

It is a *fetch* of wit; You laying these slight follies on my son, As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks As rota men of politicks, Streight cast about to over-reach Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudib.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange.*

From these instances and *fetches* Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches; Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean

That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetid*, French.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions. *Arbutnot.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine, Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods, From stified Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer.*

FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*fect* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pattern joint of many

Vol. I. No. 17. 4 N horses:

FEU

horses : horses of a low size have scarce any such rust. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore.

FE' TOR. n. f. [fētor, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fētor* may discover itself by sweat and humour.

When the symptoms are attended with a *fētor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acceffant substances, and none better than whey.

FE' TTER. n. f. It is commonly used in the plural *fēters*. [from *fēt*; *petrepe*, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fēters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand.

Drawing after me the chains and *fēters* wherunto I have been tied, I have by other means errors failed.

Passions too fierce to be in *fēters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground.

The wretch in double *fēters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release.
Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fēter*.

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fēters*, and assur'd your freedom.

To *FE' TTER. v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could *fēter* his fickleness.

My confidence! thou art *fēter'd*
More than my shanks and wrists.

Fēter strong madness in a filken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words.

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fēter'd*, so as he cannot move?

A chain which man to *fēter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd.
To *FETTER. v. n.* [A cant word from *fēl*.] To do trifling business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell.

FE' TUS. n. f. [fētus, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fētus* respire in the womb.

FEUD. n. f. [feahd, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their public goods.
In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain.

Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.

FEUDAL. adj. [feudalis, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL. n. f. A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of

their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England.

FEUDATORY. n. f. [from feudal.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superior.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of Spain.

FE' VER. n. f. [fevere, French; febris, Latin.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think't thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?

After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood?

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of.

To *FE' VER. v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't.

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind.

FE' VERET. n. f. [from fever.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance.

FE' VERFEW. n. f. [febris and fuga, Latin.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England.

FE' VERISH. adj. [from fever.]

1. Diseased with a fever.
To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire.

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow.

2. Tending to fever.
A *feverish* disorder disabled me.

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.
We tofs and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.

4. Hot; burning.
And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld the incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire.

FE' VERISHNESS. n. f. [from feverish.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FE' VEROUS. adj. [fièvreux se, French; from fever.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous* and did tremble.

2. Having the nature of a fever.
All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
It hath been noted by the ancients, that south-
ern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause
a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain
not.

FE' VERT. adj. [from fever.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*.

FE' UILLAGE. n. f. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

FE' UILLEMORT. n. f. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *phib*.

FE' UTTERER. n. f. A dog-keeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. adj. [feo, peopa, Saxon; fua, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.
We are left but *few* of many.
So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward?
On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold.

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety.

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a *few*.

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character.

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.

So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge.

The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose.

FE' WEL. n. f. [feu, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire; as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewels*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils?

Others may give the *fewel* on the fire;
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire.

A known quantity of *fuel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it.

To *FE' WEL. v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with *fewel*.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame.

FE' WNESS. n. f. [from few.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number.
These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied.

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.
Fewness: and truth, 'tis thus.

To *FEY. v. a.* [veeghen, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps.

FEV

FEY

FIC

FIB, v. f. [a cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry is vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again.

Pope's Epistles.

I so often lie,
Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fib*s than I.

Pope.

To FIB, v. n. [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lyes; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know
when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you
had best tell it me.

Arbutnot.

FIBBER, n. f. [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, n. f. [*fibra*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies.

New sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew.

Pope.

2. A *fibra*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and muscles.

Quincy.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every flacken'd *fibra* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life:
The name of father awes me still.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

FIBRIL, n. f. [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

FIBROUS, adj. [*fibreux*, French; from *fibra*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies *viscous* is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture.

Bacon's Natural History.

I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands.

Dryd.

The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestine.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

FIBULA, n. f. [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.

Quincy.

FICKLE, adj. [*picol*, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; immutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Or likest hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensiorers of Morpheus' train.
They knew how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.

Dryden.

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new.

Prior.

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

FIC

He would be loth
Us to abolish; lest the adversary
Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours!

Milton's Paradise Lost.

FICKLENESS, n. f. [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained.

Sidney.

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.

Fairy Queen.

I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*.

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scene of government to another, since a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences.

Addison's Freeholder.

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell,
I found that what she liked one day, she disliked another.

Addison.

FICKLY, adv. [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,

Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present pow'r that *fickly* held
By the frail tenure on the people's will.

Southern.

FICO, n. f. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a *fig* for you.

Having once recovered his fortrets, he then gives the *fico* to his adversaries.

Carow's Survey of Cornwall.

FICTILE, adj. [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth.

Bacon's Natural History.

FICTION, n. f. [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.
If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it?

Stillingfleet.

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction*.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. The thing feigned or invented.
If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;

If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, the lives in afflictions.

Sidney.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from a serpent, which tempted Evah.

Raleigh.

3. A falsehood; a lye.

FICTIOUS, adj. [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior*.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictious* circles draws.

Prior.

FICTITIOUS, adj. [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.
Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame.

Dryden.

2. Feigned; imaginary.
The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty.

Pope.

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *protopopoeia*.
Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.

Addison's Spectator.

FID

FICTITIOUSLY, adv. [from *fictitious*.] Falsely; counterfeitedly.

These pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and have no copy in nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FID, n. f. [*fida*, Italian.] A pointed wooden implement with which seamen untwist their cords.

Skinner.

FIDDLE, n. f. [*videle*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fiducula*, Latin; *fiell*, Erse.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.

Stillingfleet.

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*,
Is sung; but breaks off in the middle.

Hudibr.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find where about the tune lay.

Addison.

To FIDDLE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a *fiddle*.
Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.

Bacon's Essays.

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance.

Pope.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle*.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.

Arbutnot.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.

Swift.

FIDDLEFADDLE, n. f. [A cant word.] Trifles.

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddle-faddle* of the same nature.

Spektor.

FIDDLEFADDLE, adj. Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLER, n. f. [from *fiddle*.] A musician; one that plays upon the *fiddle*.

Let no fawcy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our blifs.

Ben Jonson.

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was.

Taylor's Holy.

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,

To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts.

Dryden.

When mis delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get.

Swift.

FIDDESTICK, n. f. [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a *fiddler* draws over the strings of a *fiddle*.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*.

Hudibras.

FIDDESTRING, n. f. [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a *fiddle*; that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.

Arbutnot on Str.

FIDELITY, n. f. [*fideltas*, Latin; *fidelté*, Fr.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity*.

Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

They make credulity for *fid lity*.

Clarke.

To FIDGE, v. n. [A cant word.] To move

To FIDGET, v. n. nimble and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,

Swift.

Put all your brother puppets out.

FIDUCIAL, adj. [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commands.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

4 N 2 FIDUCIARY.

F I E

FIDUCIARY. *n. f.* [*fiduciarius* Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstrusive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*FIDUCIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiducy* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed.*Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiducy* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*FIEF. *n. f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor;

a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

To the next realm the stretch'd her sway,

For painture near adjoining lay,

A pteous province and alluring prey;

A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,

And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, the claim'd. *Dryden.*As they were honoured by great privileges, to their lands were in the nature of *fief*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbutnot on Coins.*FIELD. *n. f.* [*feld*, Saxon; *fild*, German; *weld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,

And we will all the pleasure prove,

That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from frost, where it is more than in inclosed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Ofiris, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain. *Pope's Statius.*

4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy, than secures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

8. Space; compass; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison's Spectator.*I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Smolbridge.*Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore's Creation.*

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.Now, Mars, I pray thee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*FIELD-BASIL. *n. f.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant.FIELDBED. *n. f.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my trucklebed,

This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shakespeare.*FIELDFARE. *n. f.* [*feld* and *fapan*, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us these cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*FIELDMARSHAL. *n. f.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.FIELDMOUSE. *n. f.* [*field* and *mause*; *nitedula*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.**Fieldmice* are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*FIELDOFFICER. *n. f.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.FIELDPICCE. *adj.* [*field* and *picce*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.The baffle planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills,did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*FIEND. *n. f.* [*fiend*, *fiend*, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,

Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be,And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see. *Ben Jonson's Cato.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,

Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food;

The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryd. Theo. and Hon.*

O woman! woman; when to ill thy mind

Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope's Odyssey.*FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferox*, Latin.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou huntest me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Destruction enters in the treacherous wood,

And vengeful slaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die.

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the ground,

Fierce to Phœcia crost the vast profound. *Pope's Od.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Curst be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and theirwrath, for it was cruel. *Gensis, xlix. 7.*

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce*for positions whose evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce*

winds; yet are they turned about with a very

small helm. *James, iii. 2.*FIERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiously.Battle join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.The defendants, *fiercely* assailed by their enemies

F I E

before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed.

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*FIERCENESS. *n. f.* [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our

natures, may contribute to that roughness of our

language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous

lion, with a she-bear not far from him, of little

less *fierceness*. *Sidney.*

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and

repentment.

The Greeks are strong and skilful to their

strength,

Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant.

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;But scorn your mean suspicions of me more. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERIFACIAS. *n. f.* [In law.] A judicial writ,

that lies at all times within the year and day, for

him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the

debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom

the recovery was had. *Cowell.*FIERINESS. *n. f.* [from *fier*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes by their heat, their *fieriness*, and theirdryness, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieri-**ness* of temper, affect always to appear sober andsedate. *Addison.*FIERV. *adj.* [from *fier*.]

1. Consisting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East

Yet harnessed his *fier* footed team,

Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,

When the last deadly smok aloft did steam. *Fairy Queen.*

I know, thou'dst rather

Follow thine enemy in a *fier* gulphThen flatter him in a bower. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fier* heart so parcht thy entrails,

That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death?

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fier* expedition be my wing,Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I drew this gallant head of war,

And cull'd these *fier* spirits from the world,

To outlook conquest, and to win renown,

Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakespeare's King John.*

4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

You know the *fier* quality of the duke;

How unremoveable, and fixt is he

In his own course. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,

Mounted upon a hot and *fier* steed,

Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,

With slow but stately pace kept on his course.

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;

Th' audacious wretch four *fier* couriers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fier* doth not only

cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it

hath, but also burn by means of that heat which

it hath from fire. *Hocker.*

See! from the brake the whirring pheasant

springs,

And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:

Short is his joy; he feels the *fier* wound,Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

F I E

FIG

FIGE. *n. f.* [*figue*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind-musick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fige*.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands
crown'd
Pleas'd with the sacred *fige's* enlivening sound,
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

Philips.

FIFTEEN. *adj.* [*fýrtyne*, Saxon.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and slept above some fifteen
years and more. *Shakespeare's Tem. of the Shrew.*

FIFTEENTH. *adj.* [*fýrteoda*, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of silver incorporate with gold,
will not be recovered by any water of separation,
except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw
up the less.

Bacon's Natural History.

London sends but four burgesses to parliament,
although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of
the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies.

Graun's Bills of Mortality.

FIFTH. *adj.* [*fýfta*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
In smiling aspect you serenely move,
Your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love.

Dryden.

Just as I with'd the lots were cast on four,
Myself the *fifth*.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the
part which they express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a
third, a *third* part.

The publick shall have lost four *fifths* of its an-
nual income for ever.

Swift.

FIFTEENLY. *adv.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

Fifteenthly, living creatures have a more exact figure
than plants.

Bacon's Natural History.

FIFTIETH. *adj.* [*fýrteogoda*, Saxon.] The
ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body
than at its surface, and rarer there than at the
hundredth part of an inch from its body, and rarer
there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its
body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn,
I see no reason why the increase of density should
stop any where.

Newton's Optick.

FIFTY. *adj.* [*fýftig*, Saxon.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five score Winters worn,
Might shake off *fifty* looking in her eye.

Shakespeare.

Judas ordained captains over thousands, hun-
dreds, *fifties*, and tens.

Mac. iii. 55.

In the Hebrew there is a particle consisting but
of one letter, of which there are reckoned up a-
bove *fifty* several significations.

Locke.

FIG. *n. f.* [*figus*, Latin; *figo*, Spanish; *figue*,
French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are al-
ways inclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of
the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit:
the male flowers are situated towards the crown
of the fruit; and the female, growing near the
stalk, are succeeded by some small hard seeds:
the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinated
and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and
of a sweet taste.

Miller.

Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rise,
And shoot a leafy forest to the skies.

Pope's Odyf.

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endless of the Indian *fig*.

Johnson's Summer.

2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the *fig*-
tree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree when it be-
ginneeth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off.

Bacon's Natural History.

Figs are great subduers of acrimony.

Arbutnot on Diet.

To **FIG**. *v. a.* [See **FICO**.]

1. To insult with *figo's* or contemptuous motions
of the fingers.

When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

2. To put something useless into one's head.
Low cant.

Away to the fow she goes, and *figs* her in the
crown with another story.

L'Estrange.

FIGAPPLE. *n. f.* A fruit. A species of apple.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these re-
sembling a *fig*, and differing from other apples.

Motim's Husbandry.

FIGMARRIGOLD. *n. f.* A plant. It is succulent,
and has the appearance of houseleek; the leaves
grow opposite by pairs.

Miller.

FIG-GNAT. *n. f.* [*culex ficarius*.] An insect of
the fly kind.

To **FIGHT**. *v. a. preter. fought*; part. pass.
fought. [*fehtran*, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war;
to battle; to contend in arms. It is used both of
armies and single combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.

Shakespeare.

The common question is, if we must now sur-
render Spain, what have we been fighting for all
this while? the answer is ready: we have been
fighting for the ruin of the public interest, and the
advancement of a private.

Swift.

For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings
were slain,

Troy was overthrown, and a whole empire fell.

Philips.

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single
fight.

One shall undertake to *fight* against another.

I Esdras, xiii.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*,

The young ones in her nest, against the owl.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.

Shakespeare's King John.

Greatly unfortunate, he *figh*ts the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome.

Addis. Cato.

4. It has with before the person opposed; some-
times against.

Ye *figh*t with the Chaldeans.

Jer.

The stars in their courses *fought* against Sifera.

Judges.

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *figh*t. *Sand.*

To **FIGHT**. *v. a.* To war against; to combat
against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To *figh*t the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts.

Dryden's Aeneid.

FIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for *figh*t. *Mil.*

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single *figh*t I slew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endure;
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more.

Dryden's Aeneid.

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble *figh*t!
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *figh*ts and your nettings prepare.

Dryden.

FIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *figh*t.] Warriour; du-
ellist.

I will return again into the house, and desire
some conduct of the lady: I am no *figh*ter.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate *figh*ter! *Dryden's All for Love.*

FIG

FIG

FIGHTING. *participial adj.* [from *figh*t.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *figh*ting men went out to war by
bands.

2 Chronicles.

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In *figh*ting fields as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow.

Pope's Odyssey.

FIGMENT. *n. f.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An inven-
tion; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of
Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecaton-
chiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an
hundred hands.

Brown.

Those assertions are in truth the *figments* of those
idle brains that brought romances into church
history.

Bishop Lloyd.

It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and
invention, in those that handed down the memory
of it, than of truth and reality.

Woodward's Natural History.

FIGPECKER. *n. f.* [*fig and peck*; *ficiduk*, Lat.]
A bird.

FIGULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made
of potters clay.

FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Cap-
able of being brought to certain form, and re-
tained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences impreffible and not impreffible,
figurable and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible,
are plebeian notions.

Bacon's Natural History.

FIGURABILITY. *n. f.* [from *figurable*.] The
quality of being capable of a certain and stable
form.

FIGURAL. *adj.* [from *figura*.]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geogra-
phers in the *figural* resemblances of several regi-
ons.

Brown.

2. **FIGURAL Numbers**. Such numbers as do or
may represent some geometrical figure, in rela-
tion to which they are always considered, and are
either lineary, superficial, or solid.

Harris.

FIGURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which
inanimate bodies are not; for look how far
the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so
far goeth the shape or figure, and then is deter-
mined.

Bacon.

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form:
as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in
which they were formed by the deluge.

3. **FIGURATE Counterpoint**. [In musick.] That
wherein there is a mixture of discords along with
the concords.

Harris.

4. **FIGURATE Descant**. [In musick.] That
wherein discords are concerned, as well, though
not so much, as concords; and may well be term-
ed the ornament or rhetorical part of musick, in
regard that in this are introduced all the varieties
of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of mea-
sures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the
composition.

Harris.

FIGURATION. *n. f.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a
voice, with motion thereof confound any of the
delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in va-
riety of words.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth
vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect.

Bacon's Natural History.

FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [*figurativus*, Fr. from *figu-
ra*, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical; re-
presentative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served
by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow
out the true everlasting glory of a more divine
sanctity; whereinto Christ being long since en-
tered, it seemeth that all these curious exorna-
tions should rather cease.

Hooker.

2. Changed by theoretical figures from the pri-
mative meaning; not literal.

Howe.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason. *Stillingfleet.*

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimity and with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

FIGURATIVELY. *adv.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself, in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uzziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but, for the most part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

FIGURE. *n. f.* [from *figura*, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single mulberries, single pinks and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, buglafs, which have four leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; semblance.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink, Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth, Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses. *Addison's Spectator.*

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court, I made some *figure* there; nor was my name Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison's Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his trade to him, loses all its innocency. *Law.*

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of

the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow. *Addison.*

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the sinews of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

My favourite books and pictures tell;

Kindly throw in a little *figure*, And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts's Logic.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number His love to Anthony. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon's Essays.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: the works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shakespeare.*

He set a *figure* to discover If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-fingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no fore-sight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

12. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are distorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise, Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation, *Figures* pedantical, these Summer flies Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetoric, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To *FIGURE*, *v. a.* [from *figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figured* gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statuary.

Archimæd' how Jove did abuse Europa like a bull, and on his back Her through the sea did bear: so lively seen, That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high, O'er *figured* worlds now travels with his eye. *Idem.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads, My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,

My gay apparel for an almshouse's gown, My *figured* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops, Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakespeare's King John.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all mens lives, *Figuring* the nature of the times deceased. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff: Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough

Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison on Medals.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun; In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within, As thro' a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. *n. f.* [from *figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-fingers*, petti foggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier of Confidence.*

FIGWORT. *n. f.* [from *fig* and *wort*; *ficaria*.] A plant.

FILACEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees: it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FILACER. *n. f.* [from *filarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Horris.*

FILAMENT. *n. f.* [from *filament*, French; *filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvia passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed. *Brown.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray On the next threads and *filaments* does bear, Which form the springy texture of the air; And

And those still strike the next, 'till to the fight
The quick vibration propagates the light.

Blackmore.

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments*
of the hay, and as such combustible.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

FILBERT. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard* or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruits of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkhoods of all colours.

Bacon's Essays.

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed!

On what elfe should thy worm of fancy feed?

Yet in a *filbert* I have often known

Maggots survive, when all the kernel's gone.

Dowset.

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the best are those of a thin shell.

Mortimer.

TO FILCH. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen.

Spenser.

The champion robbery by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by day.

Tasso's Husband.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed.

Shakespeare's Othello.

He could discern cities like hives of bees, where-
in every bee did nought else but sting; some like
hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones.

Burton on Melancholy.

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away.
The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that
secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.

L'Estrange.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey.

Dryden.

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care.

Gay's Trivia.

FILCHER. *n. f.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty
robber.

FILE. *n. f.* [from *file*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread. Not used.
But let me resume the *file* of my narration,
which this object of books, best agreeable to my
course of life, hath a little interrupted.

Watson.

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep
them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of
the king's attainer, should be cancelled and taken
off the *file*.

Bacon.

The petitions being thus prepared, do you con-
tinually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those,
and then rank them into several *files*, according to
the subject matters.

Bacon.

Th' apothecary train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.

Dry.

3. A catalogue; roll; series.
Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The val'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,

That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now
turn

Upon a tawny front.

Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. [peol, Saxon; *wijle*, Dutch.] An instrument
to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large,
is called a *rubber*, and is to take off the uneven-
ness of your work which the hammer made in
the forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out
of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the
rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out
the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made;
and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-
strokes, that the fine *file* made.

Maxon.

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulter.

1 Sam. xiii. 21.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side.

Dryden.

FILCUTTER. *n. f.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker
of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filcutters* use
it to make their chissels, with which they cut their
files.

Maxon.

TO FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence
to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of
the judge.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to
collect reports.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

2. [from *peolan*, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file away* most from the large-
ness of that offer, do in more sparing terms ac-
knowledge little less.

Hooker.

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure
a blemish by *filng* or cutting off the head of such an
overgrown tooth.

Ray.

3. To smooth; to polish.
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory,
his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.

4. [from *filan*, Saxon.] To foul; to fully; to
pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.

Shakespeare.

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd.

Chapman's Iliads.

TO FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in
a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till
we drew up in good order, and *filed* off.

Tatler.

Did all the grosser atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the pondrous ball,
And undetermined into order fall?

Blount's Crea.

FILMOT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a
dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown
colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or
filmot turned up with red.

Swift.

FILER. *n. f.* [from *file*.] One who files; one
who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL. *adj.* [*filial*, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.
My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of
his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so
great a merit.

Sidney.

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith.

Milton.

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought.

Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.
And thus the *filial* godhead answer'd spoke.

Milton.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent root decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise.

Prior.

FILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The rela-
tion of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between
the first and second person, and the relation be-
tween the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the
denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, be-
cause the terms of relation between whom that re-
lation ariseth were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Man's*

FILINGS. *n. f.* [without a singular; from *file*.]
Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with
a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any
copperose.

Brown.

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of
more value than the whole mass of ordinary au-
thors.

Fulton on the Classics.

TO FILL. *v. n.* [pyllan, Saxon.]

1. To store 'till no more can be admitted.
Fill the waterpots with water, and they *fill'd*
them up to the brim.

John, ii. 7.

I am who *fill*
Infinite, not vacuum space.

Milton.

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of Heaven and Earth; with joy and
shout

The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*.

Milton.

2. To store abundantly.
Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*.

Milton.

He with his comforted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep mufe to hear.

Milton.

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite
can adequately *fill* and superabundantly satisfy the
infinite desires of intelligent beings.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

4. To glut; to surfeit.
Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.

—Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.

Shakespeare.

5. *TO FILL'OUT.* To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *TO FILL OUT.* To extend by something con-
tained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness fits so loose about,
That he wants majesty to *fill* them out.

Dryden.

7. *TO FILL UP.* [Up is often used without much
addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pour the bliss that *fills up* all the mind.

Pope.

8. *TO FILL UP.* To supply.
When the several trades and professions are sup-
plied, you will find most of those that are proper
for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the labo-
rious part of life, and carrying on the underwork
of the nation.

Addison on the War.

9. *TO FILL UP.* To occupy by bulk.
There would not be altogether so much water
required for the land as for the sea, to raise them
to an equal height; because mountains and hills
would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and
so make less water requisite.

Burnet.

10. *TO FILL UP.* To engage; to employ.
Is it far you ride?

—As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

TO FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.
In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her
double.

Rev. xviii.

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.

Shakespeare.

2. To grow full.
3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*,
and do swim and hang more about the mouth of
the stomach, and go not down so speedily.

Bacon's Natural History.

4. *TO FILL UP.* To grow full.
Neither the Palus Meots nor the Euxine, nor
any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shall-
lower.

Woodward.

The

FIL

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization.

Sharp's Surgery.

FILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might suck their fill.

Fairy Queen.

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his fill of war.

Fairfax.

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock,
and waters flowed out to your fill? 2 *Ej. i. 20.*

Mean while enjoy

Your fill, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting to nigh, to pluck and eat my fill,

Milton's Paradise Lost.

I spar'd not.
Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That fo you might have room to entertain

Your fill of joy.
Your barbarity may have its fill of destruction.

Pope.

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between
the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run
away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Husband.*

FILLER. *n. f.* [from fill.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer filler, to stop a vacancy in the hex-
ameter, and connect the preface to the work of
Virgil.

Dryden's Æn. Dedic.

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suit-
able expressions, of forced and inextricable con-
ceits, and of needless fillers up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of
carriage.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to
keep the fillers always at work. *Mortimer's Husband.*

FILLET. *n. f.* [*fillet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a fillet to her head repairs,

And with his circling volumes folds her hairs.

Dryden's Æn.

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her wait, a fillet binds her hair.

Pope's Windsor Forest.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied com-
monly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they
turn'd:

These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast. *Dryd. Iliad.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of fenny snake,

In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare's Mac.*

The mixture thus, by chymick art

United close in every part,
In fillets roll'd, or cut in pieces,

Appear'd like one continued species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which
appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is
otherwise called listel. *Harris.*

Pillars and their fillers of silver.

Exodus.

To FILLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an astragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid
their chapters, and filleted them. *Ex. xxxviii. 28.*

To FILLIP. *v. a.* [A word, says Skinner, form-
ed from the found. This resemblance I am not
able to discover, and therefore am inclined to im-
agine it corrupted from *fil up*, by some combination
of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike
with the nail of the finger by sudden spring or
motion.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds —
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery fun.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

We see, that if you fillip a lute-string, it sheweth
double or treble.

Bacon's Natural History.

FILLIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A jirk of the
finger let go from the thumb.

FILLIP. *n. f.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *filie*, French.]

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used.

Geld fillies, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die else of gelding, and gelders do rage:
Young fillies so likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone.

Tusser.

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy
journey's end, when an unback'd filly may give
thee a fall.

Suckling.

2. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young
horse.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a filly foal.

Shakespeare.

I am jointed in wedlock, for my fins, to one of
those fillies who are described in the old poet.

Addison's Spectator.

FILM. *n. f.* [*fýmlepa*, Saxon.] A thin pelli-
cle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the
fight of his eye, to remove the film of the cata-
ract, he never saw any thing more clear or per-
fect than that white needle.

Bacon.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer fight
Had bred.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

A stone is held up by the films of the bladder,
and so kept from grating or offending it.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pre-
tend to solve the phenomena of fight, fancy, or
cogitation, by those fleeting superficial films of
bodies.

Bentley's Sermons.

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day.

Pope's Messiah.

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover
with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

FILMY. *adj.* [from film.] Composed of thin
membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;

And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose filmy cord should bind the struggling fly.

Dryden.

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain.

Philips.

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glittering textures of the filmy dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes.

Pope.

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtru*, low Latin; *perfilum*
tribere.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by de-
pending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, filtre it
through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew's Mus.*

FILTER. *n. f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread; of which one end is dip-
ped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other
hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the
liquor drips from it.

2. A strainer; a sieve.

That the water passing through the veins of the
earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which
it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but
the saline particles will pass through a tenfold fil-
ter.

Ray on the Creation.

FILTHER. *n. f.* [*fulð*, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

FIL

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths favour but themselves. *Shaksf. King Lear.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet:
for they are commonly found in rising grounds of
great cities, which must needs take in a great deal
of filth.

Bacon's Natural History.

How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Defil'd with filth, and rotten at the root. *Sandy.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about;
He still has gratitude and tapence,

To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety
and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross
and filth of sensual delights.

Tillotson.

FILTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foul-
ly; grossly.

It stuck filthily in the camel's stomach that bulls,
bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a
creature of his size should be left defenceless.

L'Estrange.

FILTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *filthy*.]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining
should discover the others filthiness. *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

They never duly improved the utmost of such a
power, but gave themselves up to all the filthiness
and licentiousness of life imaginable. *South's Serm.*

FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epic
poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble
picture: the subjects both of the one and of the
other, ought to have nothing of immortal, low,
or filthy in them.

Dryden's Dufrigny.

To FILTER. *v. a.* [from *filtru*.] To strain;
to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former opera ti-
burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and
filtrated, yield a fiery salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

FILTRATION. *n. f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method
by which liquours are procured fine and clear.

The filtration in use is straining a liquor through
paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, ad-
mits only the finer parts through, and keeps the
rest behind.

Quincy.

We took then common nitre, and having, by
the usual way of solution, filtration, and cogula-
tion, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces
of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible.

Boyle.

FIMBLE Hemp. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *femle*.]

The light Summer hemp, that bears no seed,
which is called *fimble hemp*.

Mortimer.

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her
own,

In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her feed.

Tusser.

FIN. *n. f.* [*fin*, Saxon; *win*, Dutch.] The
wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his
body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shaksf. Orbell.*

Their fins consist of a number of gristly bones,
long and slender, like pins and needles.

More against Atkeifin.

Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their fins awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still

FIN

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addison's Ovid*.
FIN-FOOTED, *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous;
having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fipipedes, or birds which
have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is
palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, ac-
cording to the method of nature in latirostous or
flat-billed birds; which being generally swim-
mers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the ac-
tion, and they are framed with fins or oars upon
their feet. *Brown*.

FINABLE, *adj.* [*from fine*.] That admits a fine;
that which deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be
finable. *Bacon*.

He sent letters to the council, wherein he ac-
knowledgeed himself favoured in bringing his cause
finable. *Hayward*.

FINAL, *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]
1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope.

2. Conclusive; decisive.
There be many examples where sea-fights have
been *final* to the war. *Bacon*.

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself,
and had neither leisure nor opportunity to under-
take the *final* conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Irel*.

3. Mortal; destructive.
At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start.

4. Respecting the end or motive.
Some things in such sort are allowed, that they
be also required as necessary unto salvation, by
way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity
final; so that, without performance of them, they
cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any
means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker*.

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps,
siphons, and other engines: and performs all those
feats which former philosophers, through igno-
rance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*,
namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray*.

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me
believe you are at a loss for the efficient.

FINALLY, *adv.* [*from final*.]
1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to numb'r thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown.

2. Completely; without recovery.
Not any house of noble English in Ireland was
utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand
of justice, but the house of Desmond only.

Doubtless many men are *finally* lost, who yet
have no mens fins to answer for but their own.

FINANCE, *n. f.* [*French*] Revenue; income;
profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon*.

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual
or uncertain; as be the ofcheats and forfeitures.

His pretence for making war upon his neigh-
bours was their pyracies, though he practised the
same trade when he was straitened in his *finances*
at the siege of Byzantium.

FINANCIER, *n. f.* [*French*.] One who col-
lects or farms the publick revenue; one who un-
derstands the publick revenue.

FINARY, *n. f.* [*from To fine*.] In the iron
works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Diss*.

FINCH, *n. f.* [*Finch*, Saxon.] A small bird of
which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaf-
finch, and bullfinch.

TO FIND, *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon; *winden*, Dut.]
1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and
ye shall find. *Matthew*, vii. 7.

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what
hast thou found of all the household stuff?

She disappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss. *Milton*.

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings. *Cowley*.

2. To obtain something lost.
When he hath found his sheep, he layeth it on
his shoulders rejoicing. *Luke*, xv. 5.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other feather; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

3. To obtain something desired.
Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton*.

Our voluntary service he requires,
Net our necessitated; such with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can find. *Milton*.

4. To meet with; to fall upon.
There watchful at the gate they find
Suspicion with her eyes behind. *Dodley's Miscellanies*.

In woods and forests thou art found. *Cowley*.

The bad must miss, the good unfought shall find. *Pope*.

5. To know by experience.
How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes find to be
So airy and so vain! *Cowley*.

The torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley*.

6. To come to; to attain.
The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd
His beams, unactive else, their vigour find. *Milt*.

7. To discover by study, or attention.
The fox that first this cause of grief did find,
'Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind. *Hubbard's Tale*.

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find. *Dryden*.

Thy maid! ah, find some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley*.

8. To discover what is hidden.
A curse on him who found the oar. *Cowley*.

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.
They build on sands, which unmov'd they find,
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley*.

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.
I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways complacence find. *Milton*.

If we for happiness could leisure find,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley*.

We oft review, each finding like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope*.

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.
Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleas'd,
And find thee knowing not of beast alone,
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself. *Milton*.

Beauty or wit in all I find. *Cowley*.

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.
When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a
strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out
of it. *Locke*.

13. To reach; to attain.
They are glad when they can find the grave. *Job*, iii. 22.

They also know,
And reason not contemptibly; with these
Find pastime, and bear rule. *Milton*.

In solitude

What happiness, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment find? *Milton*,
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley*.

14. To meet.
A clear conscience and heroick mind,
In ill their business and their glory find. *Cowley*.

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own
opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would find. *Cowley*.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.
They would enforce them to find as they would
direct: and if they did not, convent, imprisonment,
and fine them. *Bacon*.

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

17. To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in
money and in victuals.

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we
go roundly on at first; the war in continuance
will find itself. *Bacon*.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and sit audience find, though few. *Milton*.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.

19. To determine: as, to find for the plaintiff.

20. To find himself. To be; to fare with re-
gard to ease or pain, health, or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor. *L'Estrange*.

21. To find out. To unriddle; to solve.
The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour
of the mind. *Ecclesiastical*, xiii. 26.

22. To find out. To discover something hidden.
Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst
thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? *Job*, ii. 7.

There are agents in nature able to make the
particles of bodies stick together by very strong
attractions, and it is the business of experimental
philosophy to find them out. *Newton*.

What hinders then, but that you find her out,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison's Cato*.

23. To find out. To obtain the knowledge of.
The principal part of painting is to find out, and
thoroughly to understand, what nature has made
most beautiful. *Dryden*.

24. To find out. To invent; to excogitate.
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to
find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chron*, ii. 14.

25. The particle *out* is added often without any
other use than that it adds some force or emphasis
to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to find out,
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley*.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great
man with the character, and to try if we can find
out in his looks and features either the haughty,
cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison*.

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek;
for which reason he desired a friend to find him out
a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learn-
ing. *Addison's Spectator*.

26. To find, is a word of very licentious and
capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its
first idea is the consequence of search; the second,
equally frequent, is mere occasion.

FINDER, *n. f.* [*from find*.]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.
We will bring the device to the bar, and crown
thee for a finder of madmen. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

2. One that picks up any thing lost.
Soms lewd squeaking cryer,
May gall the finder's conscience, if they meet. *Dennis*.

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Craighew*.

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FIN

FINDFAULT. *n. f.* [*find and fault.*] A censurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shakespeare.*

FINDY. *adj.* [*gefunden, Saxon.*] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Not used. Thus the proverb:

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*;
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius.*

FINE. *adj.* [*finne, French; fin, Dutch and Erse; perhaps from finitus, completed, Latin.*]

1. Not coarse.
Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke.*

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.
Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Esau.*

3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* spirits evaporate.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the *finer*. *Bacon.*

4. Refined; subtly excogitated.
In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon.*

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temp.*

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is *fine*.

Let the wine without mixture or stum be all *fine*.

Or call up the master. *Johnson.*

7. Nice; exquisite; delicate.

Are they not senseless then, that think the soul nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense? *Davies.*

The irons of planes are set *fine* or rank: they are set *fine* when they stand so shallow below the sole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin shaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play, He all those royal signs had stol'n away. *Hubbard's Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.*

11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accomplished: elegant of manners.

He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars. *Fulton on the Glassicks.*

13. Showy; splendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,

To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:

A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips's Britain.*

FINE. *n. f.* [*fin, Cimbr.*]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treach'ry. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil hath him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakespeare.*

Besides *finer* set upon plays, games, balls, and feasting, they have many customs, which contribute to their simplicity. *Addison.*

How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!

Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope.*

4. [From *finis*, Latin: *fin, enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, in *fin*. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once.

In *fine*, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her. *Sidney.*

His resolution, in *fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker.*

Still the *fine's* the crown;

Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shakespeare.*

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;

In *fine*, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chafely absent. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, in *fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*

In *fine*, he wears no limbs about him sound,
With fores and sickneffes beleaguer'd round. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In *fine*, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To **FINE.** *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.
The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job, xxviii. 1.*

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet, also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. To make less coarse.

It *finer* the grafs, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortimer.*

4. To make transparent.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Locke.*

To **FINE.** *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham.*

To **FINE** *DRAW.* *v. a.* [*fine and draw.*] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE *DRAWER.* *n. f.* [from *finer* *draw*.] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINE *INGERED.* *adj.* [*fine and finger.*] Nice; artful; exquisite.

The most *finer* *finger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

FIN

FIN

FINELY. *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get your black lead, sharpened *finely*. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South.*

For him she loves:

She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

FINE *NESS.* *n. f.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney.*

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid covering. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those, with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross and base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive trials of great Jove,
To find perceptive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*. *Abutnot on Coins.*

FINERY. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southey.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chafe your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. *Law.*

FINE *SSE.* *n. f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language. *A cir-*

FIN

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some finess. *Hayward.*

FINER. *n. f.* [from *finis*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer. *Pro. xxv. 4.*
FINGER. *n. f.* [finger, Saxon; from *fingen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The fingers and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each finger. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put finger i' th' eye, and sob,
Because he had ne'er another tub. *Hadibras.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one found a particular note. *Keil against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her fingers ends were fore.

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three fingers thick. *Wilkins's Mathematical Mag.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look,
This softness from thy finger took. *Waller.*

TO FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;

You would be fingering them to anger me. *Shakespeare.*

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer sight and fingering of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Cosmol Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an instrument of music.

She hath broke the lute;

I did but tell her the mistook her frets,

And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering. *Shakespeare.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Nor any skill'd in loops of fingering fine,
Wit this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGERFERN. *n. f.* [finger and fern; *asplenium*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. f.* [finger and stone; *telesites*, Latin.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGLEFANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle; a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the slightest finglefangle. *Hadibras.*

FINICAL. *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorson, glassglazing, superfluous, finical rogue. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I cannot bear a finical fop romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another. *L'Estrange.*

FINICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppishly.

FINICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

FIN

TO FINISH. *v. a.* [finir, French; *finis*, Lat.]

1. To bring to the end proposed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower,

sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? *Luke, xiv. 28.*

As he had begun, so he would also finish in you the same grace. *2 Corinth. viii. 6.*

2. To make perfect.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, finish nothing. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection should not find,

Yet is it all th' Eternal will design'd;

It is a finish'd work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as finished

as my last work ought to be; that is, more finished than the rest. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FINISHER. *n. f.* [from *finish*.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is finisher,

Of does them by the weakest minister. *Shakespeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times; the world

against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it;

half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials

which of the two, in the end, would prevail;

the side which had all, or else that part which had

no friend but God and death, the one a defender

of his innocency, the other a finisher of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and finisher of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! finisher

Of utmost hope! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FINITE. *adj.* [finitus, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more than a finite number

for indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion

to infinite. *Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very

supposition, be limited at two extremes, though

never so remote asunder, and consequently must

needs be finite. *Bentley.*

FINITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without

bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and finiteless as their

desires. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FINITELY. *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain

limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at

an infinite distance from God; whereas all their

excellencies can make them but finitely distant from us. *Stillington.*

FINITENESS. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation;

confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion,

and love without other boundary than what

is set by the finiteness of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authorized word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things,

imports the proportions of the several degrees of

affections, or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections or properties. *Cheyne.*

FINLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Wanting fins.

He angers me

With telling of the moldwarp and the ant.

And of a dragon and a finless fish. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

FINLIKE. *adj.* [fin and like.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern

And untought Indian on the stream did glide;

Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,

Or finlike oars did spread from either side, *Dryden's Anna Mirabilis.*

FINNED. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges

spread out on either side.

They plow up the turf with a broad finned

plough. *Mortimer.*

FIR

FINNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,

His azure car and finny couriers guides;

Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

New herds of beasts he sends the plains to

share;

New colonies of birds to people air;

And to their oozy beds the finny fish repair. *Dryden's Ovid.*

While black with storms the ruffled ocean rolls,

And from the fisher's art defends her finny shoals. *Blackmore.*

With hairy springes we the birds betray;

Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

FINTOED. *adj.* [fin and toe.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or fintoed,

viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there. *Ray on the Creation.*

FINOCHIO. *n. f.* A species of fennel. A plant.

FIPPLE. *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A stopper.

You must know, that in recorders, which go

with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were

it not for the fipple that straiteneth the air, much

more than the simple concave, would yield no

sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FIR. *n. f.* [fyr, Welch; fuph, Saxon; fyr, Danish.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is evergreen: the leaves are single, and for

the most produced on every side of the branches:

the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote

distances from the fruit on the same tree. The

seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the house with planks

of fir. *1 Kings.*

The spiring fir and stately box. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. f.* [fyr, Saxon; *fewer*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of fire ascended first on high,

And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;

Then air succeeds, in lightness next to fire. *Dryden.*

2. Anything burning.

A little fire is quickly trodden out,

Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Where two raging fires meet together,

They do consume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakespeare.*

So contraries on Aetna's top conspire;

Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out fire. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who

had suffered damage by a great fire. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,

Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,

A fire may come, and it may be

Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; lustre.

Stars, hide your fires!

Let not night see my black and deep desires! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,

To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire? *Prior.*

6. The punishment of the damned.

Who among us shall dwell with the devouring

fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting

burnings? *Isaiah xxxiii.*

7. Anything provoking; any thing that inflames the passions.

What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?

Stand I condemn'd for pride and scorn so much? *Shakespeare.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had fire in his temper, and a German blunt

ness; and, upon provocations, might strain a

phrase. *Atterbury.*

9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy;

intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit

of sentiment.

FIR

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble fire within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Coriol.*
They have no notion of life and fire in fancy
and in words, and any thing that is just in gram-
mar and in measure is good oratory and poetry to
them. *Felton on the Classics.*
He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reasoner's weapons and the poet's fire.

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble fire,
Taught us that France had something to admire. *Blackmore.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inspire,
And warm the critick with a poet's fire. *Pope.*
Oh may some spark of your celestial fire,
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*
10. The passion of love.

Love various hearts does variously inspire,
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle fire,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A fire which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The fire of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his fires. *Pope.*
New charms shall still increase desire,
And time's swift wing shall fan the fire.

11. Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. An-
thony's fire.

12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle;
to inflame.

Hermofilla courageously set upon the horse-
men, and set fire also upon the stables where the
Turks horses stood. *Knolles.*

He that set a fire on a plane-tree to spite his
neighbour, and the plane-tree set fire on his neigh-
bour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because
it did all rise from his own ill intention. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

13. To set a FIRE. To inflame.
So inflam'd by my desire,

It may set her heart a-fire. *Carow.*

FIREARMS. *n. f.* [fire and arms.] Arms which
owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to supply their few firearms. *Clarendon.*

Before the use of firearms there was infinitely
more scope for personal valour than in the mo-
dern battles. *Pope.*

FIREBALL. *n. f.* [fire and ball.] Grenado;
ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where
it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience,
which, like so many fireballs, or mouth grenadoes,
are thrown at our church. *South's Sermons.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us
swallow his coin in fireballs. *Swift.*

FIREBRUSH. *n. f.* [fire and brush.] The brush
which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean
away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the
firebrush. *Swift.*

FIREBRAKE. *n. f.* [fire and drake.] A fiery
serpent; I suppose the prester.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the firebrake,
I charge thee thou this place forfake,

Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

FIRENEW. *adj.* [fire and new.] New from
the forge; new from the melting-house.

Arnado is a most illustrious wight,
A man of firenew words, fashion's own knight.

Some excellent jests, firenew from the mint. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according
to custom, in another suit firenew, with silver
buttons to it. *Addison.*

FIREPAN. *n. f.* [fire and pan.] Vessel of me-
tal to carry fire.

His firepan, and all the vessels thereof, thou
shalt make of brass. *Exodus xxvii. 3.*

Pour of it upon a firepan well heated, as they
do rose-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FIRER. *n. f.* [from fire.] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouffel, and the rest marched
as a guard for defence of these firers. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FIRRESIDE. *n. f.* [fire and side.] The hearth;
the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be de-
spised, and ought to serve but for Winter talk by
the fireside. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made
By the fireside, but in the cooler shade. *Carew.*

By his fireside he starts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only
to sit quietly at thy own fireside. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

FIRESTICK. *n. f.* [fire and stick.] A lighted
stick or brand.

Children, when they play with firesticks, move
and whirl them round so fast, that the motion
will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle
of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FIREWORK. *n. f.* [fire and work.] Shows of
fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me present the princeps
with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or
antick, or fireworks. *Shakespeare.*

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures
of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and
unquestionable; and also fireworks of all variety.

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of
meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and
fireworks. *Brown.*

In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite;
Those are the only serpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion proposed a subject for a fire-
work, which he thought would be very amusing.

Their fireworks are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and fired
the houses of those whom they esteemed not to
be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at
first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a
sudden shower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathless body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And fire the pile. *Dryden.*

A second Paris, differing but in name,
Shall fire his country with a second flame.

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princeps, with a crown in dow'r,
So fire your mind, in arms assert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from
heav'n

And fire us hence. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

FIREBRAND. *n. f.* [fire and brand.]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eased my father-in-law of a firebrand, to
set my own house in a flame. *L'Estrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions;
one who causes mischief.

Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilium stand;
Our firebrand brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakes.*

He sent Surrey with a competent power against
the rebels, who fought with the principal band
of them, and defeated them, and took alive John
Chamber, their firebrand. *Bacon.*

FIRECROSS. *n. f.* [fire and cross.] A token in

Scotland for the nation to take arms! the ends
thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared
with blood. It is carried from one place to ano-
ther. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to rise,
the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the
realm, and commanded the firecross to be carried;
namely, two firebrands fet in fashion of a cross,
and pitched upon the point of a spear. *Haywood.*

FIRELOCK. *n. f.* [fire and lock.] A soldier's
gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with
flint.

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

FIREMAN. *n. f.* [fire and man.]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning
houses.

The fireman sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with
two of these firemen. *Tatler.*

FIREPAN. *n. f.* [fire and pan.]

1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming
powder.

FRESHIP. *n. f.* [fire and ship.] A ship filled
with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the
enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the fire-
ship, by cutting the spritsail tackle. *Wifeman.*

FRESHOVEL. *n. f.* [fire and shovel.] The in-
strument with which the hot coals are thrown up
in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force
of fire; as tongs, fireshovel, prongs, and irons.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and
fireshovels, and spits, and other domestick weapons.

Dryden's Spanish Fryer.

FIRESTONE. *n. f.* [fire and stone.]

The firestone, or pyrites, is a compound metal-
lick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an
unmetallick earth; but in very different proporti-
ons in the several masses. The most common sort,
which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless
kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green
vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name
of pyrites, or firestone, from its giving fire on be-
ing struck against a steel much more freely than a
flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time,
and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable mat-
ter struck from off the stone burning itself out be-
fore the spark becomes extinguished.

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on the cold
lands, must be of advantage. *Mort. Husbandry.*

FIREWOOD. *n. f.* [fire and wood.] Wood to
burn; fuel.

FIRING. *n. f.* [from fire.] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, firing being there scarce.

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from ferro, Latin.] To whip;
to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Besides, it is not only foppish,
But vile, idolatrous and popish,
For one man out of his own skin
To fire and whip another's sin. *Hudibras.*

FIRKIN. *n. f.* [from peocpen, Saxon, the fourth
part of a vessel.]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that
shop, that it will cost us many a firkin of strong
beer to bring them back again.

2. A small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and
thunder,

Which made the lye so much the louder;
Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a firkin of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [firmus, Latin.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard,
opposed to soft.

FIR

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved.
Job, xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Chaucer.*
There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish. *Dryden.*

The body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft. *Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He straight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world. *Tillotson.*

The man that's resolute and just,
Firm to his principles and trust,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Wallsh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.
God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Raleigh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It on *firm* land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems
Of ancient pile: all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*
Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roscommon.*

To *FIRM*. *v. a.* [*firma*, Latin.]
1. To settle; to conform; to establish; to fix.
Of the death of the emperor they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryden's Albion.*

The pow'rs, said he,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpose with their augury. *Dry. Æn.*
O thou, who freeest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be present still, oh goddess, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made! *Pope's Stat.*

2. To fix without wandering.
He on his card and compass *firm*s his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen.*
FIRMAMENT. *n. f.* [*firmentum*, Lat.] The sky; the heavens.
Even to the heavens their shouting shrill
Doth reach, and all the *firment* doth fill. *Spenser.*

I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true, fixt, and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firment*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firment*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The *firment* expanse of liquid, pure,
Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;
And when the middle *firment* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And see the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror. *Addison's Ovid.*

What an immense space is the *firment*,
wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eyes and many more discovered with our glasses! *Derham's Astro Theology.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *firmentum*.] Celestial; of the upper regions.

FIR

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firment*al waters dipt above. *Dryden's Anna Mirabilis.*

FIRMLY. *adv.* [from *firm*.]
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou shalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmly* fasten'd than a rock. *Milton's Agonistes.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can tick together to *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted to warn one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Steadily; constantly.
Himself to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge decide. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucques can beat five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*

FIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *firm*.]
1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.
It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability; stability.
Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; soundness.
In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.
That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt
To God, or thee, because we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my mule,
Which for his *firmness* does his heat excuse. *Roscommon.*

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [*first*, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first*.
—A third is like the former. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen. viii. 13.*

2. Earliest in time; opposed to *last*.
The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb. ix. 1.*

Man's *first* disobedience.
Who *first*, who last
Rous'd from the slumber. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Prior.*

3. Highest in dignity.
Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Daniel.*

First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spenser.*

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*

4. Great; excellent.
My *first* son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FIRST. *adv.*
1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*

Thy praise, and thine was then the publick
voice,
First recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryden.*

FIS

Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
To shew how all things were created *first*. *Prior.*

2. Before any other consideration.
First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. It has often at before it, and means at the beginning.
At *first* the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves at *first*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. *FIRST* or *Last*. At one time or other.
But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools or lovers *first* or *last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. f.* [from *first* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot*.] The eldest of children.

His *first-begot*, we knew; and fore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Milton.*

FIRST-BORN. *n. f.* [*first* and *born*.] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity.

Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born* Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hail, holy night, offspring of heav'n *first-born*. *Milton.*

The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and Nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-FRUIT. *n. f.* [*first* and *fruit*.]
1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The profits of any thing which are soonest gained.

Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishops, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the first of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FIRSTLING. *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first produced or brought forth.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd,
and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut.*

FIRSTLING. *n. f.* [from *first*.]
1. The first produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die. *Pope.*

2. The thing thought or done before another.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vault and *firstlings* of these broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*

The sly purpose works o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FISCAL. *n. f.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.]
Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH. *n. f.* [*fish*, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.]
1. An

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*.

The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls, Are their male subjects. *Shaksp. Comedy of Err.*

And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape, Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Greecb.*

There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region: and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them in fish-days. *Locke.*

2. The flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called flesh.

I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no *fish*.

Shaksp. King Lear.

We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *FISH*. *v. a.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion, I with great truth, catch mere simplicity. *Shaksp.*

To *FISH*. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

Of, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit, The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.

Pope's Dunciad.

FISH-HOOK. *n. f.* [*fish* and *hook*.] A hook baited, with which fish are caught.

A short point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*. *Grew's Museum.*

FISH-POND. *n. f.* [*fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watery boggy lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,

And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hurrius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadrages H. S. 32,291 l. 13 s. 4 d. *Arbutnot.*

FISHER. *n. f.* [*from fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish.

In our fight the three were taken up By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:

At length another seiz'd on us, And would have rest the *fishers* of their prey,

Had not they been very slow of fail. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught, Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught.

Sondys.

Left he should suspect it, draw it from him, As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it.

Denham.

A soldier now, he with his coat appears; A *fisher* now, his tremble angles bears. *Pope.*

FISHERBOAT. *v. f.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach

Appear like mice. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

At length two monsters of unequal size, Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller.*

Do scales and fins bear price to this excess? You might have bought the *fishermen* for less.

Dryden's Juvenal.

FISHERTOWN. *n. f.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned the *fisher-town* Mousehole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*. *Clarendon.*

FISHERY. *n. f.* [*from fisher*.] The business of catching fish.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturbed by privateers.

Addison's Spectator.

FISHFUL. *adj.* [*from fish*.] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in spite,

My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Car. Surv. of Cornwall.*

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful*, and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*

To *FISHEFY*. *v. a.* [*from fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant word.

Here comes Romeo.

—Without his roe, like a dried herring:

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishy*! *Shaksp. Romeo.*

FISHING. *n. f.* [*from fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and plentiful *fishing*.

Spenser on Ireland.

FISHKETTLE. *n. f.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fish-kettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Grew's Museum.*

FISHMEAL. *n. f.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greenickness. *Sharp.*

FISHMONGER. *n. f.* [*from fish*.] A dealer in fish; a feller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*

FISHY. *adj.* [*from fish*.]

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates

Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food.

Pope's Odyssey.

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FISFILE. *adj.* [*fishfile*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fishfile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion.

Newton's Opticks.

FISFILET. *n. f.* [*from fishfile*.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISFURE. *n. f.* [*fishfura*, Latin; *fishure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers; those strata were divided by parallel *fishfures*, that were inclosed in the stone.

Woodward's Natural History.

I see

The gaping *fishfures* to receive the rain.

Thompson's Autumn.

To *FISFURE*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cleave; to make a *fishfure*.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fishfured* or fractured. *Wifman.*

FIST. *n. f.* [*first*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise, Up with her *fish*, and took him on the face;

Another time, quoth she, become more wife; Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidn.*

And being down, the villain fear did beat And bruise with clownish *fish* his manly face.

Fairy Queen.

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fish*. *Bacon.*

And the same hand into a *fish* may close, Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrrebus, the foster-father of the beast, Then-clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fish*.

Dryden's Æneid.

To *FIST*. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep, Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,

And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shaksp. Corio.*

FISTINUT. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. *n. f.* [*fish* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with snagg'd sticks, or duly falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*.

More.

She would fieve upon John's commons; for which they were fure to go to *fisticuffs*.

Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, 'till they have quite disabled each other.

Swift.

FISTULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fishula*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fishula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone.

Wifeman's Surgery.

2. *FISTULA Lacrymalis*. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta lacrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and the angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone.

Sharp's Surgery.

FISTULAR. *adj.* [*from fishula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS. *adj.* [*from fishula*; *fishuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become *fishulous*, I have shewn you. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

FIT. *n. f.* [*from fight*, *Skinner*, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *uit*, in Flemish, frequent, *Junius*.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fit of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try A short vicissitude, and fit of poverty.

Dryden's Horace.

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance.

L'Estrange.

By fits my swelling grief appears, In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addis. on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by fits,

And falls again as loth to quit its hold. *Addis. Cat.*

Religion is not the business of some fits only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hour, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Regis.*

All fits of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did fit away out of her nest, And all his senses were with deadly fit oppress'd.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy.

Addison.

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband, He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows

The fits o' th' season. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

5. It

FIT

5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits*.

FIT. *adj.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle.

1. Chronicles.

He lends him vain Goliath's sacred sword, The *fit* help just fortune could afford.

Cowley's Davidides.

This fury *fit* for her intent the choice, One who delights in wars and human woes.

Dryden's Æneid.

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit* for, nor capable of.

Locke.

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so.

Bacon.

See how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet.

Milton.

It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise.

Boyle.

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence.

Addison.

To FIT. *v. a.* [written, Flemish, Junius.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fit*eth it with planes.

If. xlv. 13.

Would fate permit

To my desires I might my fortune *fit*, Troy I would raise.

Denham.

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor *fits* his customer.

A trussmaker *fit*ted the child with a pair of bodices, stiffened on the lame side.

Wijeman's Surgery.

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this poultry knight: trust me I thought on her; she'll *fit* it.

Shakespeare.

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fit*ted the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid.

Boyle.

4. *To FIT out*. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit* out, You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout.

Dryden.

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fit*ted out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation.

Addison's Freeholder.

5. *To FIT up*. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fit*ted up his farm.

Pope to Swift.

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness.

Sidney.

Nor *fit* it to prolong the feast, Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.

Pope's Od.

FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season

For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason.

Tusser.

FITCHAT. *n. f.* [*fissau*, French; *fiste*, Dut.]

FITCHER. *n. f.* A stinking little beast, that robs the henroost and warren. Skinner calls him the *stinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the pole-cat is termed a *fitcher*, and the *stinking ferret* a *foat*.

'Tis such another *fitcher*! marry, a perfumed one:

What do you mean by this haunting of me?

Shakespeare.

FIV

The *fit* but, the fulmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth.

Walton's Angler.

FITFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

FITLY. *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so most *fitly*

As you malign our senators.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage.

Bacon.

I cannot *fit*ter compare marriage than to a lottery, for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss: and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty store of blanks for every prize.

Boyle.

The whole of our duty may be expressed most *fitly* by departing from evil.

Tillotson.

2. Commodiously; meetly.

To take a latitude,

Sun or stars are *fit*ly view'd

At their brightest; but to conclude

Of longitudes, what other way have we

But to mark when, and where the dark eclipses be.

Donne.

An animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

FITNESS. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit.

Hooker.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness* That we adjourn this court.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Wer't my *fitness*

To let these hands obey my boiling blood,

They're apt enough to dislocate and tear

Thy flesh and bones.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nor time nor place

Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:

They've made themselves, and that their *fitness* now Does unmake you.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

FITMENT. *n. f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor befesing: 'twas a *fitment* for

The purpose I then follow'd.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

FITTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A small piece: as, to cut into *fitters*.

Skinner.

FITZ. *n. f.* [Norman, from *fi*, a son, French.]

A son. Only used in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzboimas*, the son of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wife, and *five* were foolish.

Mattew.

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like *fix* fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his pastures fill'd.

Dryden.

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty.

Addison.

FIX

FiVELEAVED Grass. *n. f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES. *n. f.*

1. A kind of play with a ball.

2. A disease of horses.

His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fixes*, and stark spoiled with the staggers.

Shakespeare.

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable.

Hell heard th' unfutterable noise, hell saw Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled

Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.

Milton.

2. To settle; to establish invariably.

Brightest seraph! tell

In which of all these orbs hath man His *fix'd* seat, or *fix'd* seat hath none, But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell!

Milton.

One loves *fix'd* laws, and the other arbitrary power.

Temple.

When custom hath *fix'd* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.

Locke.

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the fullen earth, Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight!

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes, *Fix'd* on the walls with wonder and surprize.

Dryden's Æneid.

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fix'd*.

Locke.

5. To pierce; to transfix. A sense purely

Latin. While from the raging sword he vainly flies, A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.

Sandys.

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must *fix* upon some foundation that can never deceive us.

L'Estrange.

He made himself their prey, T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;

Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent To die undaunted, or to circumvent.

Dryden's Æn.

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try, She *fix'd* on this her utmost remedy.

Death was behind; but hard it was to die.

Dryden.

In most bodies, not propagated by feed, it is the colour we must *fix* on, and are most led by.

Locke.

2. To rest; to cease to wander.

Your kindness banishes your fear, Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here.

Waller.

3. To lose volatility, for as to be malleable. In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.

Bacon's Natural History.

FIXATION. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace.

King Charles.

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*.

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion. They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects.

Watts.

4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility. Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliancy, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies.

Bacon.

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less materiate, than to make

make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation.

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes.

FIXEDLY, adv. [from *fixed*.]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things.

2. Steadfastly.

Omnipotency, omniscency, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixedly* looks on them.

FIXEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmness.

2. Want or loss of volatility.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconfused, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold.

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherence, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies.

4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.

A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations.

FIXIDITY, *n. f.* [from *fixed*.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. A word of Boyle.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to the *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them.

FIXITY, *n. f.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conveyed by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmosphere incumbent upon them?

FIXURE, *n. f.* [from *fix*.]

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't, As we were mock'd with art.

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait.

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrors, Divert and crack, rend and deracinate The unity and married calm of states.

Quite from their *fixure*.

FLAG, *n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *flagging* pierce him to the quick, Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick?

FLAGBY, *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres.

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop.

FLAGGABLE, *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown.

FLAGGID, *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth with more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower.

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds

the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities.

FLACCIDITY, *n. f.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility.

To *FLAG*, *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; *pleogan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together.

The jades That drag the tragick melancholy night, Who with their drowly, flow, and *flagging* wings Clip dead men's graves.

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would *flag* or curl.

Like a fiery meteor funk the fun, The promise of a storm; the shifting gales Fortake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch, Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along As if the were a body in a body:

My senses too are dull and stupify'd, Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good.

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite.

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes.

If on sublimer wings of love and praise, My love above the stary vault I raise, Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust, I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust.

He fees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen.

To *FLAG*, *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace; As well as Cupid, Time is blind:

Soon must those glories of thy face The fate of vulgar beauty find:

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye, Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble.

A white stone used for *flagging* floors.

FLAG, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink.

Can bulrushes but by the river grow? Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow?

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones.

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-stem upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple.

FLAGGINESS, *n. f.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAGGY, *adj.* [from *flaggy*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display, Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.

2. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it.

FLAGITIOUS, *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Lat.]

1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

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2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here, Before the eye and prospect of your town, Have hither march'd to your endamagement.

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descrieth vessels; square, if ships; if galleys, pendants.

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stirps of nobles: for if mens eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flags* or pedigree.

Let him be girt With all the grisly legions that troop Under the footy *flag* of Acheron, Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms 'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out, And force him to restore his purchase back, Or drag him by the curls to a foul death.

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear, Forget their hatred, and consent to fear.

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*, is a ground at pleasure for opening a war.

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear, Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear, And mingle friendly hissing in the air.

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear, In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear, And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair.

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements.

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other.

Flagstone will not split as slate does, being found formed into *flag*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata.

FLAG-BROOM, *n. f.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER, *n. f.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*.

FLAG-SHIP, *n. f.* [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, *n. f.* [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watry places among flags or sedges.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle.

FLAGGULET, *n. f.* [*flaggule*, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind music.

Play us a lesson on your *flaggule*.

FLAGILLATION, *n. f.* [from *flagello*, Latin.] The use of the scourge.

By Bridewell all descend, As morning pray'r and *flagillation* end.

FLAGGINES, *n. f.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

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There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange*.

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roscommon*.
Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison*.

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope*.
2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state
And, harder still, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope*.
FLAGITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *flagitious*.] Wickedness; villainy.

FLAGON. *n. f.* [*flaccid*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *flasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.

Did they coin pispots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras*.
His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Roscommon*.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think
They either change or stint him in his drink. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

FLAGRANCY. *n. f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FLAGRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]
1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker*.

2. Glowing; flushed.
See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blown in the setting sun. *Pope*.
3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Prior*.

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.
When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift*.

With equal poize let stedly justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay. *Smith*.

FLAGRATION. *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

FLAGSTAFF. *n. f.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flagstaff*'s rise. *Dryden's Anna Mirabilis*.

FLAIL. *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flégel*, German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear: the tool of the threshing.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy threshing with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* bath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end. *Milton*.

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense. *Dryden*.

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government. *Lodge*.

The threshing, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift*.

FLAKE. *n. f.* [*flocus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element,
When the weather is hottest. *Sidney*.

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made appear'd. *Fairy Queen*.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnt*.

Small drops of a misting rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew's Cosmology*.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison on Italy*.

2. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys*.
The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon*.

TO FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow. *Pope's Odyssey*.

TO FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminae; to part in loose bodies.

FLAKY. *adj.* [from *flake*.]
1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope*.

Hence, whence the snows in Winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in Summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackmore*.

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.

FLAM. *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old arupicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras*.

'Till these men can prove the things, ordered
by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion. *South*.

What are most of the histories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South*.

TO FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was so *flam'd*,
To damn ourselves 't' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras*.

God is not to be *flam'd* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can'st do, and what not. *South*.

FLAMBEAUX. *n. f.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeaux* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden*.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeaux* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison's Guardian*.

FLAME. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, Fr.]

1. Light emitted from fire.
Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame. *Newton's Opticks*.

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley*.

2. Fire.
Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The flames he once stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley*.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our English genius is express'd,
Lofty and bold, but negligently dress'd. *Waller*.

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope*.

5. Passion of love.
My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley*.

Come arm'd in flames; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley*.

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville*.

TO FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire
your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakespeare*.

He fell *flaming* through the ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton*.

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton*.

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing fable for the peaceful night. *Prior*.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* stockings. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aspect, in a *flame-coloured* garment. *Peacocks*.

FLAMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope*.

FLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torried, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown*.

FLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

FLAMMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown*.

FLAMMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma*, and *vomo*, Lat.] Vomiting out flame. *DiG*.

FLAMY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]
1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in found. *Sidney*.

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural History*.

FLANK. *n. f.* [*flanc*, French, according to Vol. I. N^o. 18. 4 P *Manège*.

FLA

Menage, from *menage*: more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank.

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He laid, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent:

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,

His corset pierces, and his garment rends,

And glancing downward near his flank descends.

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and

showered upon our men from the rampier in front,

and from the galleys that lay at sea in flank.

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in

such sort as he might take the flank of the enemy.

To right and left the front

Divided, and to either flank retir'd.

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion

which reaches from the curtain to the face, and

defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain.

To FLANK. v. a.

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command

any pass on the side.

With fates averse against their king's command,

Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,

And flank the passage.

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,

Which, flank'd with rocks, did close in covert lay.

FLANKER. n. f. [from flank.] A fortification

putting out so as to command the side of a body

Marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their

fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of

their flankers, were enforced to retire.

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from

high,

Cast from the bulwarks, flankers, ports, and

towers.

To FLANKER. v. a. [flanker, French.] To de-

scend by lateral fortifications.

FLANNEL. n. f. [gwlann, Welsh; from gwlan,

wool, Davies.] A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welch flannel.

FLAP. n. f. [keppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fasten-

ed only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe,

that is, a cartilaginous flap upon the opening of

the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the ad-

mission of the air.

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the

supposition that the wound will more easily heal

by turning down the flaps.

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]

When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive

his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and

that which is in the blisters is like the white of an

egg: cut some flaves with a knife, and rub it once

with salt, and it will cure.

To FLAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctu-

ary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle flap'd off the

former, and devoured the other.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,

This painted child of dirt, that stinks and tingles.

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the

stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil

Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate

Their feet in liquid shackles bound.

Three times, all in the dead of night,

A bell was heard to ring;

And shrieking at her window thrice

The raven flap'd his wing.

FLA

To FLAP. v. n.

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and flut-

tering away, as if maimed, to carry people from

her young.

The dire flapping on the shield of Turnus, and

fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the

duel.

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,

Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;

This knows the powder'd footman, and with care

Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair.

FLAPDRAGON. n. f. [from a dragon supposed

to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of

burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by clos-

ing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and

fennel, and drinks candles ends for flapdragons, and

rides the wild mare with the boys.

To FLAPDRAGON. v. a. [from the noun.] To

swallow; to devour.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the

sea flapdragoned it.

FLAPPEARED. adj. [flap and ear.] Having loose

and broad ears.

A whorson, beetleheaded, flapped ear knave.

To FLAKE. v. a. [from sledoren, to flutter,

Dutch, Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from

glace.]

1. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one

When they combine and mingle, bring

A strong regard and awe; but speech alone

Doth vanish like a flaring thing,

And in the ear, not conscience, ring.

2. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to sting

His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring

To arched walks of twilight groves.

3. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay

Flaring in sunshine all the day.

4. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,

With ribbands pendant flaring 'bout her head.

FLASH. n. f. [ϕλῆξ, Minshew.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open

The breast of heav'n, I did present myself

Ev'n in the aim and very flash of it.

We see the flash of a piece is seen sooner than

the noise is heard.

One with a flash begins, and ends in smok;

The other out of smok brings glorious light.

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,

Defy'd the fork lightning from afar,

At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,

And flash for flash returns, and fires for fires.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your

songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont

to set the table in a roar?

Wicked men prefer the light flashes of a wanton

mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and

hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as

awaken conscience.

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a flash.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. v. n.

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was,

by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to

flash divers times almost like melted nitre.

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour

He flashes into one gross crime or other,

That sets us all at odds.

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright

thought.

They flash out sometimes into an irregular

greatness of thought.

To FLASH. v. a. To strike up large bodies of

water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely flash'd

The waves about, and all his armour swept,

That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.

If the sea-water be flash'd with a stick or oar,

the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops

resemble sparkles of fire.

FLASHER. n. f. [from flash.] A man of more

appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY. adv. [from flashy.] With empty

show; without real power of wit, or solidity of

thought.

FLASHY. adj. [from flash.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without sub-

stance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of

a large discourse.

When they lift, their lean and flashy tongues

Grate on their scannel pipes of wretched straw.

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,

Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt

not buy;

Nor will I change for all thy flashy wit.

2. [From flaccidus, Skinner.] Infipid; without

force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled wa-

ters, flashy things.

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs

and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish or

flashy.

FLASH. n. f. [flasque, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;

But the Champagne is to each man his flask.

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's flask

Is set on fire.

FLASKET. n. f. [from flask.] A vessel in which

vians are served.

Another plac'd

The silver stands, with golden flasks grac'd.

FLAT. adj. [plat, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,

Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would

By her own radiant light, though fun and moon

Were in the flat sea funk.

The houses are flat roofed to walk upon, so that

every bomb that fell on them would take effect.

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly

discern it was a land flat to our fight, and full of

hofsage.

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes

Fall flat, and shrink into a trivial toy,

At every sudden flighting quite abasht.

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,

What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.

That Christ-church stands above ground, and

that the church of Westminster lies not flat upon

it, is your lordship's commendation.

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her flat,

And worship her as goddess of the wood.

That lamentable wound,

Which laid that wretched prince flat on the

ground.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting pro-

minence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.
He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece.
Shakespeare's Troil. and Cref.
Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, flat seems to this and harsh.
Milton.

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and flat.
Phillips.
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.
Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are
thought to be shot out of secret intention; but as
for large discourses, they are flat things, and not
so much noted,
Bacon.

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat insipid stuff. *Dry. Don Seb.*
9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.
I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milt. Agonistes.*
10. Unpleasing; tasteless.
How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable
Seems to me all the uses of this world!

Shakespeare's Hamlet.
To one firmly persuaded of the reality of hea-
venly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtain-
ing it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look lit-
tle, and grow flat and unfavourable. *Atterb. Sermons.*
11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with flat tiring taught him, that di-
rect it stays make speedy journeys. *Sydney.*
It is a flat wrong to punish the thought or pur-
pose of any before it be enacted; for true justice
punishes nothing but the evil act or wicked
word. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
As it is the nature of all men to love liberty, so
they become flat libertines, and fall to all licenti-
ousness. *Spenser.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep:
—I will, that's flat. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is flat despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Fratily gets pardon by submissiveness:
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his meer clod of earth, the spacious sky.
Herbert.

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With flat felonious intentions. *Hudibras.*
12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.
If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will
make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle.

Bacon's Natural History.
The upper end of the windpipe is endued with
several cartilages and muscles to contract or di-
late it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.
Ray on the Creation.

FLAT. n. f.
1. A level; an extended plane.
The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a
far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board
and concave underneath, than if there were no-
thing but only the flat of a board to let in the up-
per air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from
earth, expose flesh or fish both upon a stake of
wood some height above the earth, and upon the
flat of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make di-
vers distinct eminences appear a flat by force of
shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to
appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a flat for a
garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that
he has found in several of the neighbouring parts,
furnished a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Add. on It.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'er top old Pelion, or the icy head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a flat,
Fast by a mountain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to mun-
dations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

All the infectious, that the fun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall.
Shakespeare's Tempest.

Half my pow'r's this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln wathes have devoured them.
Shakespeare's King John.

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the
water is not deep enough for ships.
I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakef.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out
through so many flats and sands, if wind and wea-
ther be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Essays.*
Having newly left these grammatick flats
and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably,
they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits
in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy.
Milton on Education.

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dang'rous flats, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tide: skim o'er the cover'd land,
And feamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryd.*

Must we now have an ocean of mere flats and
shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*
5. The broad side of a blade.
A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The flat to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dry.*

6. Depression of thought and language.
Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I
therefore bound to maintain, that there are no
flats amongst his elevations, when 'tis evident he
creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines
together? *Dryden.*

7. Surface without relief, or prominences.
Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull
unvaried flat, to make a sufficient compensation
for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and
for the precious things of the lasting hills. *Bent. Ser.*

TO FLAT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To level; to depress; to make broad and
smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of fe-
veral fruit trees, and flat them on the sides, and
bind them close, and set them in the ground, they
will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and flats their nose.
Greob.

2. To make vapid.
An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen
cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep
within the earth, though in a moist place and
rainy time, were become a little harder than they
were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their
juice somewhat flatted. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO FLAT. v. n.
1. To grow flat: opposed to swell.
I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin
shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more that at
first. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.
Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely
to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion,
than unpremeditated and confused variety to dis-
tract and lose it. *King Charles.*

FLATLONG. adv. [flat and long.] With the flat
downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had fallen flatlong. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
FLATLY. adv. [from flat.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.
He in these wars had flatly refused his aid.
Sidney.

Thereupon they flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*
Unjust, thou say'st,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free.

Milton's Paradise Lost.
Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of
such as flatly deny the being of God; but of them
that believing his existence, exclude him from di-
recting the world. *Bentley.*

FLATNESS. n. f. [from flat.]
1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one
would think the coiner looked on the flatness of a
figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture.
Addison on Medals.

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.
Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned
by the too free admission of air into the vessel.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. Dejection of fortune.
The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The flatness of my misery! *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of
spirit.

How fast does obscurity, flatness, and imperti-
nency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a dif-
ficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life
and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.
Some of Homer's translators have swelled into
fustian, and others sunk into flatness.

Pope's Preface to Homer.
7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of
sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the
one against the bottom of the other within a pale
of water, and you shall find the sound groweth
more flat, even while part of the saucer is above
the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with
a harshness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO FLATTEN. v. a. [flat, French; from flat.]
1. To make even or level, without prominence
or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.
If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or
flatten it, it will rise again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

TO FLATTEN. v. n.
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in
vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are at-
tended with satiety and surfeits, and flatten in the
very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLATTER. n. f. [from flat.] The workman
or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

TO FLATTER. v. a. [flatter, French.]
1. To flatter with praises; to please with blan-
dishments; to gratify with servile obsequious-
ness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most flattered.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.
His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his
mouth;

What his breast forges that his tongue must vent.
Shakespeare.

He that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net
for his feet. *Proverbs, xxix. 5.*

He flattereth himself in his own eyes, until his
iniquity be found hateful. *Psalms, xxxvi. 2.*

F L E

FLA'WLESS, *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless*, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous.

FLAWN, *n. f.* [*flena*, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaye*, Dutch.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pafs not for sleep,

To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.

To FLA'WTER, *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY, *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX, *n. f.* [*pleax*, *plex*, Saxon; *vlas*, Dut.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,

T' apply to's bleeding face.

Then on the rock a scanty measure place

Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,

And turning fung.

FLA'XCOMB, *n. f.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.

FLA'XRESSER, *n. f.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, *adj.* [from *flax*.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,

With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use.

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig.

FLA'XWEED, *n. f.* A plant.

To FLAY, *v. a.* [*ad flaa*, Islandick; *flae*, Dan.

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive.

Whilst the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices.

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;

Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;

And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd

To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting feraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.

FLA'YER, *n. f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA, *n. f.* [*flea*, Saxon; *vloze*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottish.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath feed, get a handful or twain,

To fave against March to make *flea* to refrain:

Where chamber is swept, and wormwood is strown,

No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known.

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture.

To FLEA, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, *n. f.* [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part icaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of

many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them.

FLE'ABITE, } *n. f.* [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

A gout; a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or fearing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul.

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another.

FLE'ABITTEN, *adj.* [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Stung by fleas,

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd

Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude

Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide,

With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

FLEAK, *v. a.* [from *flocus*, Latin. See FLAKE.]

A small lock, thread, or twist.

The business of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.

FLEAM, *n. f.* [corrupted from *fleam*, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT, *n. f.* [*flea* and *wort*.] A plant.

To FLECK, *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, *Skin-*

ner: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranverfe, from the Islandick *flake*.]

To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,

Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise.

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,

Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.

Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain.

To FLE'CKER, *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours;

to mark with red wheelkes.

The gey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;

And darkness *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels

From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels.

FLED, The preterite and participle, not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand.

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;

Ambition and revenge have certain speed.

FLEDGE, *adj.* [*fledgen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

We did find

The shells of *fledge* souls left behind.

His locks behind,

Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,

Lay waving round.

To FLEDGE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves.

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence.

The sandals of celestial mould,

Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

Surround her feet.

To FLEE, *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, though properly to

fly, *plezan*, *flaw*, is to move with wings, and *flee*,

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flee, is to run away. They are now confounded.]

To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. Gen. xix. 20.

Macduff is *fled* to England.

Were men so dull they could not see

That Lyce painted; should they *flee*

Like simple birds into a net,

So grossly woven and ill set?

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to but him.

FLEECE, *n. f.* [*flyr*, *plyr*, Saxon; *vloze*, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving an account of the annual increase

Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*.

So many days my ewes have been with young,

So many months ere I shall shear the *fleece*.

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not shear the *fleece* that I graze.

Sailors have used every night to hang *fleece* of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have cruised fresh water out of them in the morning.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleece*.

To FLEECE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the *fleece* off a sheep.

2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people.

FLEE'CED, *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich *fleece'd* flock,

Their horned fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that with the terror of the shock

Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block.

FLEE'CY, *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleece* wealth

That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought

To that my errand.

From eastern point

Of Libra, to the *fleece* star, that bears

Andromeda far off Atlantic seas.

Let her glad vallies smile with waving corn;

Let *fleece* flocks her rising hills adorn.

The good shepherd tends his *fleece* care,

Seeks his freshest pasture, and the purest air;

Explores the loft, the wand'ring sheep directs.

To FLEER, *v. n.* [*pleaprian*, to trifle, Saxon; *fleardan*, Scottish. Skinner thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man

That is no *fleering* tell-tale.

Come hither, cover'd with an antic face,

To *flee* and scorn at our solemnity!

Do I, like the female tribe,

Think it well to *flee* and gibe.

2. To leer; to grin with an air of servility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *flee* upon every man they meet!

FLEER, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,

That dwell in every region of his face.

2. A deceitful grin of servility.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a fly treacherous *flee* upon the face of deceivers,

that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to

ward

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warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] A mocker; a fawner. *Di.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] Are all derived from the Saxon *pleot*, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gleeson's Camden.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [from *pleot*, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go

As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. f.* [from *pleot*, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-prison and Fleet-street are named.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEET. *adj.* [from *flee*, Islandick.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;

There by his master left, when late he far'd

In Phædræ's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*

I take him for the better dog:

—Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,

I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shakespeare.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleets* horses in

England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haste;

For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,

Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*

So fierce they drove, their couriers were so *fleet*,

That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryd.*

He told us that the welkin would be clear

When swallows *flee* soar high and sport in air. *Gay.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light;

superficially fruitful.

Marle cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, un-

less where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. *Cant* word.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **FLEET.** *v. n.* [from *pleot*, Saxon.]

1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.

How all the other passions *flee* to air,

As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakespeare.*

A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,

Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *flee*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in a transient state; the same with *fit*.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion,

must add something else to this *fleeing* and unre-

markable superficies, that may bring it to our ac-

quaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

O *fleeing* joys

Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes! *Milton.*

While I listen to thy voice,

Chloris! I feel my life decay:

That powerful noise

Calls my *fleeing* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,

Their *fleeing* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*

To **FLEET.** *v. a.*

1. To skim the water.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,

And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *flee*,

Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Q.*

2. To live merrily; or pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,

and *flee* the time carelessly as they did in the golden

age. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off

the cream; whence the word *fleeing* dith.

FLEETINGISH. *n. f.* [from *flee* and *dith*.] A

skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *flee*.] Swiftly; nim-

bly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *flee*.] Swiftness of

course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed;

quickness.

F L E

FLESH. *n. f.* [from *pleec*, *pleerc*, Saxon; *vlesesh*, Dutch; *fleot*, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,

Were brags impregnable. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

A disease that's in my *flesh*,

Which I must needs call mine. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious

eye

To view the beams of thine own form divine,

Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,

While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine. *Davies.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin,

bones, tendons.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testam.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats,

or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*

Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too

alkalescent a diet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet

in the nurse. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, dis-

tinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suf-

fering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to

the law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we

fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other

animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Genesis, vi. 13.*

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shakespeare.*

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue

the lusts thereof. *Smallbridge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition: in the-

ology.

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God. *Rom. viii. 8.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit

against the *flesh*. *Galatians, v. 16.*

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our

flesh. *Genesis.*

When thou see'st the naked, cover him; and

hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Isai. lviii. 7.*

9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals

termed the immediate or literal signification of any

precept or type the *flesh*, and the remote or typical

meaning the spirit. This is frequently in St. Paul.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John, viii. 15.*

To **FLESH.** *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of

feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game

that they take, or training them to pursue by giv-

ing them the *flesh* of animals.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh*d

Thy maiden sword. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Every puny swordsmen will think him a good

tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as

dogs by often feeding on any thing.

These princes finding them so *flesh*d in cruelty,

as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the

matter alone. *Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one,

who was so *flesh*d in malice, that neither during

nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruel-

ty. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to satiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks

The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog

shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and

this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her hon-

our. *Shakespeare.*

The kindred of him hath been *flesh*d upon us;

And he is bred out of that bloody strain,

That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

F L E

FLE'SHBROATH. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *broath*.] Broath

made by decocting flesh.

Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it

with *fleshbroath*, wherein had been decocted emol-

lient herbs. *Wij-man.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *colour*.] The co-

lour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the

single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof

white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white

with a bluish of red, is found in a mountain in

Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHFLY. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that

feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure

This wooden slavery, than I would suffer

The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakespeare's Temp. 3.*

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-

maggot in five days space after it is hatched, arrives

at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to

draw flesh from the caldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took. *1 Samuel, ii. 12.*

FLE'SHLESS. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS. *n. f.* [from *fleshly*.] Carnal pas-

sions or appetites.

When strong passions or weak *fleshlings*

Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,

He would, through temperance and steadfastness,

Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong

suppress. *Spenser.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment

in doctrine: sin and *fleshlings* bring forth seeds and

heresies. *Afham.*

FLE'SHLY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;

Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,

When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell,

The sensuallest; and, after Asmodeai,

The *fleshly* incubus. *Paradise Regained.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides

The stores of all the shows, and all the hides,

If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,

And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm

Ne molten metal in his flesh embroe. *Fair Queen.*

Th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine

Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,

To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Fairy Queen.*

Much ostentation, vain of *fleshly* arm,

And of frail arms, much instrument of war

Before mine eyes thou'rt set. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FLE'SHMEAT. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *meat*.] Animal

food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet was that of *fleshmeats*. *Floyer.*

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth

of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear, *Swift.*

FLE'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness

gained by a successful initiation.

He got praises of the king,

And him attempting who was self subdued;

And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,

Drew on me here again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who

deals in flesh: a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger* a fool, and a coward,

as you then reported him? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

FLE'SHPOT. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in

which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter

the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *n. f.* [from *flesh* and *quake*.] A tremor

of

of the body; a word formed by *Jonson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flexquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In found of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the stars. *B. Jonson's New Inn.*

FLE'SHY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscous.
All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* file when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits.
Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *fleeche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLET. *participle passive of To fleet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.
They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*, not of *flee*.
The people *flew* upon the spoil. *1 Sa. xiv. 32.*
O'er the world of waters *Hermes flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hammer.*

FLE'WED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so fanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare.*

FLE'XANIMOUS. *adj.* [from *flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *DiC.*

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator. *Howel.*

FLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *flexibilis*, French; from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. *Hammond.*

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.

When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Take a stick-gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his

life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLEXIBLENES. *n. f.* [from *flexible*.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliancy; pliancy. I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embaced *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Royal's Spring of the Air.*

2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

FLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexible* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson's Summer.*

FLEXION. *n. f.* [from *flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLEXOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbutnot.*

FLEXUOUS. *adj.* [from *flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. Bending; not strait; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we did not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLEXURE. *n. f.* [from *flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins, And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from adulation? Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To **FLICKER.** *v. a.* [from *flickeren*, Dutch; *plieccian*, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the fun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;

Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

FLIER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now the *fliers* from and forakers of their places,
Carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick you scarce could see't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *n. f.* [from *To fly*.]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham.*

He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*

2. The act of using wings; volation.

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spens. Muio.*

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latic palace took her *flight*. *Dryd. Æn.*

Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their
flight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite. *Dryden.*

3. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd *flight*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The fowls shall take their *flight* away together. *2 Efd. v. 6.*

Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They take great pride in the feathers of birds,
and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t'attend. *Milton.*

5. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons.

6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.

At the first *flight* of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they slew. *Cherry Chase.*

Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*

7. The space past by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; fallacy of the soul.

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*

He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights*, it was because he attempted every thing. *Pope.*

Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* he had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*

Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*

9. Excursion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the *flights*

flights: of ambition end, one might imagine that the interests of France were but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple.*

It is not only the utmost pitch of impropriety, but the highest *flight* of folly, to deride these things. *Tillotson.*

10. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight*. *Shakespeare.*

The self-same way. *Shakespeare.*

FLIGHTY. *adj.* [from *flight*.]

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits: The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]

1. Weak: feeble; without strength or texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [Corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner.*]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger. Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South's Sermons.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakespeare.*

FLINCHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. *preter. flung*; *part. flung* or *flong*. *v. a.* [from *fligo*, Latin, *Skinner*: according to others from *fly*; so to *fling* is to *set flying*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves, Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as the *flings*, Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*

2. To dart; to cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Denham.*

3. To scatter.

Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*, Colours that change whenever they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places, with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To cast: in an ill sense.

I know thy gen'rous temper: *Fling* but the appearance of dishonour on it, It trait takes fire. *Addison's Cato.*

7. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.

Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung*, Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spencer.*

8. To FLING away. To eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling* away ambition; By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

9. To FLING down. To demolish; to ruin.

There are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling* down some of those which were before standing. *Woodward's Natural History.*

10. To FLING off. To baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey.

These men are too well acquainted with the chance to be *flung* off by any false steps or doubles. *Addison's Spectator.*

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The angry beast

Began to kick, to *fling*, and wince, As if he had begun beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them to wince and *fling* as if they had some mottle. *Tillotson.*

2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horses,

Turn'd wild in nature, broke the stalls, *flung* out. Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare.*

FLING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare, But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*

I, who love to have a *fling*

Both at senate-house and king, Thought no method more commodious Than to *fling* their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLINGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n. f.* [plint, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fof.* Searching the window for a *flint*, I found This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;

A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleveland.* There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun. *South's Sermons.*

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood, And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Prior.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint* Might tender make. *Spenser.*

Throw my heart Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FLINTY. *adj.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong.

Tyrant custom

Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black, Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

3. Full of stones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth, And answer thanks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends Well.*

FLIPP. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLIPPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip-flap*.]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*

2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

Away with *flippant* epilogues FLIPPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the sound.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion.

Dick the scavenger

Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. To move with quickness.

Permit some happier man To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastic motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator.*

Before you pass th' imaginary fights While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes, Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

2. A sudden trick.

Have licence to play, At the hedge a *flirt*, For a sheet or a shirt. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*

3. A pert young huffey.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his skains mates. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Ju.*

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison's Guar.*

FLIRTATION. *n. f.* [from *flirt*.] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muffin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*; Danish, to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit, Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day, That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*, Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.

His grudging ghost did strive With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is, Whither the souls do die of men that live amidst. *Fairy Queen.*

So hardly he the *flitted* life does win, Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen.*

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker.*

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove; Yet mis'd so narrow, that he cut the cord Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate! Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*

4. To be flux or unstable.

Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground, And with strong flight did forcibly divide The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found Her *flitting* parts, and element unfound. *Fairy Queen.*

He stoop'd at once the passage of his wind, And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FLIT. *adj.* [from *flit*.] Swift; nimble; quick; Not in use.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*, And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight, In poison and in blood, of malice and des'pight. *Fairy Queen.*

FLITCE.

FLITCH. *n. f.* [flíce, Saxon; *flycke*, Danish; *flèche*, *flèche*, French, *Skinner*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare.

Dryden's Juvenal.

While he from out the chimney took

A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd.

Swift.

He sometimes accompanies the present with a
flitch of bacon.

Addison.

FLITTERMUSE. *n. f.* [*vespertilio*; from *flit*
and *mouse*.] The bat; the winged mouse.

FLITTING. *n. f.* [*flitz*, Saxon, scandal.] An
offence; a fault; a failure; a desert.

Thou tellest my *flittings*, put my tears into thy
bottle.

Psalms.

FLIX. *n. f.* [corrupted from *flux*.] Down; fur;
soft hair.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as the lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.

Dryden.

FLIXWOOD. *n. f.* A plant.

TO FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flottar*, French.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd maftership in *floating*. *Shakespeare's Coriolan.*

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on
ground,

Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milt.*

That men, being drowned and sunk, do *float*
the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are po-
pular affirmations.

Brown.

Three blustering nights, born by the southern
blast,

1. *floats*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden's Æn.*

His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor.

Dryden.

On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumb'rous mail.

Philips.

Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh wa-
ter.

Mortimer.

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas!

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the
wind.

Pope.

3. To pass with a light irregular course: per-
haps mistaken for *float* or *jet*.

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough
to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas.

Locke.

TO FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pætolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands.

Dryden's Æneid.

Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town
half *float*ed by a deluge.

Addison on Italy.

Now smoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-
ground,

And *float*ed fields lie undistinguish'd round.

Pope's Statius.

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake.

Pope.

FLOAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary
to the ebb. A sense now out of use.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us con-
tentions are now at their highest *float*.

Hooker, Preface.

There is some disposition of bodies to rotation,
particularly from East to West; of which kind
we conceive the main *float* and reflux of the sea
is, which is by consent of the universe, as part
of the diurnal motion.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim
upon the water.

They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer,

for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and
rushes.

L'Estrange.

A passage for the weary people make;
With ozier *floats* the standing water strow,
Of mally stones make bridges, if it flow.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. The cork or quill by which the angler disco-
vers the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, some-
times casting a little of it into a place where your
float swims.

Walton.

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which
is eighteen foot square and one deep.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the
surface.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length
of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want
sharpness of way forwards.

Raleigh's Essays.

FLOCK. *n. f.* [floc, Saxon.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or
beasts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will the love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from
herds, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Thofe rare and solitary: these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring.

Milton.

France has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches
of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pastu-
rage.

Addison.

3. A body of men.

The heathens that had fled out of Judea came to
Nicanor by *flocks*.

2 Mac. xiv. 14.

4. [From *flocus*.] A lock of wool.

A heufe well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can shear my sheep.

Dryd.

TO FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in
crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day,
and fleet the time carelessly.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of
all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house.

Kneller's History.

Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the ge-
neral supplication.

1 Mac. iii. 18.

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and
that one said; The people come wondering about
you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no
said he, it is to see a man which Diogenes fought
with his lantern at noon-day.

Bacon.

See the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's
motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other
parts of the body to overcome it.

Digby on Bodies.

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day.

Suckling.

Friends daily *flock*.

Dryden's Æneid.

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock.

Denham.

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their
majesties service, as for making their fortunes.

L'Estrange.

TO FLOC. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash;
to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*.

Swift.

FLONG. *particip. passive*, from *To flog*, used by
Spenser.

FLOOD. *n. f.* [flood, Saxon; *lot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the
flood?

Shakespeare.

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to
the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end.

Psalms, lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus.

Milt.

All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp

Deep under water roll'd; sea covered sea,
Sea without shore.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great *flood* of visi-
ters.

Shakespeare.

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the
swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile.

Davies.

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great
flood,

But it was fam'd with more than with one man?

Shakespeare.

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was
thinly inhabited before the *flood*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

5. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscar'ying,
or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods*,
revelling the humours from their lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

TO FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge;
to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll
them with a large barley-roller.

Mort. Husbandry.

FLOODGATE. *n. f.* [flood and gate.] Gate or
shutter by which the watercourse is closed or
opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened
some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart
could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the
ground.

Sidney.

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*.

Spenser.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime
service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched,
even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular li-
berty were yet set open.

Wotton.

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts
or *floodgates* of heaven being opened.

Bur. Theory.

FLOOK. *n. f.* [*flup*, a plow, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes
hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. *n. f.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone,
the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one
treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures coun-
terfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor*
of her chamber.

Sidney.

He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell.

Fairy Queen.

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patents of bright gold:

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims.

The ground lay strewd with pikes so thick as
a *floor* is usually strewd with rushes.

Hayward.

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing
floor.

Rubb.

2. A story; a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath crested none.

Jonson's Catiline.

TO FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover
the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses.

2 Chronicles, xxxiv.

FLOORING. *n. f.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; pave-
ment.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of
brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked
into mortar.

Addison.

TO FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flop*.] To clap the wings

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with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a large *flopping* kite that she saw over her head.

FLO'RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day

To celebrated sports and *floral* play

Be set aside.

FLO'RENCE. *n. f.* [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth.

FLO'REN. *n. f.* [So named, says Camden, because made by Florentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET. *n. f.* [*flourette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLORID. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part coagulating strongly and soon.

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion.

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend, Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?

FLORIDITY. *n. f.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood.

FLORIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take care that he disgust them not by flatness.

FLORIFEROUS. *adj.* [*florifer*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. *n. f.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess.

FLO'RIST. *n. f.* [*floriste*, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or *florists* at the least.

And while they break

On the charm'd eye, the exulting *florist* marks With secret pride the wonders of his hand.

FLORULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS. *adj.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnosous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculus* coat.

TO FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To float*.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Cisleys, ye *floted* too nigh.

FLO'TSON. *n. f.* [from *flote*.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote*.] Skimmed. Skinn.

TO FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plouzen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forked tail he laves

The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves.

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TO FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring.

FLOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,

To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow.

A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable.

FLOUNDER. *n. f.* [*flynder*, Danish; *fluke*, Scottish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond.

TO FLOUNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To struggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse; That courier stumbles on the fallen steed,

And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head.

The more inform'd, the less he understood,

And deeper funk by *flound'ring* in the mud.

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;

Then writ and *flound'ring* on in mere despair.

TO FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*floureo*, *flouresco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree.

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,

And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes.

2. To be in a prosperous state,

If I could find example

Of thousands, that had struck anointed kings,

And *flourish'd* after, I'd not dot: but since

Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment, bears not one,

Let villainy itself forswear't.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I

flourish'd in the opinion of the world, though with small advantage to my fortune.

Bal men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness.

3. To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.

Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule.

They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme.

4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous spread

The stream, and smocking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.

5. To boast; to brag.

6. [In music.] To play some prelude without any settled rule.

TO FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,

A sudden youth the groves enjoy.

2. To adorn with figures of needlework.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourish'd* into large works.

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause

Flourish'd their snakes, and tosd'd their flaming brands.

Against the post their wicker shields they crush, *Flourish* the sword, and at the plastron push.

5. To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flourish'd* with much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth the content of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters and tyrants.

As they are likely to *over-flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,

Sith that the justice of your title to him

Doth *flourish* the deceit.

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,

The presentation of but what I was.

The *flourish* of his sober youth,

Was the pride of naked truth.

2. An ostentatious establishment; ambitious copiousness; far-fetched elegance.

This is a *flourish*: there follow excellent parables.

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature.

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out.

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetoric interposed between the fight and the object.

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho' least believed by them.

Studious to please the genius of the times,

With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes;

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;

'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and hang'd?

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed.

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye.

FLO'URISHER. *n. f.* [from *flourish*.] One that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;

For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in power.

TO FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouvo*, Frisick.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must *flout* my insufficiency.

The Norwegian banners *flout* the sky,

And fan our people cold.

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;

Certainly he *flouted* us downright.

She railed at her, that she should be so immodest to write to one she knew would *flout* her.

Phillida *flouts* me.

TO FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?

With talents well endu'd

To be scurrilous and rude;

When you perty raise your snout,

Flee and gibe, and laugh and *flout*.

FLOUT.

Flout. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering flout. *Hudibras.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*

How many flouts and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLOUTER. *n. f.* [from flout.] One who jeers.

TO FLOW. *v. n.* [flop, Saxon.]

1. To run or spread as water.

The god am I, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Endless tears flow down in streams. *Swift.*

2. To run; opposed to standing waters.

With o'erflows the standing water strow;
Of mally stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To rise; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice flow'd, no ebb between. *Shakespeare.*

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldst rend the heavens, that the mountains might flow down at thy preference. *Isaiah lxi. 1.*

5. To proceed; to issue.

I'll use that tongue I have: if wit flow from 't
I shall do good. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which flows from speculation or discourse. *South.*

6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a flowing period.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and flowing eloquence. *Hakewill on Providence.*

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

Did sweeter sounds adorn thy flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung. *Prior.*

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry streets flow'd with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then shall our names,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There ev'ry eye with flum'rous chains she bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

TO FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to flow the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Flow. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the fluxes and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious flow;
We as arts elements shall understand. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring

that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

FLOWER. *n. f.* [fleur, French; flus, floris, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have a petala, a stamen, apex and stylus; and whatever flower wants either of these is reckoned imperfect.

Perfect flowers are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller, and which usually have but one single stile; and compounded, which consist of many flosculi, all making but one flower.

Simple flowers are monopetalous, which have the body of the flower all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, buglos; or polypetalous, which have distinct petala, and those falling off singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petala of monopetalous flowers always do; but those are further divided into uniform and difform flowers: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the flowers of sage and deadnettle.

A monopetalous difform flower is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the arilostochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and cordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcissus; but most commonly the upper lip is convex-above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monkhood; and from thence these are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galericulate flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carnium, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded flowers are, first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose flosculi are set so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petala, are called stameneous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pennulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cattail. The term campaniformis is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

With flow'rs inwoven tresses torn,
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous flow'rs why do we spread
Upon the mountains of the dead. *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flower; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places be-

ing so pruned and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would refer to himself. *Clarendon.*

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Truth needs no flower's of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In flower of age you perish for a song. *Pope's Horace Impr.*

5. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in flour, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The flour of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arlott on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd;
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd;
Be twice ten measures of the choicest flour
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the flower of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

He is not the flower of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

FLOWER DE LUCE. *n. f.* A bulbous iris.

Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian flower de luce is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the flower de lues in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The iris is the flower de luce. *Peascham.*

TO FLOW'ER. *v. n.* [flurir, French; or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly fort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Queen.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a flow'ring garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of ev'ry leaf, that sudden flow'rd,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Mark well the flowering almonds in the wood,
If o'dorous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden's Georg.*

To leafless shrubs the flow'ring palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.

Whilome in youth, when flower'd my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did to sting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*

This cause detain'd me all my flow'ring youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Those above water were the best, and that beer did flower a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

FLU

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits
To smooth that they become dull, and the drink
dead, which ought to have a little *flow'ring*.
Bacon's Natural History.

4. To come as cream from the surface.
If you can accept of these few observations,
which have *flow'ed* off, and are, as it were, the
burnishing of many studious and contemplative
years, I here give you them to dispose of.
Milton on Education.

To FLOW'ER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn
with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOW'ERAGE, *n. f.* [from *flower*.] Store of
flowers. *Dict.*

FLOW'ERET, *n. f.* [*fleur*, French.] A flower;
a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would agnize
With gaudy garlands, or fresh *flow'ers* dight,
About her neck, or rings of ruffles plight.
Fairy Queen.

That same dew, which sometimes on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ers* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail.
Shakespeare.

So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'ers* deck'd, and fragrant smells.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Then laugh'd the childish year with *flow'ers*
crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unfoli'd are the leaves.
Dryden's Fables.

FLOW'ERGARDEN, *n. f.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A
garden in which flowers are principally culti-
vated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers
in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in
my *flowergarden*, and I never saw better carna-
tions or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLOW'ERINESS, *n. f.* [from *flower*.] y.
1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridness of speech.

FLOW'ERINGBUSH, *n. f.* A plant.

FLOW'ERY, *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers;
adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the tyrens three,
Amidst the *flow'ry* kirtled Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw.
Pope's Odyssey.

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield.
Pope.

FLOW'INGLY, *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubi-
lity; with abundance.

FLOWK, *n. f.* [*fluke*, Scott.] A flounder; the
name of a fish.

Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice, fol-
low the tide up into the fresh waters.

Cowley's Survey of Cornwall.

FLOW'EWORT, *n. f.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN, Participle of *fly*, or *flie*, they being
confounded; property of *fly*.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason flown?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the fons
Of Belial, flown with infolence and wine. *Milton.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unseemly flown with infolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT, *adj.* [*flu'ctuant*, Latin.] Waver-
ing; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that
thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings,

FLU

and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture,
how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this
flu'ctuant wandering humour and opinion?
L'Estrange.

To FLU'CTUATE, *v. n.* [*flu'ctuo*, Latin.]
1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The *flu'ctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.
Blackmore.

2. To float backward and forward, as with the
motions of water.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Flu'ctuant disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden
vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hi-
therto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost
upon seas, or *flu'ctuating* in funds, it is now fixed
and settled in substantial acres and tenements.
Addison's Spectator.

5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLU'CTUATION, *n. f.* [*flu'ctuation*, Latin; *flu'ctu-*
ation, French; from *flu'ctuo*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Flu'ctuations are but motions subservient, which
winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interja-
cency irregulates. *Brown.*

They were caused by the impulses and *flu'ctu-*
ation of water in the bowels of the earth.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a profelyte of
a person, that loves *flu'ctuation* of judgment little
enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing
but error. *Boyle.*

FLUE, *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the
etymology, unless it be derived from *flow* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat,
or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUELLIN, *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY, *n. f.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; free-
dom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures
for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasant-
ries for admirers of points of wit.

Garth's Preface to Ovid.

2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the bet-
ter to please those men who gloried in their extem-
porary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*

We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickel.*

The common *fluency* of speech in many men,
and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter,
and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of
language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be
apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of
both. *Swift's Thoughts on various Sub.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obso-
lete.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,
Behold him tost on seas. *Sandy's Paraphrase on Job.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandy.*

FLU'ENT, *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluid*, but stupi-
fied. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its
duration being independent upon another, it doth
not follow that because any thing moves this mo-
ment, it must do so the next. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which
have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a
fluent and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*

FLU

I shall lay before you all that's within me;
And with most *fluent* utterance. *Denham's Song.*

FLU'ENT, *n. f.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that fed'ous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluents*; in this distress,
Ev'n in the fight of death. *Philips.*

FLU'ENTLY, *adv.* [from *fluens*.] With ready
flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or
difficulty.

FLU'ID, *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.]

Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* skirts of that fame wat'ry cloud,
Left it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milb.*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be
agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep
them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt
to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton's Opticks.*

FLU'ID, *n. f.*

1. Any thing not solid.

2. [In physics.] Any animal juice: as the blood,
Consider how luxury hath introduced new dis-
eases, and with them, not improbably, altered the
whole course of the *fluids*. *Arbutnot and Pope's Med.*

FLU'IDITY, *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The
quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of co-
herence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminishing
the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid,
which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluid-*
ity of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and
honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.
Newton's Opticks.

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great
fluidity. *Arbutnot.*

FLU'IDNESS, *n. f.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in
bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that *fluidness* and stabi-
lity depends so much upon the texture of the parts,
that, by the change of that texture, the same parts
may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry
body, and that permanently too! *Boyle.*

FLU'IMERY, *n. f.* A kind of food made by co-
agulation of wheatflour or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummary* are very fit for children.
Locke.

FLUNG, participle and preterite of *fling*.

Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* in-
to the river, when they would revenge them-
selves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLU'OR, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too
strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders
them most susceptible of those agitations which
keep liquors in a *flour*, are most easily separated
and rarefied into vapours. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY, *n. f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.

The boats were overfet by a sudden *flurry* from
the North. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH, *v. n.* [*fluxion*, Dutch, to flow;
flux, or *flux*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebulli-
tion and sudden expansion of the blood in the
ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which,
being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and
all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a
quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson's Owl.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in
the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is pro-
perly used of a sudden or transient heat of coun-
tenance; not of a settled complexion.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thus

FLU

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd.

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush?

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face?

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows.

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.
A flake of fire that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd.

TO FLUSH. v. a.
1. To colour; to redden; properly, to redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms.

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

A prosperous people, *flush'd* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence.

FLUSH. adj.
1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heaven?

I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not preface old rags with pluff.

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail.

FLUSH. n. f.
1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *flush*: as, a *flush* of water.

Never had any man such a loss, cries the widow, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife.

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves.

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring.

2. Cards all of a sort.

TO FLUSTER. v. a. [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *flush'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too.

FLUTE. n. f. [*flute*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch.]

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.

The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling *flute*.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

TO FLUTE. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

TO FLUTTER. v. n. [*flöten*, Saxon; *flouter*, French.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.

Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-sigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r.

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *fluttering* fan be Zephyretta's care.
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *fluttering* sail to float in air.

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long the *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised.

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in founts of doubtful signification.

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *fluttering* dance!

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively.

TO FLUTTER. v. a.

1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*.

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIATICK. adj. [*fluvaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. n. f. [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness.

What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine.

In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible.

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling.

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood.

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody *flux*.

Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture.

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

FLU

FLY

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*

6. Concourse; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company.

7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. adj. [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

TO FLUX. v. a.

1. To melt.

2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *flux'd* into another world.

FLUXILITY. n. f. [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below.

FLUXION. n. f. [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised.

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small, or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life.

TO FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*.

v. n. [*flēgan*, Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to escape, or to go away. *flean*, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*

His cloister'd flight.

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.

2. To pass through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.

3. To pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again.

4. To pass swiftly.

The scouts with flying speed
Return, and through the city spread the news.

Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed.

5. To move with rapidity.

As striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about.

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occasion,
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall fly afunder.

He balfas heads, to save his own, made fly;
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die.

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies.

8. [*flean*, Saxon; *fliehn*, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples shew that they are confounded.]

ed: they are confounded oftener in the present than in the preter tense.]

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the flying prey. *Spenser.*

You shall flee, as ye fled from before the earthquake. *Zech. xiv. 5.*

Abiathar escaped, and fled after David.

1 Samuel, xxii. 20.

What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rais'd her head,

And soft humanity, that from rebellion fled. *Dryd.*

He oft desir'd to fly from Israel's throne,

And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*

I'll fly from shepherds, flocks and flow'ry plains;

From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,

Forfake mankind, and all the world but love.

Pope.

9. To FLY *et.* To spring with violence upon;
to fall on suddenly.

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, therat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell him dead.

Shakespeare.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer,
yet they will come forth, and bark and fly at him.

Bacon's Natural History.

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take him by the throat.

South's Sermons.

This is an age that flies at all learnings, and enquires especially into faults.

South.

10. To FLY *in the face.* To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or fly in his face; and he must expect only danger to himself.

Swift's Drapier's Letters.

11. To FLY *in the face.* To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face:

—But how, if nature fly in my face first?

—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden's Span. Fry.*

12. To FLY *off.* To revolt.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,

They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt and flying off. *Shakel. K. Lear.*

The traitor Syphax

Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.

Addison's Cato.

13. To FLY *out.* To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that flies out.
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will fly out into contumely and neglect.

Collier of Friendship.

14. To FLY *out.* To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:
If I fly out, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*

Papists, when unopposed, fly out into all the pageantries of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

15. To FLY *out.* To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, mov'd circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not restrained.

Bentley's Sermons.

16. To let FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, let fly,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rend'd sky. *Grav.*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying camp.

To FLY. *v. a.*

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;

Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pursues.

Shakespeare.

O Jove, I think

Foundations fly the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*

If you fly physick in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it.

Bacon's Essays.

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle.

Milton's Agonistes.

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares oppress'd,

And his toils'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade.

Dryden's Juvenal.

Nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who fail'd in air.

Dryden's Æneid.

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her
fly other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth.

Bacon.

5. It is probable that flew was originally the preterite of fly, when it signified volation, and fled when it signified escape: flown should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which fly and flee are carefully kept separate.

FLY. *n. f.* [fleege, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakel. King Lear.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the tares in their corn.

Locke.

To prevent the fly, some propose to sow ashes with the feed.

Martinet's Husbandry.

To heedless flies the window proves
A constant death.

Thomson's Summer.

2. That part of a machine, which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.

Wilkins.

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLEW. *v. a.* [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to flyblow my words, to make others distrust them.

Stillingfleet.

Like a flyblown cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow.

Swift.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and flyblow in the setting sun.

Pope.

FLY'BOAT. *n. f.* [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLY'CATCHER. *n. f.* [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a fly-catcher.

Dryden.

The swallow was a flycatcher as well as the spider.

L'Estrange.

FLY'ER. *n. f.* [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently flier.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flier.

Sandys's Journey.

He grieves for many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,

To save the fliers than to win the field.

Waller.

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these fliers stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another.

Moxon's Mechanical Exerc.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

shall next give you some other directions for fly-fishing.

Walton's Angler.

FOAL. *n. f.* [foala, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. The custom now is to use colt for a young horse, and foal for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind.

Fairy Queen.

Twenty she-asses and ten foals. *Gen. xxxii. 15.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able horses.

Shakespeare's Timon.

Such colts as are

Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,

Walk proudly.

May's Georgicks.

To FOAL. *v. n.* To be disturbed of the foetus. Used of beasts of burthen.

About September take your mares into the house, where keep them 'till they foal.

Martinet's Husbandry.

FO'ALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.

FO'ALFOOT. }

FOAM. *n. f.* [fām, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water.

Hof. x. 7.

Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy foam.

Thomson's Spring.

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among
foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground.

Pope's Odyssey.

Upon a foaming horse

There follow'd strait a man of royal port.

Roscoe.

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth.

Mark, ix. 18.

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace.

Sidney.

Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the jutting side.

Dryden.

FOB. *n. f.* [suppe, fupfack, German.] A small pocket.

Who pick'd a fob at holding forth. *Hudibras.*

When were the dice with more profusion
thrown?

The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone.

Dryden's Juvenal.

He put his hand into his fob, and presented me
in his name with a tobacco-stopper.

Addison's Spectator.

Two pockets he called his fobs: they were two
large flits squeezed close by the pressure of his belly.

Swift.

Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;

His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his finger in the cully's fob.

Swift.

To FOB. *v. a.* [suppen, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself
fob'd in it.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Shall there be a gallows standing in England
when thou art king, and resolution thus fob'd as
it is with the rusty curb of old father antick the law.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He goes pressing forward, 'till he was fobbed
again with another story.

L'Estrange.

2. To FOB *off.* To shift off; to put aside with
an artifice; to delude by a trick.

Yea

FOE

You must not think
To *fob* off your disgraces with a tale.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fob'd* off so,
They must have wealth and power too.

Hudib.

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fob'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country-sports, I abso-
lutely determined not to be a minister of state, nor
to be *fob'd* off with a garter. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] belonging to the fo-
cus. See **FOCUS**.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convex-
ity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a
focal point, or scatters them.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

FO'CIL. *n. f.* [*foile*, French.] The greater or
less bone between the knee and ankle or elbow
and wrist.

The fracture was of both the *foils* of the left leg.

Wifeman.

FOCILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*foillo*, Latin.] Comfort;
support.

Di. 2.

FO'GUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point
of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet
and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

Harris.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which
they converge, may be called their *focus*.

Newton's Opticks.

2. **Focus of a Parabola.** A point in the axis
within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a
fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*.

Harris.

3. **Focus of an Ellipsis.** A point towards each
end of the longer axis; from whence two right
lines being drawn to any point in the circumfe-
rence, shall be together equal to that longer axis.

Harris.

4. **Focus of the Hyperbola.** A point in the prin-
cipal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from
which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting
in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference
will be equal to the principal axis.

Di. 2.

FO'DDER. *n. f.* [*foðre*, *foðer*, Saxon.] Dry
food stored up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, cor-
rupted the air.

Knelles's History of the Turks.

Being not to be raised without wintering, they
will help to force men into improvement of land
by a necessity of *fodder*.

Temple.

Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs.

Dryden's Virgil.

To **FO'DDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed
with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf
of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been
well *foddered* on.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

From winter keep,

Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep.

Dryden's Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three,
barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with.

Mortimer.

FODDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who *fod-*
ders cattle.

FOE. *n. f.* [*rah*, Saxon; *fae*, Scottish.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more.

Fairy Queen.

Never but one more was either like

To meet to great a *foe*.

Milton.

2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benison go with you, and with those

That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*.

Shakespeare.

FOI

Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryd.*

Thy defects to know,

Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*.

Pope.

3. An opponent; an ill-wisher.

He that considers and enquires into the reason
of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines.

Watts on the Mind.

FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in
war; antagonist. An obsolete word.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell.

Fairy Queen.

What valiant *foeman*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we now'd down in top of all their pride?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

FO'ETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb
after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is
called embryo.

Quincy.

A *foetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not
much from the state of a vegetable.

Locke.

FOG. *n. f.* [*fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick
mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the
land or water.

Infect her beauty,

You fensuck'd *fogs* drawn by the pow'rful sun,
To fall and blast her pride.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered
Greece with so long darkness, present great altera-
tions in the sun and moon.

Ral. Hist. of the World.

Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day

With your dull influence: it is for you

To fit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crafb.*

Fogs we frequently observe after sunsetting,
even in our hottest months.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

FOG. *n. f.* [*fogginum*; low Latin. *Gramen in fo-*
resta regis locatur pro fogagio. Lgis foreß. Scoticæ.]

Aftergrass; grass which grows in Autumn after
the hay is mown.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly;
cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of
being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist va-
pours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist,
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,

We think they hurt, when most they do assist.

Sydney.

And Phœbus flying so, most shameful fight,
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud implies,

And hides for shame.

Spenser.

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull?

Shakespeare's Henry V.

As cleere Phœbus, when some *foggy* cloud
His brightnesse from the world a while doth
shroud,

Doth by degrees beginne to shew his light.

Brown.

Let not air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness,
from fens or marshes near adjoining.

Wotton's Architecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no
means *foggy*, retire your rarest plants.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from *rah*, Saxon, an enemy.]

An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at
sight of any thing hated cry out a *foe*!

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,

Fob! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.

Shakespeare's Othello.

FO'IBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a
blind side; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature.

Friend's History of Phys.

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to
know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily
shun the attacks of argument.

Watts's Logic.

To **FOIL.** *v. a.* [*affeler*, to wound, old French.]

FOI

1. To put to the worst; to defeat, though with-
out a complete victory.

Amazement seiz'd

The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see

Thus *foil'd* their mightiest.

Milton.

Leader of those armies bright,

Which but th' omnipotent none could have
foil'd!

Milton.

Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:

Who meet with various objects, from the sense
Variously representing; yet still free,

Approve the best, and follow what I approve.

Milton.

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil!

Waller.

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to
nature.

Wifeman's Surgery.

In their conflicts with sin they have been so
often *foiled*, that they now despair of ever getting
the day.

Calamy's Sermons.

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my *foe* defy'd.

Dryden.

But I, the confort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toy'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. [*Fouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid *foil'd*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and offic'd instruments. *Shaksp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilst I am following one character, I am
cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a
variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they
foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chace.

Addison.

FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage
gained without a complete conquest.

• We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Whoever overthrowth his mate in such fort,
as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and
contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be ac-
counted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and
make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*.

Carew.

So after many a *foil* the temper proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall.

Milton.

When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*.

Southern.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*.

Dryden.

2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong
nor thick,

And golden *foil* all over them display'd.

Fairy Queen.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal *foil*.
Nor in the glittering *foil*

Milton.

Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

3. Something of another colour near which jew-
els are set to raise their lustre.

As the a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve.

Sidney.

Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The fullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil* wherein thou art to set

Shaksp.

The precious jewel of thy home.

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite
the *foil* closely to itself, and thereby better augment
its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastic
burnt ivory.

Grav's M.

Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we oppose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.

Broom on the Odyssey.

4. [From *fouiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target. *Shaksp. Haml.*

Fo'ILER. n. f. [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. v. n. [from *foindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,

And every way did seek into his life;

Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws, But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen.*

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child.

Shakspere's Henry VII.

Then both no moment lost, at once advance, Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance; They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore.

Dryden.

FOIN. n. f. [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

FOININGLY. adv. [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.

FOISON. n. f. [from *poison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of use.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be, That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee. *Tuf.*

Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store, And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tuffer.*

Nature shall bring forth, Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,

To feed my innocent people. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb

Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry.

Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

To FOIST. v. a. [from *fauister*, French.] To insert by forgery.

Let negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Forge law, and *foist* into some by-place Of some old rotten roll.

Dryd. Don Sebastian.

FOISTINESS. n. f. [from *foisty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in a cellar up sweet, Left *foistness* make it for table unmeet. *Tuffer.*

FOISTY. adj. [See *FUSTY*.] Mouldy; fusty.

FOLD. n. f. [from *fold*, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which sheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves

New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and folds.

Milton.

In thy book record their groans, Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold,

Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where sheep are housed.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold, When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;

And Philomel becometh dumb, And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along, Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,

The hope and promise of my failing fold.

Dryden's Virgil.

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd; Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold.

Grech.

5. [From *filb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle

So many folds of favour! *Shakspere's King Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums.

Bacon's Natural History.

Not with indented wave, the serpent then Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the folds be large: the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the folds.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds

The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd folds Of tough bull hides.

Dryden's Virgil Æneid.

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger folds than a human, but in other things not much different.

Arbutnot.

6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added: as *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold.

Matt.

At last appear Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,

And thrice three fold the gates: three folds were brass,

Three iron, three of adamant rock.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway

The triple tyrant; that from these may grow A hundred fold.

Milton.

To FOLD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shut sheep in the fold.

The star that bids the shepherd fold, Now the top of heav'n doth hold.

Milton.

We see that the folding of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost.

Bacon's Natural History.

She in pens his flock will fold, And then produce her dairy store,

With wine to drive away the cold, And unbought dainties of the poor.

Dryd. Horace.

2. [from *palan*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.

As a venture shalt thou fold them up.

Hebrews, i. 12.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep.

Prov. vi. 10.

They be folded together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't,

read it, seal it, and again return to bed. *Shaksp.*

Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair, and sits curling in a corner.

Collier of Envy.

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight; Their folded sheets dismiss the useless air.

Dryden's Anna Mirabilis.

3. To inclose; to include; to shut.

We will descend and fold him in our arms.

Shakspere's Richard III.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death, Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath

Hath in eternal darkness folded up.

Shakspere's Richard III.

The fires i' th' lowest hell fold in the people!

Shakspere's Coriolanus.

To FOLD. v. n. To close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two leaves of the other door were folding.

1 Kings, vi. 34.

FOLIA'CEOUS. adj. [from *foliacus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Consisting of lamina or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky foliaceous spar.

Woodward on Fossils.

FO'LIAGE. n. f. [from *folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, Fr.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and foliage, that run twirling about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison on Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous foliage shed, And gently harden into fruit, the wife

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow Redundant.

Phillip.

To FOLIATE. v. a. [from *foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into lamina or leaves.

Gold foliated, or any metal foliated, cleaveth.

Bacon.

If gold be foliated, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.

Newton's Opticks.

FOLIA'TION. n. f. [from *foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which constitute the compass

of the flower; and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears,

and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these, being tender and pulpy, and coming forth in the Spring, would be injured

by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers.

Quincy.

FO'LIATURE. n. f. [from *foliatur*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves.

Ditt.

FO'LIO. n. f. [from *folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumbeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more folios.

Watts on the Mind.

FOLIO'MORT. adj. [from *folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philamort*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour.

Woodward on Fossils.

FOLK. n. f. [from *folc*, Saxon; *wolk*, Dutch: it is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather sitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of

their own and other folk's misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are folk wont to say, how unhappy forever the children after grow,

with a son.

Sidney.

When with greatest art he spoke, You'd think he talk'd like other folk;

For all our rhetorician's rules Teach nothing but to name his tools.

Hudibras.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Psalm, lvi. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between; And the old fold, time's dotting chronicles,

Say it did so a little time before.

Shakspere.

Anger is a kind of baseness; as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old folks,

and sick folks.

Bacon.

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green, Remembers he the tree has seen,

And goes with folks to fiew the fight.

Swift.

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak; He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk.

Swift.

FO'LMOTE. n. f. [from *folk* and *mote*.] Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folkmates*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.

Spenser on Ireland.

FO'LLICLE. n. f. [from *folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular follicles, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.

Brown's Vulgar Errour.

2. Follicle is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, *capsula seminalis*, or case, which some fruits

fruits

FOL

fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the al-
kengi, pedicularis, &c. Quincy.
To FOLLOV. v. a. [folgian, Saxon; volgen,
Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before, or side by side.
I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a
man, than follow him like a dwarf.

Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Him all his train

Follow'd in bright procession, to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. Milton.

What could I do,

But follow strait, invisibly thus led? Milton

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chafe.

Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place
To seek Sebastian, through a track of death

I follow'd him by groans of dying foes. Dryden.

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain

God is as here, and will be found alike

Present, and of his presence many a sign

Still following thee, still compassing thee round

With goodness and paternal love, his face

Express, and of his steps the track divine. Milton.

Up he rode,

Follow'd with acclamation and the sound

Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tun'd

Angelic harmonies. Milton.

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and fol-
low'd Saul to the battle. 1 Sam. xvii. 13.

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,

Nor follow fortune where she leads the way. Pope.

5. To go after.

Not yielding over to old age his country de-
lights, he was at that time following a merlin.

Sidney.

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,

And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade.

Dryden's *Æneid*.

We follow fate, which does too fast pursue. Dry.

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such follow him as shall be register'd,

Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll. Mil.

Signs following signs, lead on the mighty year.

Pope.

7. To be consequential, as effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold

And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear

What yet they know must follow, to endure

Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. Milton.

8. To imitate; to copy.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter

and better, others, whom we much more affect,

leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse,

we had rather follow the perfections of them whom

we like not, than in defects resemble them whom

we love. Hooker.

Ill patterns are sure to be followed more than

good rules. Locke on Education.

9. To obey; to observe, as a guide or direction.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their

only rule of faith are out of the church, then all

who follow the council of Trent are no Christians.

Tillotson.

Most men admire

Virtue, who follow not her lore. Par. Regain'd.

Fair virtue should I follow thee,

I should be naked and alone,

For thou art not in company,

And scarce art to be found in one. Evelyn.

10. To pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men. Hebrews.

Follow not that which is evil. John.

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up

indefatigably.

They bound themselves to his laws and obedi-
ence; and in case it had been followed upon them,

as it should have been, they should have been re-
duced to perpetual civility. Spenser.

12. To attend to; to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other mens

business for gain, shall fall into suits. Ecclesi. xxix. 9.

To FOLLOW. v. n.

1. To come after another.

FOL

The famine shall follow close after you.

Jeremiah, xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or follow Ben Jonson.

To the oracle of Apollo.

2. To attend servilely.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,

That in the nature of their lord rebels:

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

3. To be posterious in time.

4. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what

would really and truly make for his happiness

mislead him, the miscarriages that follow on it must

be imputed to his own election. Locke.

To tempt them to do what is neither for their

own nor the good of those under their care, great

mischiefs cannot but follow. Locke.

5. To be consequential, as inference to pre-
misses.

Though there are or have been sometimes

dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it

does not follow that there must be such in every

age, nor in every country. Temple.

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily follow, from

making all political power to be nothing else but

Adam's paternal power. Locke.

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know

the Lord. Hosea.

FOLLOWER. n. f. [from follow.]

1. One who comes after another; not before

him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower;

but now you are a leader; whether had you rather

lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels?

Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,

Spurn'd and cast backward on the follower's eyes.

Dryden.

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the

blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so

brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind

follower, under the conduct of a blind guide.

Soub's *Sermons*.

3. An attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend. Pope.

4. An associate; a companion.

How accompanied, can't thou tell that?

—With Poins, and other his continual followers.

Shakespeare's *Henry IV*.

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs

too much command over their kindred, but rather

withdraw their followers from them as much as

may be, and gather them under the command of

law. Spenser's *State of Ireland*.

And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,

To leave his followers on a foreign coast.

Dryden's *Æneid*.

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ.

1 Cor. xi. 1.

The true profession of Christianity invariably

engages all its followers to do good to all men.

Spratt's *Sermons*.

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same

that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have.

Locke.

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily

loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers of

our Lord; and because of their exceeding great

affection to their king and their Master. Nelson.

The studious head or gen'rous mind,

Follower of God, or friend of human kind,

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore

The faith and moral nature gave before.

Pope's *Essays*.

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOLLOW. n. f. [folie, French.]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intel-
lect.

This is folly childhood's guide,

This is childhood at her side. Hawke'sworth.

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

FON

Think'st thou, that dut; should have dread to
speak,

When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness ho-
nour

Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming

gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a

plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see

The pretty follies that themselves commit;

For if they could, Cupid himself would blush

To see me thus transformed to a boy. Shakespeare.

Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing folly,

Lies all neglected, all forgot. Prior.

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,

Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please.

Pope's *Horace*.

To FOMENT. v. a. [foment, r, Latin; foment, r,
French.]

1. To cherish with heat.

Every kind that lives,

Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.

Milton.

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He fomented the head with opiates to procure

sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment

the forehead. Arbuthnot.

3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds

no less than parents do their children. Ifotson.

Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,

Since nature gave, and thou foment'st my fires.

Dryden.

They are troubled with those ill humours,

which they themselves infused and fomented in them.

Locke.

FOMENTATION. n. f. [fomentation, French;
from foment.]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also

stumping, which is applying hot flannels to any part;

dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the

steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed

humours. Quincy.

Fomentation called forth the humour by vapours;

but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultice,

draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle

fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of some stu-
pefactive. Bacon's *Natural History*.

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the physicians;

and the lotions or fomentations by the nurses.

Arbuthnot on Gains.

FOMENTER. n. f. [from foment.] One that fo-
ments; an encourager; a supporter.

These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt

to the body politic at home, being like humours

stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did

they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and

better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of

them had never sprung up. Howell.

FON. n. f. [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A

fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,

That love's the thing he cannot purchase.

Spenser's *Pastorals*.

FOND. n. f. [fon, Scottish. A word of which

I have found no satisfactory etymology. To fond

is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish.]

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; in-
judicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it

a fond or unlikely way to seek men's conversion

by sermons, we have not heard. Hooker.

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a

fond schoolmaster. Ascham.

Tell these sad women,

'Tis fond to wait inevitable strokes,

As 'tis to laugh at them. Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

Grant I may never prove so fond

To trust man on his oath or bond. Shakespeare's *Time*.

I am weaker than a woman's tear,

Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance.

Shakespeare.

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;

But one belief of all, is ever wife. Davila.

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FON

Thou see'st

How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite.

Milton's *Agonistes*.

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Thou'st as's ears on Midas, temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy with. *Waller.*
But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites.

Dryden's *Tyrannick Love*.

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thy-
self. *Tilkinson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* thekles of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*
3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*

Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly de-
lighted: with of.

Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe
Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond* of my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once,
and love to talk of things with freedom and bold-
ness before they thoroughly understand them.

Watts on the Mind.

To *FOND*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat
To *FONDLE*. *f* with great indulgence; to ca-
ress; to coddle.

How'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love.

Dryden's *Aurengzebe*.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins.

Dryden's *Æneid*.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting
and parting; but a professor, who always stands
by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* ex-
pressions. *Swift.*

To *FOND*. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love
with; to dote on.

How will this sadge? My master loves her
dearly;

And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakspeare.*

FONDLER. *n. f.* [from *fond*.] One who *fonds*
les.

FONDLING. *n. f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or
thing much fondled or caressed; something regard-
ed with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for
fondlings are in danger to be made fools, and the
children that are least coddled make the best and
wisest men. *L'Estrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any
opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling*
of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have guessed mis to have been
bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be
the *fondling* of a tender mother.

Arbutnot's *History of John Bull*.

Bred a *fondling* and an heirless,
Dress'd like any lady may'refs;
Coddler'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FONDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudi-
ciously.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

Shakspeare's *Henry IV.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man.

Shakspeare's *Richard II.*

FOO

Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of
life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some
wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

The military mound
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate.

Philips.

Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.

Pope.

Under those sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.
Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain.

Pope.

Fondly or severely kind.

Savage.

FONDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want
of judgment.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be.

Spenser's *Sonnets*.

2. Foolish tenderness.
My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds.

Addison's *Cato*.

Hopeless mother!

Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*.

A. Philips's *Discreet Mother*.

Corinna with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl.

Swift.

4. Unreasonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to
others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substi-
tute for repentance any thing that is less than a
sincere resolution of new obedience, attended
with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this
change.

Hammond's *Fundamentals*.

FONE. *n. f.* Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.

A barbarous troop of clownish *fone*. *Spenser.*

FONT. *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A
stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is
contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by
their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*.

Shakspeare's *Richard II.*

FONTANEL. *n. f.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An if-
sue; a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions,
was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm.

Wiseman of *Inflammation*.

FONTA'NGE. *n. f.* [from the name of the first
wearer.] A knot of ribbands on the top of the
head-dress. Out of use.

These old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above
the head: they were pointed like steeples, and
had long loose pieces of crape, which were fring-
ed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD. *n. f.* [*frædan*, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed;
feed, Scott.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*.

Shakspeare.

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor.

Proverbs, xiii. 23.

Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;

Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milt. Par. Left.*

FOO

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*
2. Any thing that nourishes.

Give me some musick: musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love.

Shakspeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.

O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

FOODFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full
of food; plenteous.

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n; his nursing from the *foodful* earth.

Dryden.

FOODX. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.
To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal.

Chapman.

FOOL. *n. f.* [*ffol*, Welch; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*,
French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a
natural; an idiot.

Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?

—All thy other titles thou hast given away that
thou wast born with. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior.

Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a
fool, shall inherit paternal power before the young-
er, a wise man. *Locke.*

He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*.

Pope.

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God.

Psalms, xiv. 1.

3. A term of indignity and reproach.
To be thought knowing, you must first put the
fool upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.*

4. One who counterfeit's folly; a buffoon; a
jester.

Where's my knave, my *fool*! Go you, and call
my *fool* hither. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool*
or jester. *Milton.*

If this disguise fit not naturally on so grave a
person, yet it may become him better than that
fool's coat. *Denham.*

5. To play the *FOOL*. To play pranks like a
hired jester; to jest; to make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found ano-
ther instead thereof, and armed myself therein to
play the *fool*. *Sidney.*

6. To play the *FOOL*. To act like one void of
common understanding.

Well, thus we play the *fools* with the time, and
the spirits of the wife fit in the clouds and mock
us. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty
to play the *fool*, and draw shame and misery upon
a man's self? *Locke.*

7. To make a *FOOL* of. To disappoint; to de-
feat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's
a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then
to break promise with him, and make a *fool* of him.

Shakspeare's *Twelfth Night*.

To *FOOL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to
toy; to play; to idle; to sport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to
you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing
still. *Shakspeare's Temp.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Hortert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those
that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* with-
al, and spare not. *Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides
against age; and he that *fools* away the one, must
either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*

He must be happy that knows the true me-
asures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange.*

Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden's Span. Fair.*

To *FOOL*. *v. a.*

J. To

1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and thook off?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

If men loved to be deceived and *fool'd* about
their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer
course than by taking their neighbour's word for
that, which can be known only from their own
heart.

South's Sermons.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit. Dry.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old.

Dryden.

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give
credit to those, by whom they have been so often
fool'd and imposed upon.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause:
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.

Ben Jonson.

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it.

Denham's Sophy.

Along and eternal adieu to all unlawful plea-
sures: I will no longer be *fool'd* or imposed upon
by them.

Calamy's Sermons.

A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing
still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to
make him enjoy less in his riches than others in
poverty.

Temple.

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOOLBORN. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from
the birth.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FOOLERY. *n. f.* [from *fool*.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the
sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry,
sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master
as with my mistress.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is meer *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars
in treating of things, where the difference lies only
in words.

Watts.

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed
in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.

Raleigh's History.

We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we
understood, we should despise.

L'Estrange.

FOOL-HAPPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky
without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under fail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,

That lay in wait her wreck for too bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares

At perils past, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* oversight.

Fairy Queen.

FOOLHARDINESS. *n. f.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad
rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolbar-
diness*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them
too far, our Virgil never.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

A false glozing parasite would call his *foolbar-
diness* valour, and then he may go on boldly, be-
cause blindly.

Soth.

FOOLHARDISE. *n. f.* [*fool* and *hardisse*, Fr.]
Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment.

Obsolete.

More huge in strength than wife in work he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;

Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining
brafs.

Fairy Queen.

FOOLHARDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring
without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly
bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revild.

Fairy Queen.

Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be
more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than
the angels.

Howell.

If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a main.

Hadibras.

FOOLTRAP. *n. f.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to
catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts at the first, were *fooltraps*, where the wife
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.

Dryden.

FOOLISH. *adj.* [from *fool*.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Thou *foolish* woman, cease thou not our mourn-
ing?

2 Mac. ii.

Pray do not mock me;

I am a very *foolish* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind.

Shakespeare's King L.

He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes
looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

2. I. Prudent; indifferet.

We are come off

Like Romans: neither *foolish* it our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

3. Rediculous; contemptible.

It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and
to be short in the story itself.

2 Mac. ii. 32.

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?

A *foolish* figure he must make;
Do nothing else but sleep and ake.

Prior.

He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resent-
ments against particular persons, without consider-
ing that he is to love every body as himself.

Law.

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY. *adv.* [from *foolish*.] Weakly;
without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boast our winter fun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it in its height;

Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy
night.

Swift.

FOOLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *foolish*.]

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the
right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from
right reason, in point of practice, must needs con-
sist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuit-
able to his condition, or pitching upon means un-
suitable to the compassing of his end.

South.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire.

Prior.

FOOLSTONES. *n. f.* A plant.

Miller.

FOOT. *n. f.* plural *feet*. [Fr., Saxon; *voet*,
Dutch; *fut*, Scottish.]

1. The part upon which we stand.

The Queen that bore thee,
Off'ner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died ev'ry day she liv'd.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

His affection to the church was so notorious,
that he never deserted it, 'till both it and he were
over-run and trod under *foot*.

Clarendon.

2. That by which any thing is supported in the
nature of a foot; as, the *foot* of a table.

3. The lower part; the base.

Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do bus the
clouds,

Must kiss their own *feet*.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cress.

Fretting, by little and little, washes away and
eats out both the tops and sides and *feet* of moun-
tains.

Hakewill.

4. The end; the lower part.

What dismal cries are those?
—Nothing; a trifling fun of misery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away.

Dryden's Cleomen.

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to
make the land navigable, and the sea passable by
foot.

2 Mac. v. 21.

6. On *FOOT*. Walking; without carriage.

Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand on
foot.

Ex. xii.

7. A posture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already
in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's
warning.

Shakespeare.

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it
has no plural.

Lufias gathered three score thousand choice men
of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen.

Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his
horse being quartered about it.

Clarendon.

Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead.

Dryden.

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we stand; a scanty shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before.

In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem
to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot*
with our fellow-subjects in England.

Swift's Drapier's Letters.

What colour of excuse can be for the contempt
with which we treat this part of our species, the
negroes, that we should not put them upon the
common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set
an insignificant fine upon the man who murders
them?

Addison.

10. Scheme; plan; settlement.

There is no well wisher to this country without
a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on
a better *foot*.

Swift.

I ask, whether upon the *foot* of our constitution,
as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a
king of England may be deposed?

Swift.

11. A state of incipient existence; first motion.

Little used but in the following phrase.

If such a tradition were at any time set on *foot*, it
is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain
entertainment; but much more difficult how it
should come to be universally propagated.

Tillotson.

12. It seems to have been once proverbially used
for the level, the square, par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon in-
terest, men's necessities would draw upon them a
most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced
to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under
foot.

Bacon's Essays.

13. A certain number of syllables constituting
a distinct part of a verse.

Feet, in our English versifying, without quan-
tity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is ei-
ther born deformed, unnatural, or lame.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Didst thou here these verses?

—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for
some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses
would bear.

Shakespeare.

And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman *feet*.

14. Motion; action.

While other jests are something rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

In the government of the world the number and
variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature
of most things to which they relate, must make a
distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases
very difficult, and in some unattainable.

Grew.

15. Step.

This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be
taking some of his companions into the orchard.

L'Estrange.

16. A measure containing twelve inches: sup-
posed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has often, but vi-
tiously, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen
cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *feet*
deep within the earth, came fourth no ways mouldy
or rotten.

Bacon.

FOO

FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
 Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
 Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
 The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
 He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
 That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.
 2. To walk; not ride; not fly.
 By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
 Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste.
Fairy Queen.
 Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot*
 By night. *Shakespeare.*
 The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it
 himself. *L'Estrange.*
 If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once,
 who can *foot* the farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 With them a man sometimes cannot be a peni-
 tent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to
 Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of
 the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a
 pretended saint. *South.*
FOOT. *v. a.*
 1. To spurn; to kick.
 You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
 and *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your
 threshold. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fettle; to begin to fix.
 What confederacy have you with the traitors
 Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 3. To tread.
 Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
 He met the night-mare, and her name told;
 Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
 And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
 There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
 Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*
 4. To hold with the foot. Not in use.
 We are the earth, and they,
 Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
 And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
 They never cool, much less give out. *Herbert.*
FOOTBALL. *n. f.* [foot and ball.]
 1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder,
 cased with leather, driven by the foot.
 Am I so round with you as you with me,
 That like a *football* you do spurn me thus?
Shakespeare.
 Such a Winter-piece should be beautified with
 all manner of works and exercises of Winter; as
footballs, felling of wood, and sliding upon the ice.
Peacham.
 As when a fort of lusty shepherds try
 Their force at *football*, cape of victory
 Makes them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
 That their encounter seems to rough for jest.
Waller.
 One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
 One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.
Dryden.
 2. The sport or practice of kicking the foot-
 ball.
 He was sensible the common *football* was a very
 imperfect imitation of that exercise.
Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.
FOOTBOY. *n. f.* [foot and boy.] A low menial;
 an attendant in livery.
 Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
 This honest man, wait like a lowly *footboy*
 At chamber-door? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Though I had nobody to assist but a *footboy*, yet
 I made shift to try a pretty number of things.
Boyle on Colours.
 Whenever he imagines advantages will redound
 to one of his *footboy*, by oppression of me, he never
 disputes it. *Swift.*
FOOTBRIDGE. *n. f.* [foot and bridge.] A bridge
 on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge.
 Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was
 not strong enough, loaded it so long, till he broke
 that which would have born a bigger burden.
Sidney.
FOOTCLOATH. *n. f.* [foot and cloth.] A sump-
 ter cloth.

FOO

Three times a-day my *footcloth* horse did stumble,
 And started when he looked upon the Tower,
 As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
FOOTED. *adj.* [from foot.] Shaped in the foot.
 Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a
 goat. *Grew.*
FOOTFIGHT. *n. f.* [foot and fight.] A fight
 made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.
 So began our *footfight* in such fort, that we were
 well entered to blood of both sides. *Sidney.*
FOOTHOLD. *n. f.* [foot and hold.] Space to hold
 the foot; space on which one may tread surely.
 All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left
 it to little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat
 upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*
 He's at the top; he has nothing above him to
 aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down
 by. *L'Estrange.*
FOOTING. *n. f.* [from foot.]
 1. Ground for the foot.
 I'll read your matter deep and dangerous;
 As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
 As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
 On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear. *Shakespeare.*
 As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
 Did shew the *footing* found, for all the flood.
Davies.
 In accents, every step gained is a *footing* and help
 to the next. *Holder's Element of Speech.*
 2. Support: root.
 Set cloven flukes; and, wond'rous to behold,
 Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
 And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryd. Virg.*
 3. Basis; foundation.
 All those sublime thoughts take their rise and
footing here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond
 those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.
Locke.
 The reasoning faculties of the soul would not
 know how to move, for want of a foundation and
footing in most men, who cannot trace truth to its
 fountain and original. *Locke.*
 4. Place; possession.
 Whether the unctuous exhalations are,
 Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;
 Or each some more remote and slippery star,
 Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn. *Dryd.*
 5. Tread; walk.
 As he forward moved his *footing* old,
 So backward still was turned his wrinkled face.
Spenser.
 I would outnight you did no body come:
 But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
 Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
 Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground. *Milt.*
 6. Dance.
 Make holiday: your rye straw hats put on,
 And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
 In country *footing*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 7. Steps; road; track.
 He grew strong among the Irish; and in his
footing his son continuing, hath increased his said
 name. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 Like running weeds, that have no certain root;
 or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be
 traced. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 8. Entrance; beginning; establishment.
 Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land,
 the state of England did desire to perfect the con-
 quest. *Davies.*
 The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their
 first *footing* in Yorkshire. *Clarendon.*
 No useful arts have yet found *footing* here:
 But all untaught and savage does appear.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
 9. State; condition; settlement.
 Gaul was on the same *footing* with Egypt, as to
 taxes. *Arbutnot.*
FOOTLICKER. *n. f.* [foot and lick.] A slave;
 an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.
 Do that good mischief which may make this
 island
 Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
 For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

FOP

FOOTMAN. *n. f.* [foot and man.]
 1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.
 The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist
 of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million.
Raleigh's History.
 2. A low menial servant in livery.
 He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise,
 with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on
 each side. *Bacon.*
 Like *footmen* running before coaches,
 To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*
 3. One who practises to walk or run.
FOOTMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from footman.] The art
 or faculty of a runner.
 The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke
 up, and committed the safety of their lives to their
 nimble *footman'ship*. *Hayward.*
 Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them
 with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with
 your *footman'ship*. *L'Estrange.*
FOOTPACE. *n. f.* [foot and pace.]
 1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four
 or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where
 you make two or three paces before you ascend
 another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending
 the rest of the stairs. *Maxim.*
 2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.
FOOTPAD. *n. f.* [foot and pad.] A highway-
 man that robs on foot, not on horseback.
FOOTPATH. *n. f.* [foot and path.] A narrow
 way which will not admit horses or carriages.
 Know'st thou the way to Dover?
 —Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath*.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
FOOTPOST. *n. f.* [foot and post.] A post or
 messenger that travels on foot.
 For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare
 weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well
 near as speedy as the horses.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
FOOTSTALL. *n. f.* [foot and stall.] A woman's
 stirrup.
FOOTSTEP. *n. f.* [foot and step.]
 1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.
 Clear-sighted reason wisdom's judgments leads,
 And sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads.
Denham.
 A man shall never want crooked paths to walk
 in, if he thinks that he is in the right way,
 wherever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow.
Locke.
 2. Token; mark; notice given.
 Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our
 system, if there we may trace any visible *footstep*
 of Divine wisdom and beneficence. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 3. Example.
FOOTSTOOL. *n. f.* [foot and stool.] Stool on
 which he that sits places his feet.
 Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
 And made our *footstool* of security.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
 They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
 Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
 By these mysterious links to fix and tie
 Men to the *footstool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*
 Let echoing anthems make his praises known
 On earth, his *footstool*, as in heaven his throne.
Rowcommen.
 By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no
 more is meant than worshipping God at his *foot-*
stool. *Stillingfleet.*
FOP. *n. f.* [A word probably made by chance,
 and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton;
 a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and
 much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of
 show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent.
 A whole tribe of *fops*,
 Got 'tween asleep and wake. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
 Among his numerous absurdities,
 Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
 I fret to see them in such company. *Rowcommen.*
 The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is
 no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Estrange.*
 In a dull stream, which moving flow,
 You hardly see the current flow;
 When

FOR

When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, fops, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*
FO'POODLE. *n. f.* [*fop* and *doodle*.] A fool;
an insignificant wretch.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras.*
FO'PPERV. *n. f.* [*from fop*.]
1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the found of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house, *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*
I was three or four times in the thought they
were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my
mind, the sudden surprize of my powers, drove
the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief,
in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason,
that they were fairies. *Shakespeare's Mer. Wives of Wind.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that
when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of
our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disast-
ers, the fun, the moon, and stars, as if we were
villains on necessity. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy
folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affecta-
tion.

They thought the people were better let alone
in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose
from that subjection which your superstition kept
them in. *Stillington.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and modes of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense. *Grave.*

I with I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly
absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

FO'PPISH. *adj.* [*from fop*.]
1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wife men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear.
Their manners are so apish. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain
of drefs.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the fly discreet. *Garth.*

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *fop-
pish*; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men
that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it
still to women. *Arbutnot.*

You would know who is rude and ill-natured,
who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and
who is in debt. *Law.*

FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [*from foppish*.] Vainly; of-
tentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from foppish*.] Vanity;
showy or ostentatious vanity.

FO'PPING. *n. f.* [*from fop*.] A petty fop; an
under-rate coxcomb.

They works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his taylor, share the *fopling's* heart. *Tickel.*

FOR. *prep.* [*fop*, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch.]
1. Because of.

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid
to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthi-
ness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe
to grant. *Hooker.*

Edward and Richard
With fiery eyes sparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out for length. *Shakespeare.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned,
unless the time of Abraham's journey be consider-
ed of, I will search into a tradition concerning his
travels. *Raleigh's History.*

An astrologer faith, if it were not for two
things that are constant, no individual would last
one moment. *Bacon.*

FOR

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the
Turkish empire, that they may, without any other
provocation, make war upon Christendom for the
propagation of their laws; so the Christians may
at all times, as they think good, be upon the pre-
vention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governour, fallying out, took great store of
victual and warlike provision, which the Turks
had for haste left behind them. *Knolles's History.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that
he was not able to keep that place three days, for
lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, for shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:

If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not for frowns or smiles. *Den. Sophy, Prol.*
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the
wicked for hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

Let no man, for his own poverty, become more
oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend
his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

Persons who have lost more of their grinders,
having been compelled to use three or four only
in chewing, wore them so low that the inward
nerve lay bare, and they would no longer for pain
make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And fuff'ring death, for this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren sands, the fuff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seized the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, discountenanced by their parents for
any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish
flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full
description of a happy state in this world: he that
has these two has little more to wish for, and he
that wants either of them will be but little better
for any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tem-
pests. *Addison.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst you could not think;
And die you must for want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation,
to reproach them for treating foreigners with con-
tempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now for
something, which they have so many years exer-
cised for nothing, of railing and scribbling against
us. *Swift.*

Your sermons will be less valuable, for want of
time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.
Rather our state's defective for requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poetry was,
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It was young counsel for the persons, and vio-
lent counsel for the matters. *Bacon's Essays.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and
popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps,

FOR

youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for
the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely ob-
served in their effects; that is, what kind of co-
met for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind
of effects. *Bacon's Essays.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I. *Waller.*

He faith these honours consisted in preserving
their memories, and praising their virtues; but for
any matter of worship towards them, he utterly
denies it. *Stillington.*

Our laws were for their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now for the government, it is absolute monar-
chy; there being no other laws in China but the
king's command. *Temple.*

For me no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryden's Tyrant Love.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryd. En.*

After death, we sprights have just natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of
the sense in general; but for particulars and cir-
cumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellow, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often as before it.
As for Maronaldus the general, they had no just
cause to dislike him, being an old captain of great
experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.
If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a
truth, without having examined, what is there
that he may not embrace for truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an ungrateful woman. *A. Philips.*

Say, is it fitting, in this very field.
This field, where from my youth I've been a
carter, *Gay.*

I, in this field, should die for a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.
I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Now, now for sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Milton.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.
Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

The council-table and star-chamber held for ho-
nourable that which pleased, and for just that which
profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.
An ant is a wife creature for itself; but it is a
shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refused not to die for those that killed him,
and shed his blood for some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beasts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confide in;
Though merely writ at first for filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.
It is for the general good of human society, and
consequently of particular persons, to be true and
just; and it is for men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

It can never be for the interest of a believer to
do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the
balance

balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it.

Addison's Spectator.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.
We failed from Peru for China and Japan. *Eac.*
As she was brought for England, she was cast away near Harwich haven.

We failed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For turks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

12. After O an expression of desire.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!

Shakespeare's Henry V. Prologue.

13. In account of; in relation of.

Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Barnes's Theory of the Earth.*

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Addison.*

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, for one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as for a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow. *Tusser.*

And, for the time shall not seem tedious,

I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this fair place. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There must be no alleys with hedges at the higher end, for letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green: nor at the farther end, for letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon's Essays.*

She wrapped him close for catching cold. *Lovelace.*

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the toothach. *Garrison.*

20. In exchange of.

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession for this of poetry. *Dryden.*

21. In the place of; instead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line for line is impossible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor for a star. *Cowley.*

22. In supply of; to serve in the place of.

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet for their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

23. Through a certain duration.

Some please for once, some will for ever please. *Johnson.*

Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Since, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatsoever they cost. *Prior.*

The youth transported, asks without delay

To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day. *Garr's Ovid.*

24. In search of; in quest of.

Philosophers have run so far back for arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotson.*

25. According to.

Chymists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you. *Shakespeare.*

If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*

27. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their

* brains with care,

Their bones with industry: for this, engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:

For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon which counsel there are set, for our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying for, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not for money, nor for praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we shall see, a fight worthy dying for,
That blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for company. *Tillotson.*

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and condemn'd him first for you. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine for noble ends. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

28. Of tendency to; towards.

The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with its upside down, to throw
Its inclination for below. *Swift.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.

Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Preface.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He for the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They must be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalbridge.*

Aristotle is for poetical justice. *Dennis.*

They are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else so fit for me. *Dennis.*

A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, for those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*

It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God. *Tillotson.*

His country has good havens, both for the Adriatick and Mediterranean. *Addison on Italy.*

Perfia is commodiously situated for trade both by sea and land. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*

31. With intention of.

And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntmen with delight may read
How to chuse dogs for scent or speed. *Waller.*

God hath made some things for as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are couriers driv'n, who fined their masters blood. *Dryden.*

Such examples should be set before them, as patterns for their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next question usually is, what is it for? *Locke.*

Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broom's View of Epick Poem.*

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not for your quiet, nor your good,
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

It were more for his honour to raise his siege, than to spend so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knollys.*

Jefts for Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*

Is it for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command! *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

This fire already signs him for the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æneid.*

It is a reasonable account for any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

33. Notwithstanding.

This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth. *Hooker.*

God's desertion shall, for ought he knows, the next minute supervene. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability supposes that a thing may or may not be so, for any thing yet certainly determined on either side. *South.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, for any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

34. To the use of; to be used in.

The oak for nothing ill,
The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill. *Spenser.*

Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

35. In consequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*

36. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, for so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Persius.*

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryden's Virgil.*

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall. *Shakespeare.*

As he could see clear, for those times, through superstition

superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!

Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;

Too noble for revenge. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

38. By means of; by interposition of.

Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not for the will.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not for God? *Tillotson.*

39. In regard of; in preservation of. *I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.*

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;

But could not get him for my heart. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon the walls. *Addison's Spectator.*

40. For all. Notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I assure you, for all my apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*

For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark was undetermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolly's History.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more, Did shew the footing found for all the flood. *Davies.*

They resolute, for all this, do proceed Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, for all that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*

Though that very ingenious person has anticipated part of what I should say, yet you will, for all that, expect that I should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*

She might have pass'd over such business; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, for all her pertness. *Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

41. For to. In the language used two centuries ago, for was commonly used before to, the sign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cause. As, I come for to see you, for I love to see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and for, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.

Who shall let me now On this vile body for to wreak my wrong? *Fairy Queen.*

A large posterity

Up to your happy palaces may mount, Of blessed saints for to increase the count. *Spenser.*

These things may serve for to represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

For. conj.

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal, Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike As if we had them not.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know, Who for another year dig, plow, and sow; For never any man was yet so old, But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit?

For the first matter loves variety less. *Conway.*

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; for in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotson.*

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this

sense properly followed by *that*, and without it is elliptical. This sense is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:

They are not ever jealous for a cause,

But jealous for they're jealous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

I will your serious and great business scant;

For she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,

That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;

But, for his great Creator would the fame,

His will increas'd; to fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. For as much. In regard to that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest over-quick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

4. For why. Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; for why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. *Knollys.*

To For'age. v. n. [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.

Forage, and run

To meet displeasure farther from the doors, And grapple with him, ere he come to nigh. *Shakespeare's King John.*

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night, Wolves, urged by their raging appetite, Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to forage for them. *L'Estrange.*

Nor dare they stray

When rain is promis'd or a stormy day; But near the city walls their war'ring take, Nor forage far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To For'age. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

FORAGE. n. f. [from *forage*, German and French; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band select from forage drives A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine, From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock, Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preside And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. Provisions in general.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd.

Dryden's Fables.

FORAMINOUS. adj. [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and foraminous bodies, in the first creation of the found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To FORBEAR. v. n. pret. I forbore, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn*. [from *for*, Saxon. *for* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or deprivation; as, *forfear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.

Who can forbear to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Chryse.*

2. To pause; to delay.

I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two, Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong, I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He forbare to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*

At this he started, and forbore to wear; Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,

When they their prey in pieces tear,

To quarrel with themselves forbear. *Denham.*

4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long forbearance is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*

To FORBEAR. v. a.

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

So angry bulls the combat do forair,

When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.

If it pass'd only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon forborn or suspended. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

4. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. *2 Chronicles xxxv. 21.*

FORBEARANCE. n. f. [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would

Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakespeare.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the forbearance of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent forbearance, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and forbearance made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and forbearance. *Rogers.*

FORBEARER. n. f. [from *forbear*.] An inter-

mitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,

The East a forbearer, no manner of thing. *Tupper.*

FOR

To FORBID. *v. a. pret. I forbade; part. forbidden or forbid.* [*forbēdan*, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house?

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
It is

The practice and the purpose of the king, from whose obedience I *forbid* my soul.

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*, Where they sought knowledge, they did error find.

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*.

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*.

The chaste and holy race Are all *forbidden* this polluted place.

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel.

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws.

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it.

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour.

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light, A blaze of glory that *forbids* the fight! O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd, And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse*.

Sleep shall neither night nor day Hang upon his penthouse lid; He shall live a man *forbid*.

To FORBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*, That our renown'd Rome Should now eat up her own!

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate The sacred fruit *forbidden*?

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't, That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited.

Other care, perhaps, May have diverted from continual watch Our great *forbidder*!

FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

Tragedy was *made-forbidding* and horrible.

FORCE. *n. f.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.] 1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will.

A ship, which hath struck fail, doth run By *force* of that *force* which before it won.

2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown, Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right.

FOR

The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride

By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd; But I by free consent.

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion.

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience.

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead.

Not long in *force* this charter stood; Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood.

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O Thou; whose captain I account myself, Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye.

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations.

A greater *force* than that which here we find, Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms.

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them.

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory.

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea.

2. To overpower by strength.

Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd To have wrought such wonders with an afs's jaw, I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms.

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort, To *force* their monarch, and insult the court.

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them.

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine, Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin: It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay, That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away.

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three bluff ring nights, born by the southern blast, I floated, and discover'd land at last: High on a mounting wave my head I bore, Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fere, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude, And with *forc'd* fingers rude Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.

5. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions.

To free the ports, and open the Punique land To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate, The queen might *force* them from her town and state.

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is your's; but, oh! you left it here Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear: If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word, Could you not that, nor that small part afford?

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

FOR

Troy wall'd so high, Atreides might as well have *forc'd* the sky.

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide; Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse, Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*.

8. To ravish; to violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not.

6. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forc'd* conceits.

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.

Here let them lye, 'Till famine and the ague eat them up: Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's,

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oroonoke, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land.

II. To FORCE out. To extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from Luther expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did.

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage:

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king.

FORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and waters.

FORCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full*.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we Commune with you of this, but rather follow Our *forceful* instigation?

Against the steed he threw His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew, Pierc'd through the yielding planks.

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny, Which forms in causes first what'er shall be, Assisted by a friend, one moonless night, This Palamon from prison took his flight.

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent, Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went.

FORCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS. *adj.* [from *force*.] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.

FORCER. *n. f.* [from *force*.]

1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*.

FORCIBLE. *adj.* [from *force*.]

1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble.

Who therefore can invent
With what more forcible we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies?

Milton.

2. Violent; impetuous.

Jersey, below'd by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd streams, more forcible when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band.

Prior.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances,
when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the
ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.

Bacon's Natural History.

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How forcible are right words?

Job.

God hath assured us, that there is no inclination
or temptation so forcible which our humble prayers
and desires may not frustrate and break afunder.

Raleigh's History.

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far,

Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces forcible and foul
Ingend'ring with me.

Milton.

The abdication of king James, the advocates on
that side look upon to have been forcible and un-
just, and consequently void.

Swift.

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from forcible.] Force;
violence.

FORCIBLY. *adv.* [from forcible.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit
to work very forcibly upon two of the most sway-
ing and governing passions in the mind, our hopes
and our fears.

Tillotson.

2. Impetuously; with great strength.

3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle enter'd forcibly.

Fairy Queen.

The taking and carrying away of women forc-
ibly, and against their will, except female wards
and bondwomen, was made capital.

Bacon's Henry VII.

This doctrine brings us down to the level of
horse and mule, whose mouths are forcibly holden
with bit and bridle.

Hammond.

FORCIPATED. *adj.* [from forcipate.] Formed like
a pair of pincers to open and inclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before,
with a long falcation or forcipated tail behind.

Brown.

When they have seized their prey, they will so
tenaciously hold it with their forcipated mouth, that
they will not part therewith, even when taken
out of the waters.

Derham.

FORD. *n. f.* [Pope, Saxon, from fapan, to pass.]

1. A shallow part of a river where it may be
passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her
sword;

They pass'd the stream, when she had found the
ford.

Fairfax.

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the cur-
rent, without any consideration of passage or shal-
lowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards

The ford, and of itself the water flies

All taste of living wight.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:

But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy pe-
rill'd lord.

Dryden.

To FORD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass with-
out swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thou-
sand fathom, and much more, if he had forded the
ocean.

Raleigh's History.

Fording his current where thou find'st it low.

Denham.

FOR'DABLE. *adj.* [from ford.] Passable without
swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitz upon the Euphrates,
where the same beginneth to be fordable.

Rui. Hist.

A countryman founded a river up and down,
to try where it was most fordable; and where the
water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and
on the contrary, shallowest where it made most
noise.

L'Estrange.

FORE. *adj.* [Pope, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the
found, yet they move strongest and go farthest
in the fore lines from the first local impression.

Bacon.

2. That which comes first in a progressive mo-
tion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater
pressing on the fore than hind part of the bodies
moving in them.

Cheyne.

FORE. *adv.*

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first
to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and
four fakers, needing no other addition than a slight
spar deck fore and aft, which is a slight deck
throughout.

Raleigh's Essays.

2. Fore is a word much used in composition to
mark priority of time, of which some examples
shall be given. A virtuous orthography has con-
founded for and fore in composition.

To FOREADVISE. *v. a.* [fore and advise.] To
counsel early; to counsel before the time of action,
or the event.

Thus to have said,

As you were foreadvise'd, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

To FOREAPPOINT. *v. a.* [fore and appoint.] To
order beforehand.

To FOREARM. *v. a.* [fore and arm.] To provide
for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and forearm his mind with
this persuasion, that during his passion, whatso-
ever is offered to his imagination tends only to
deceive.

South.

He forearm his care

With rules to push his fortune, or to bear.

Dryden's Æneid.

To FOREBODE. *v. n.* [fore and bode.]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these foreboding words restrains their hate.

Dryden.

2. To foreknow; to be present of; to feel a
secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart forebodes I ac'er shall see you more.

Dryden.

My soul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r.

Pope.

FOREBODER. *n. f.* [from forebode.]

1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a
bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a
crow that had observed the raven's manner and
way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a
foreboder.

L'Estrange.

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY. *prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by;
fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won

Foreby a fountain, where I late him left.

Fairy Queen.

To FORECAST. *v. a.* [fore and cast.]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.
He shall forecast his devices against the strong
holds.

Daniel, xi.

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.
The feast was serv'd; the time so well forecast,
That just when the dessert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began.

Dryden's Theodosius and Honorat.

3. To foresee; to provide against.
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before
we embark, and to forecast consequences.

L'Estrange.

To FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to
contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom

Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight

Forecast, but it must needs to issue come?

Spenser.

When broad awake, the finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy.

Fairy Queen.

FORECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance
beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

He makes this difference to arise from the fore-
cast and predetermination of the gods.

Addison on Medals.

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage;

That pointed back to youth, this on to age.

Pope.

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from forecast.] One who
contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship,
is that part where the foremast stands, and is di-
vided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head:
that part of the forecastle which is aloft, and not
in the hold, is called the prow.

Harris.

The commodity of the new cook-room the
merchants have found to be so great, as that, in
all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their
forecastle, contrary to that which had been anciently
used.

Raleigh's Essays.

FORECHOSEN. [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.

FORCITED. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted be-
fore, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration men-
tioned in that forecited passage is continued.

Arbutnot on Coins.

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade.

Carew.

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the
power of redemption.

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior
part of the ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla.

Chapman's Odyssey.

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [fore and design.] To
plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both
of animals and plants, have been foreseen and
foredesigned by the wise Author of nature.

Cheyne's Phil. Principles.

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from for and do, not fore.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Op-
posed to making happy.

Befeeching him, if either salves or oils,
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's
days.

Fairy Queen.

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had foredone.

Fairy Queen.

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow'd did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

This is the night
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite.

Shakespeare.

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snoars,
All with weary talk foredo me.

Shakespeare.

To FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To pre-
destinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove.

Dryden's Æneid.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state.

Dryden.

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end.

Dryden.

Here Britain's statesmen off the fall foredoom'd
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.

Pope.

FORE-END. *n. f.* [fore and end.] The anterior
part.

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FOR

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
In the fore-end of it, which was towards him,
grew a small green branch of palm.

FOREFA'THER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *father*.] Ancestor;
one who in any degree of ascending genealogy
precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the de-
crees of our forefathers, are to be kept, touching
those things whereof the Scripture hath neither
one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from
whence their own forefathers have come, it cannot
be displeasing to understand the place of our first
ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some forefather grief; mine is not so.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

Shall I not be distraught,
And maply play with my forefathers joints?
Shakespeare.

Our great forefathers
Had left him nought to conquer but his country.
Addison.

When a man sees the prodigious pains our
forefathers have been at in these barbarous build-
ings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of ar-
chitecture they would have left us, had they been
instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFEND. *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether
from *fore* or *for* and *defend*. If from *fore*, it im-
plies antecedent provision; as *forearm*: if from
for prohibitory security; as *forbid*. Of the two
following examples one favours *for*, and the other
fore.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'n's forefend! I would not kill thy soul.
Shakespeare.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,
May bring your youth to some untimely end.
Dryden.

2. To provide for; to secure.
Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal.

FOREFINGER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *finger*.] The fin-
ger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate-stone
On the forefinger of an alderman.

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her
speech with her forefinger. *Peasam on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the an-
cient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the fore-
finger. *Brown.*

FOREFOOT. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet*. [*fore* and *foot*.]
The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a
hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with
his forefeet. *Mac. iii. 25.*

I continue my line from thence to the heel;
then making the breast with the eminency thereof,
bring out his near forefeet, which I finish.

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go*.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.
Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humbled foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it
remaineth so still, he having already neither for-
given nor foregone any thing thereby unto them,
but having received something from them.

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay foregone;

And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to wearen none.

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to pre-
fer one good thing before another; to leave one
for another's sake, to forego meaner for the at-
tainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego
So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shakesp.*
Let us not forego

That for a trifle which was bought with blood.
Shakespeare.

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods forlorn!
Milton.

This argument might prevail with you to forego
a little of your repose for the publick benefit.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at
one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at an-
other; and therefore they see nothing in it, for
which they should forego a present enjoyment.

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]
By our remembrances of days foregone,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them
not. *Shakespeare.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years
foregone, and when his people were increased, he
built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Reflect upon the two foregoing objections.
Boyle on Colours.

This foregoing remark gives the reason why imi-
tation pleases. *Dryden's DuRoi.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had
indulged the foregoing speculations. *Addison.*

In the foregoing part of this work I promised
proofs. *Woodward.*

3. To lose.
This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property foregoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings.

FOREGOER. *n. s.* [from *forego*.] Ancestor;
progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our foregoers. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

FOREGROUND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ground*.] The part
of the field or expanse of a picture which seems
to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the foreground
of the picture: the question therefore is to know,
if it can equally be placed upon that which is
backward, the light being universal, and the figures
supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the ri-
der.

2. The chief part. Not in use.
The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the forehand of our host. *Shakesp.*

FOREHAND. *adj.* A thing done sooner than is
regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the forehand sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *n. s.* [*from fore* and *hand*.]

1. Early; timely.
If by thus doing you have not secured your
time by an early and forehand care, yet be sure,
by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.

2. Formed in foreparts.
He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely fore-
banded; mark but the cleanness of his shapes too.
Dryden.

FOREHEAD. *n. s.* [*fore* and *head*.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the
eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead when it spit forth blood
At Grecian frowns contending. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And mold'd ev'ry feature from my face;

FOR

Such majesty does from her forehead rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaci-
ousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on
which shame visibly operates.

A man of confidence preffeth forward upon
every appearance of advantage; where his force
is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence:
these men of forehead are magnificent in promises,
and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legis-
lature they can have the forehead to apply.

FOREHOLDING. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hold*.] Predic-
tions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognos-
tications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their
wits with the fancy of omens, forebodings, and old
wives tales! *L'Estrange.*

FOREIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Sp. *fora*,
foris, Lat.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.
Your son, that with a fearful foul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall come home.

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign
parts. *Milton.*

The positions are so far from being new, that
they are commonly to be met with in both ancient
and modern, domestick and foreign writers.

The parties and divisions amongst us may se-
veral ways bring destruction upon our country,
at the same time that our united force would se-
cure us against all the attempts of a foreign enemy.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging;
without relation. It is often used with *to*; but
more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language foreign to my heart.

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures,
that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it,
nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out
of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not foreign from some people's
thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.
They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still; which so griev'd
him,

That he ran mad and died. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*;
as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.
There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FOREIGNER. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] A man that
comes from another country; not a native; a
stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son.

Water is the only native of England made use of
in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar,
and the nutmeg are all foreigners.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown ap-
pear in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or sub-
jects. *Swift.*

FOREIGNNESS. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] Remote-
ness; want of relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you
from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

To FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine*.] To
conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a foreimagined possi-
bility in that behalf. *Gamelin's Remains.*

TO FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed; to pre-judge.

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring shall come; after Spring, Summer and Harvest; yet is not our *foreknowledge* the cause of any of those.

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave with peace.

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view Things present and the past, and things to come

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? Not knowing, we but share our part of woe.

FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances.

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world.

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chafes to speak with you.

If I *foreknew*, *Foreknowledge* had no influence on their fault, Which had no less prov'd certain *foreknown*.

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters.

FORELAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *land*.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought, Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails.

TO FORELAY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay*.] 1. To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unawares; An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller: The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake, One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake.

2. To contrive antecedently. **TO FORELIFT.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass, *Forelifting* up aloft his speckled breast; And often bounding on the bruised grass,

As for great joy of his new comen guest. **FORELOCK.** *n. s.* [*fore* and *lock*.] The hair that grows from the forehead of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid, Unless she do him by the *forelock* take.

Hayacinthine locks Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung, Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad.

Zeal and duty are not slow, But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it.

FOREMAN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *man*.] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury.

FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken

notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar.

FOREMOST. *adj.* [from *fore*.] 1. First in place.

All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt.

Our women in the *foremost* ranks appear; March to the fight, and meet your mistress there.

The bold Sempronius, That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,

As with a hurricane of zeal transported, And virtuous even to madness.

2. First in dignity. These ride *foremost* in the field, As they the *foremost* rank of honour held.

FORENAMED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*.] Nominated before.

And such are sure ones, As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus,

FORENOON. *n. s.* [*fore* and *noon*.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to *afternoon*.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the *afternoon* in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the strangers or the country knights won the field.

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of *forenoon*'s, and *afternoon*'s diversion.

FORENOTICE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *notice*.] Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives some *forenotice* of it.

FORENSICK. *adj.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perfon is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes.

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain*.] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks.

FOREPART. *n. s.* [*fore* and *part*.] 1. The part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day.

2. To place anterior in place. The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture.

FOREPAST. *adj.* [*fore* and *past*.] Past before a certain time.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights *forepast*; Enough it is that all the day is your's.

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall, Shall tax my fears of little vanity,

Having vainly fear'd too little. Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant.

FOREPOSSESSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *possess*.] Pre-occupied; pre-possessed; pre-engaged.

The testimony of either of the ancient fathers, or of other official divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice.

FORERANK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *rank*.] First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catherine here with us; She is our capital demand, compriz'd Within the *forerank* of our articles.

FORERECITED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite*.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount The *forerected* practices, whereof We cannot feel too little, hear too much.

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run*.] 1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness *foreruns* the good event.

The sun Was set, and twilight from the East came on, *Forerunning* night.

She bids me hope: oh heav'n, she pities me! And pity still *forerun* approaching love, As lightning does the thunder.

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin, to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London.

FORERUNNER. *n. s.* [from *forerun*.] 1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco.

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence.

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came, Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame: Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear; 'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care.

2. A prognostick; a sign foretelling any thing.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh, Which heav'n, by these mute signs in nature, shews

Forerunners of his purpose. Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death.

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease.

Already Opera prepares the way, The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway.

TO FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say*.] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell.

Let ordinance Come as the gods *foresay* it.

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *see*.] 1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*; The next, could of things present best advise; The third, things past could keep in memory.

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not useful, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes.

At his *foreseen* approach, already quake The Caspian kingdoms and Meotian lake: Their seers behold the tempest from afar, And threat'ning oracles denounce the war.

2. To provide for; with to. Out of use.

A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure.

To FORESHA'VE. *v. a.* [*for* and *shame*.] To shame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *forshaming*

Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie Without a monument. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To FORESHEW. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FORESHIP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ship*.] The anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

To FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten*.] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

To FORESHOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show*.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshow*-ed. *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose, Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm. *Dryden.*

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed*? What other the gospel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker.*

FORESIGHT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *sight*.]

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes, Here sleep below; while thou to *foresight* wak'st; As once thou sleep'st, while she to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit, That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit. *Spenser.*

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them. *Rogers.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foresight* and *full*.] Present; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sidney.*

To FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify*.] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker.*

Yet as being past time noxious, where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent, They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

FORESKIN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skin*.] The prepuce. Their own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay, And for a dow'r their hundred *foreskin* pay, Be Michol thy reward. *Corneley's Davidis.*

FORESKIRT. *n. f.* [*fore* and *skirt*.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect! No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train Is longer than his *foreskin*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

To FORESLACK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack*.] To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslack*-ed, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow*.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*

Their hasty pace. *Tai-fu.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again, Brings every grace triumphant in her train:

The wand'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,

Forflow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Bishop Hall.*

Chremes, how many fishers do you know That rule their boats and use their nets aright,

That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow*? Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests spite Their boats are lost; while they may sit and moan That few were such, and now these few are none. *P. Fletcher.*

To FORESLOW. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. This may plant courage in their quailing breasts, For yet is hope of life and victory:

Forflow no longer, make me hence amain. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To FORESPEAK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak*.]

1. To predict; to forelay; to foreshow; to foretell. Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names. *Camden's Rem.*

2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speak*.] Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars, And fay'st it is not fit. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FORESPEAK. *adj.* [*fore* and *spoke*.]

1. Waisted; tired; spent. After him came spurring hard A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. Forepassed; past. [*Fore* and *spent*.] Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *Fairy Queen.*

You shall find his vanities *forespent*, Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus, Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. Bestowed before. We must receive him

According to the honour of his sender; And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us, We must extend our notice. *Shakespeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *n. f.* [*fore* and *spur*.] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet, To show how costly Summer was at hand, As this *forespurrier* comes before his lord. *Shakespeare.*

FOREST. *n. f.* [*forst*, French; *forestry*, Ital.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill Shall come against him.

—That will never be: Who can impreis the *forest*, bid the tree Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grazing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

How the first *forest* rais'd its shady head. *Rescommon.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of *forest*, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to *eforest*: which returned into Chancery,

proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The property of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regards, bailiffs, and headles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pypowders to a fair. *Cowell.*

To FORESTALL. *v. a.* [*fore*-tallan, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. If thou be master-gunner, spend not all That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it, And give men turns of speech: do not *forefall* By lavishness thine own and others wit, As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forefall* his date of grief, And run to meet what he would most avoid. *Milt.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. And through good luck prolonged hath thy date, Yet death then would the like mishap *forefall*. *Fairy Queen.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold force To be *forefallen* ere we come to fall, Or pardon'd being down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But for my tears, I had *forefall'd* this dear and deep rebuke, Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery, so thinking to evade The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so To be *forefall'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I will not *forefall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price. He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be, Abandon this *forefallen* place at erit, For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To deprive by something prior: with of, Not in use. May This night *forefall* him of the coming day. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FORESTALLER. *n. f.* [*from* *forefall*.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or *forefallers* having the feeling and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBORN. *adj.* [*forest* and *born*.] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*, And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments Of desperate studies. *Shakespeare's As you like It.*

FORESTER. *n. f.* [*foristier*, Fr. from *forest*.]

1. An officer of the forest. Forester, my friend, where is the bush, That we may stand and play the murderer in? —Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. *Shakespeare.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country. FORESWAT. *adj.* [*from* *for* and *swat*, from *foreswat*.] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopia, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste*.]

1. To have antepast of; to have preience of.

2. To taste before another. Perhaps the fact Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit, Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first Made common, and unhallow'd ere our taste. *Milt.*

FORETAST. *n. f.*

FOR

FORETASTE. n. f. Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the foretaste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORETELL. *v. a. prater*, and part. pass. foretold. [*fore* and *tell*.]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

I found

The new-created world, which came in heaven
Long had foretold. *Milton.*

Mercia's king,

Warn'd in a dream, his murder did foretell,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold;
Heav'n seal'd my words, and you those deeds be-
hold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that
follow after, have likewise foretold of these days.

Acts, iii. 24.

FORETELLER. n. f. [*from foretell*.] Predictor;
foreshewer.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events
should be known; but that the accomplishment
that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller
of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.]

To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man

Prophetically does forethink thy fall. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

I do pray to thee,

Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heav'n. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments
due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the
proof thereof, in himself another terror than he
had forethought, or could imagine.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her foul forethought the fiend would change his
game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an
heart to forethink this, and a will to honour him
with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wife, forethinking, weighing politician!

Smith.

FORETHOUGHT. n. f. [*from forethink*.]

1. Prescience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether
it be by spitefulness of forethought, or by the folly
of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care.

To FORETOKEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token*.] To
foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
Whilst strange prodigious signs foretolden blood.

Daniel.

FORETOKEN. n. f. [*from the verb*.] Preventive
sign; prognostick.

It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfor-
tune. *Sidney.*

They mislaid nothing more in king Edward
the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified, and
accounted the desire of foreign language then to be
a foretoken of bringing in of foreign powers, which
indeed happened. *Cowden's Remains.*

FORETOOTH. n. f. [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth
in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.

The foretooth should be formed broad, and with
a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORETOP. n. f. [*fore* and *top*.] That part of
a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of
a periwig.

So may your hats your foretops never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs.

Dryden.

FOR

FOREVOUCHED. part. [*fore* and *vouch*.] Af-
firmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence

Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection

Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FOREWARD. n. f. [*fore* and *ward*.] The van;
the front.

They that marched in the foreward were all
mighty men. *1 Mac. ix. ii.*

To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]

1. To admonish beforehand.

I will forewarn you whom you shall fear: fear
him which, after he hath killed, hath power to
cast into hell. *Luke, xii. 5.*

2. To form previously of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to forewarn
Us timely of what might else have been our loss

Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To caution against any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus forewarn'd.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Thy pride,

And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou Phœbus had forewarned him of finging wars,
yet the search of nature was free.

Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.

Young Chæbus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Callandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid.

Dryden's Æneid.

To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To
defolate; to destroy. Out of use.

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent

Perfused him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear,
And their forewasted kingdom to repair.

To FOREWEARY. *v. a.* [*for* and *wary*.] To
dispirit with labour.

By your toil

And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both forewary'd be: therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil.

Fairy Queen.

To FOREWISH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish*.] To de-
sire beforehand.

The wifer sort ceased not to do what in them lay,
to procure that the good commonly forewished
might in time come to effect.

Knolly's History of the Turks.

FOREWORN. part. [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*.]

Worn out; wasted by time or use.

Neither the light was enough to read the words,
and the ink was already foreworn, and in many
places blotted. *Sidney.*

FORFEIT. n. f. [*forfeit*, French; *forfied*,
Welsh.]

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime;
something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine;
a mulct.

Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other forfeits. *Shakes. Meas. for Measure.*

Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal forfeit from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a forfeit make. *Waller.*

2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one
whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obso-
lete.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
And you but waste your words.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to exe-
cute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Ange-
lo, who hath sentenced him.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To lose
by some breach of condition; to lose by some of-
fence.

FOR

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;

If wilfully he forfeit it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver?

Davies.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeit
all right to happiness. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his
child: he may perhaps to some degrees forfeit it,
but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FORFEIT. participial adj. [*from the verb*.] Lia-
ble to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost
either as to the right or possession, by breach of
conditions.

All the souls that are, were forfeit once;
And he that might the vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakes. Meas. for Measure.*

Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shakespeare.*

This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were forfeit for a look.

Dryden's Virgil.

Methought with wond'rous ease he swallowed
down

His forfeit honour, to betray the town.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

How the murd'rer paid his forfeit breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey.*

FORFEITABLE. adj. [*from forfeit*.] Possessed
on conditions, by the breach of which any thing
may be lost.

FORFEITURE. n. f. [*forfeiture*, French; *from*
forfeit.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment dis-
charged by loss of something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to save and de-
bar forfeitures, as a court of common law to decide
rights; and there would be work enough in Ger-
many and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go
for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by
former kings, must not, without high reason, be
revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures be ex-
acted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a forfeiture incur'd. *Swift.*

FORGAVE. The preterite of forgive.

FORGE. n. f. [*forge*, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form.
In common we use *forge* for large work, and
smithy for small; but in books the distinction is
not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and bras
Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires.

Pope's Statius.

2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange
conceit, that to serve God with any set form of
common prayer is superstitious. *Hucker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of
working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the
matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient
to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn,
formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which
being *forg'd* of gold,

Must needs have golden furniture.

Chapman's Iliad.

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;

Bos.

But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.

Tate's Juvenal.

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
'Till he had forg'd himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His heart's his mouth:
What his breath *fo ges*, that his tongue must vent.

Shakespeare.

Those names that the schools *for ged*, and put
into the mouths of scholars, could never get ad-
mittance into common use, or obtain the licence
of public approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falsify.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
For my more having would be but as fauce
To make me hunger more, that I should *for ge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FORGER. *n. f.* [from *for ge*.]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there
would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were
fewer spreaders there would be fewer *for gers* of
libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *for ger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes
out the means of his own detection.

West on the Resurrection.

FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *for ge*.] The crime of
falsification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *for gery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Nothing could have been easier than for the
Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have dis-
proved these facts, had they been false, to have
shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them
of *for gery*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

A *for gery* in setting a false name to a writing,
which may prejudice another's fortune, the law
punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no
adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print,
though books sold under a false name are so many
for geries. *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the
for ge.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *for gery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantine proof. *Milton's Agonistes.*

TO FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *for got*; part. *for got-
ten*, or *for got*. [pongyzan, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dut.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the re-
membrance.

That is not *for get*
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

When I am *for gotten*, as I shall be,
A sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shaks. Henry VIII.*
For get not thy friend in thy mind, and be not
unmindful of him in thy riches. *Eccles. xxxvii. 6.*

No sooner was our deliverance completed, but
we *for get* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *for got*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *for get* her sucking child? Yea,
they may *for get*; yet will I not *for get* thee.

Isaiah, xlix. 5.

If we might *for get* ourselves, or *for get* God; if
we might disregard our reason, and live by hu-
mour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at
any place, it would be as lawful to do the same
in every thing, at every time, and at every place.

Law.

The mass of mean *for gotten* things,
FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *for get*.]

Anon.

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *for getful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.

Dryden's Æneid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.
Be not *for getful* to entertain strangers.

Hebrews, xiii. 2.

The queen is comfortless, and we *for getful*
In our long absence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother

gave me,
Makes me *for getful*? *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæsar.*

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend

To serve myself, *for getful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *for getful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of
memory.

O gentle sleep!

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *for getfulness*!

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals
away

The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *for getfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged
with *for getfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

FORGETIVE. *adj.* [from *for ge*.] That may
for ge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to
Shakespeare.

Good herrie sack ascends me into the brain,
dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes
it apprehensive, quick, *for getive*, full of nimble
shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes
excellent wit. *Shakespeare.*

FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *for get*.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

TO FORGIVE. *v. a.* [pongyzan, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; to not to punish.

Then heaven *for give* him too! *Shaks. Macbeth.*

I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *for give* me frankly.

—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *for give* you,
As I would be *for given*: I *for give* all.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Slowly provok'd, she easily *for gives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *for given*
their iniquity. *Isaiah, xxxiii. 24.*

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visit'd,
Thy frailty and infirm sex *for given*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; to not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with com-
passion, loosed him, and *for gave* him the debt.

Matthew, xviii. 27.

FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [pongyzenurte, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *for-
givenness*. *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *for givenness*
to them that have sinned against thee.

Prayer of Manasseb.

Exchange *for givenness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakespeare.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *for givenness* of sin to
every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroic principles of
meekness, *for givenness*, bounty and magnanimity,
than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

Sprati.

Mercy above did hourly plead

For her resemblance here below;
And mild *for givenness* intercede

To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *for give*.] One who par-
dons.

FORGOTTEN. } part. pass. of *for get*. Not re-
FORGOTTEN. } membered.

This song shall not be *for gotten*. *Deut. xxxii. 21.*

Great Stafford! worthy of that name, though
all

Of thee could be *for gotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *for got*. *Prior.*

TO FORHA'IL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably
for *for haul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrafs; tear;
torment.

All this long tale

Nought easeth the care that doth me *for bail*.

Spenser's Pastoral.

FORK. *n. f.* [furca, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh;
fourche, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two
or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

At Midsummer down with the brambles and
brakes,

And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes.

Tupper.

The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With forks and staves the felon to pursue,

Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

I dine with forks that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an ar-
row.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the
shaft.

—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the an-
cients that represented a thunderbolt with three
forks, since nothing could have better explained
its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melt-
ing. *Addison on Medals.*

TO FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into
blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn begetteth to fork. *Mort. Husbandsy.*

FORKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or
more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a forked
radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it
with a knife. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory. *Shaks.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gear'd.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

He would have spoke;
But his for his return'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your forked tongue.

Roscommon.

FORKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked
form.

FORKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality
of opening into two parts or more.

FORKHEAD. *n. f.* [fork and head.] Point of an
arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the forkhead keen,

Effoons it fled away, and might no where be
seen.

Fairy Queen.

FORKY.

FOR

FORKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting
shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLORE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon *forleoren*, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forfook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*. *Fairfax.*

FORLORN. *adj.* [from *forleoren*, from *forleornan*, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for what they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubb. Tale.*
Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yborn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lads *forlorn*? *Spens. Past.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*. *Kneller's History.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horror of whose shady brows,
Threats the *forlorn* and wand'ring passenger. *Mil.*
My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Dunham.*
The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Philomel lament *forlorn*. *Penton.*
As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope's Autumn.*

2. Taken away. This sense shews that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*
What is become of great Acrates' son!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done? *Fairy Queen.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.
He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick fight were invincible. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

FORLORN. *n. f.*
1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man.
Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

2. **FORLORN Hope.** The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryden.*

FORLORNNESS. *n. f.* [from *forlorn*.] Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they complained the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

FOR

TO FORLY. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lye*.] To lye before.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in
May,

Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only
signify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

FORM. *n. f.* [from *forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too,
—Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*. *Shaksp. Job.*

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof.

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist;
And *form*, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no gift. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.
When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Here toils and death, and death's half-brother,
sleep,

Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep:
With anxious pleasure of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. Particular model or modification.
He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.
He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isa. liii. 2.*

5. Regularity; method; order.
What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judge their cause. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs sent only for *forms* from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.
Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other *form*, there is more use of the counsellors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon's Essays.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass, that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*. *Clarendon.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love?
A. Philip's Discreet Mother.

FOR

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuted variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

9. A long seat.
If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts's Logic.*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Stillingfleet.*

10. A class; a rank of students.
It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.
Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidney.*

Have you observ'd a fitting hare,
Lift'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ears,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* did adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.
They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO FORM. *v. a.* [from *forma*, Latin.]
1. To make out of materials.
God *form'd* man of the dust of the ground. *Genesis, ii. 7.*

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he *form'd*
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought

Fulfil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*
Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton.*
She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular shape or state.
Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to fight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton.*

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while she to life was *form'd*. *Milton.*

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.
Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroes, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's Aeneid, Dedication.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *form'd* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.
Our differences with the Romanists are thus *form'd* into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.
The.

The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or institution.
Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FORMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Lat.]
1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakspeare.*

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou dost obey 't where it concerns me most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmino agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillington's St. Thomas.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential character; it is; regular; proper.

Thou should'st come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I will not let him stir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors.*

FORMALIST. *n. f.* [*formaliste*, French; from *form.*] One who practises external ceremony; one

who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgment, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, staunch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety. *South.*

FORMALITY. *n. f.* [*formalite*, French; from *form.*]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.
The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man sacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.
If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The barefaced perjury, and fix the shame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all flat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Gloucester's Scyllis.*

4. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillington's St. Thomas.*

To **FORMALIZE.** *v. a.* [*formalizer*; Fr. from *formal.*]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony. **FORMALLY.** *adv.* [from *formal.*]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smith's Bridge.*

FORMATION. *n. f.* [*formation*, French; *forma*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcano's, and

other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a foetus. *Arbutnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Harris on the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FORMATIVE. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the femal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley's Sermon.*

FORMER. *n. f.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first; whence *former*, and *formost*, now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, *this was the custom in former times*.

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Hart.*

FORMALLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer. *Addison on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal faults, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbutnot.*

FORMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Latin; *formidabile*, French.]

Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden's Aeneid, Dedication.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,
And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. *Dryden.*

FORMIDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *formidable*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shew'd the *formidable*ness of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to perish. *Decay of Piety.*

FORMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable*.] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread!
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FORMLESS. *adj.* [from *form*.] Shapeless without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakspeare's King John.*

FORMULARY.

FORMULARY. *n. f.* [*formulaire*, French; from *formule*.] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FORMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

FORMULE. *n. f.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

TO FORNIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornex*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance.

FORNICATION. *n. f.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door.

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at beft.

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, thou playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by.

FORNICATOR. *n. f.* [*fornicateur*, French; from *fornex*, Latin.]

One that has commerce with unmarried women. A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul, as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour.

FORNICATRESS. *n. f.* [from *fornicator*.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd; Let her have needful but not slavish means.

TO FORSAKE. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. *forsook*, or *forfaken*. [*versacken*, Dutch.]

1. To leave in repentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*, God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took.

Orestes come in time

To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace; Prevent his fallhood, and *forfakes* him first:

I know you hate him. *A. Phillips's Discreet Mother.*

Daughter of Jove, whose arms in thunder wield Th' avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield, *Forfok* by thee, in vain I fought thy aid.

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from. Unwilling I *forfok* your friendly state, Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate.

3. To desert; to fail. Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forfok*; Fraud, avarice, and force their places took.

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more, *Forfaken* of all light the left the shore.

Their purple majesty, And all those outward shows which we call greatness,

Languish and droop, seem empty and *forfaken*, And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more.

FORSAKER. *n. f.* [from *forfaken*.] Deserter; one that forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forfakers* of God.

FORSOOTH. *adv.* [*forsoðe*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is used almost always in an ironical or contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lyfander

Deny your love, so rich within his soul, And tender me, *forsooth*, affection!

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate.

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French.

In the East Indies, a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord.

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown.

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero speaks of.

2. It is supposed once to have been a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the word yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation.

It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam.

TO FORSWEAR. *v. a.* pret. *forfware*; part. *forfsworn*. [*forþswæran*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow Never to wooe her more; but do *forfwear* her, As one unworthy all the former favours

That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. 2. To deny upon oath.

And that self chain about his neck, Which he *forfware* most monstrously to have.

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forfook, How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!

Like innocence, and as serenely bold As truth, how loudly he *forfswears* thy gold!

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to *forfswear* himself; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be *forfsworn*? To leave fair Sylvia, shall I be *forfsworn*?

To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forfsworn*? And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,

Provokes me to this threefold perjury. One says, he never should endure the fight Of that *forfsworn*, that wrongs both lands and laws.

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn, Eternal love and endless faith to Theus; And yet am false, *forfsworn*: the hallow'd shrine, That heard me swear, is witness to my fallhood.

TO FORSWEAR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand, To hurl upon their heads that break his law.

—And that same vengeance doth hurl on thee, For false *forfswearing*, and for murder too.

FORSWERER. *n. f.* [from *forfswear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. f.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de Por*; and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forests.

Now to their *fort* they are about to send For the loud engines which their idle defend.

He that views a *fort* to take it, Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.

My fury does, like jealous *forts* pursue With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.

FORTED. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong To lock it in the wards of covert bosom, When it deserves with characters of brass A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time And rasure of oblivion.

FORTH. *adv.* [*forð*, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest*.]

1. Forward; onward in time. From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;

From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind To seek her out.

2. Forward in place; order. Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they speak in most unchristian manner.

Mad Pandarus steps *forth* with vengeance vow'd For Bitias' death.

3. Abroad; out of doors. Uncle, I must come *forth*. I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night.

Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?

Will she not *forth*? When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun, Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun.

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them.

Ev'n that sunshine brew'd a show'r for him, That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France.

5. Out into a publick character; publick view. You may set *forth* the same with farmhouses.

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*, Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth, To fierce contention gave a prosperous end.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of use.

You, cousin, Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*, Do with your injuries as seems you best.

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete. Hence we learn how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace.

8. On to the end. Out of use. I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more.

FORTH. *prep.* Out of. And here's a prophet, that I brought with me From *forth* the streets of Pomfret.

Some *forth* their cabbins peep, And trembling ask what news, and do hear to As jealous husbands, what they would not know.

FORTHCOMING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you see that he be *forthcoming*.

We'll see your trinkets here *forthcoming* all.

FORTHISSUING. *adj.* [*forth* and *issuing*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield A weighty ax with truest temper steel'd, And double edg'd.

FORTHRIGHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Strait forward; without flexions. Not in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the horse's body, to he lent the horse his mind.

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.

Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*; For still to all the gate stood open wide.

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouse the prey.

FORTHRIGHT. *n. f.* A straight path.

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FOR

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Throughout fortibrights and meanders.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

FORTHWITH. *adv.* [from *forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once; strait.

Fortwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more found repast.

Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *fortwith* utterly become frustrate.

Hooker.

Neither did the martial men dally or prosecute the service faintly, but did *fortwith* quench that fire.

Davies on Ireland.

Fortwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the music brought from hell,
The rattling drums.

Daniel's Civil War.

The winged heralds, by command
Of sov'reign pow'r, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council *fortwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *fortwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived.

South.

FOURTIETH. *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail

To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Burnet says, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part.

Swift.

FORTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *fortification*, French; from *fortify*.]

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary.

Harri.

The Phœnicians, tho' an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of fortification.

Broom on the Odyssey.

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging.

Sidney.

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and fortification, being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage.

Sidney.

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of fortification and antidote.

Government of the Tongue.

FOURTIFFER. *n. f.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the fortifiers of wickedness, to the place of execution.

Sidney.

TO FORTIFY. *v. a.* [from *fortify*, French.]

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunfinane he strongly fortifies.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

He fortified the city against besieging. *Ecclesiastical* 1. 4.

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly fortified her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires.

Sidney.

To fortify the former opinions Tostatus adds,

FOR

that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned.

Raleigh.

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul:

The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face.

Dryden.

A young man before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be fortified with resolution to secure his virtues.

Locke.

TO FORTIFY. *v. n.* To raise strong places.

Thou us impower'd

To fortify thus far and overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss.

Milton.

FORTILAGE. *n. f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin
Nought fear'd their force that fortilage to win.

Spenser.

In all straits and narrow passages there should be some little fortilage, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight.

Spenser on Ireland.

FORTIN. *n. f.* [French.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Homer.

Thou hast talk'd

Of palisades, fortins, parapets.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

FOURITUDE. *n. f.* [from *fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The better fortitude

Of patience and heroic martyrdom
Unfing.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man.

Locke.

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward.

Nelson.

2. Strength; force; not in use.

He wrongs his fame,

Despairing of his own arms fortitude,
To join with witches and the help of hell!

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

FOURLET. *n. f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.

FOURNIGHT. *n. f.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, peopetyn night, Saxon. It was the custom of the ancient Norman nations to count time by nights: thus we say, *this day seven-nights*. So Tacitus, *non dicunt mensem, ut nos, sed noctium computant.*] The space of two weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight.

Sidney.

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some fortnight's space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick.

Bacon's Natural History.

About a fortnight before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad.

Dryden.

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, 'till about a fortnight before.

Swift.

FORTRESS. *n. f.* [from *fortress*, French.] A strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest; he overran all, breaking down all the holds and fortresses.

Spenser on Ireland.

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill:

Their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave.

Fairfax.

God is our fortress, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legends of obscure and undefined words; which yet

FOR

makes these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the fortresses of fair warriors.

Locke.

FORTUITOUS. *adj.* [from *fortuitus*, French; *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concurrence of atoms.

Ray.

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;

Blackmore.

For how from chance can constant order spring.

FORTUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitously shared between all the elements.

Rogers.

FORTUITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance hit.

FOURUNATE. *adj.* [from *fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful not subject to miscarriage. Used of persons or actions.

I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so fortunate before.

Dryden's Knight's Tale.

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes them look aside, and so their footing miss.

Dryden.

FOURUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate*.] Happily; successfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wife, and fortunately great.

Prior.

FOURUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *fortunate*.] Happiness; good luck; success.

O me, said she, whose greatest fortune is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness.

Sidney.

FORTUNE. *n. f.* [from *fortuna*, Latin; *fortuna*, French.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Though fortune's malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day,
In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:

Among to brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.

Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies.

Bentley.

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune.

Swift.

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators.

Temple.

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give.

Dryden's Innocent.

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou do'st,
And this obstructs thee, thou do'st make thy way
To noble fortune.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortune.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

But tell me, Tityrus, what heavenly power
Preserv'd your fortunes in that fatal hour?

Dryden's Virgil, Pastorals.

The

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He should not raise his fortunes by his wit. *Dryden.*
He was younger son to a gentleman of a good
birth, but small fortune. *Swift.*
6. The portion of a man or woman: generally
of a woman.

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a fortune stealing.

The fortune hunters have already cast their eyes
upon her, and take care to plant themselves in
view. *Spenser.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may her fortune get. *Swift.*
7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens fortunes in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my destiny.

To FORTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be-
fall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to
pass.

It fortune'd, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,
Of ancient time there was a springing well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.

It fortune'd the same night that a Christian, serv-
ing a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watch-
men warning. *Knolles.*
I'll tell you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath fortune'd.

Here fortune'd Curl to slide. *Pope's Dunciad.*
FORTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious shew
Of the full fortune'd Caesar ever shall,
Be brook'd with me. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FORTUNEBOOK. *n. f.* [fortune and book.] A book
consulted to know fortune, or future events.
Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays ope love's fortunebook;

On whose fair revolutions wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Craik.*
FORTUNEHUNTER. *n. f.* [from fortune and hunt.]
A man whose employment is to enquire after wom-
en with great portions, to enrich himself by
marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between for-
tunehunters and fortunetellers. *Spenser.*
To FORTUNETELL. *v. n.* [fortune and tell.]
1. To pretend to the power of revealing fu-
turity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's
brought to pass under the profession of fortunetel-
ling. *Shakespeare.*
I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakespeare.*

The gypsies were to divide the money got by
stealing linen, or by fortune-telling. *Walton's Angler.*
2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortunetelling lines. *Cleland.*

FORTUNETELLER. *n. f.* [fortune and teller.]
One who cheats common people, by pretending
to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd
villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortuneteller. *Shakespeare.*

A Welchman being at a feissions-house, and see-
ing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related
to some of his acquaintance that the judges were
good fortunetellers; for if they did but look upon
their hand, they could certainly tell whether they
should live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Haft thou given credit to vain predictions of
men, to dreams or fortunetellers, or gone about to
know any secret things by lot?

There needs no more than impudence on one
side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to
the setting up of a fortuneteller. *L'Estrange.*

Long ago a fortune teller
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*
FORTY. *adj.* [peopepzig, Saxon.] Four times
ten.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes
to be better, 'tis forty to one he loses. *L'Estrange.*
FORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

The forum was a public place in Rome, where
lawyers and orators made their speeches before
their proper judge in matters of property, or in
criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain
or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a forum flank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to
store,

Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To FORWARD. *v. a.* [for and wander.] To
wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far esp'd
A weary wight forward'ring by the way. *F. Qu.*
FORWARD. *adv.* [forwærd, Saxon.] To-
wards; to a part or place before; onward; pro-
gressively.

When fervent sorrow flaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pass.

From smaller things the mind of the hearers
may go forward to the knowledge of greater, and
climb up from the lowest to the highest things. *Hooker.*

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a stop,
falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he
was. *Bacon's Essays.*

FORWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]
1. Warm; earnest; not backward.
They would that we should remember the
poor, which I also was forward to do.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.
You'll still be too forward.

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the forward youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.
Old Butes' form he took, Anchises squire,
Now left to rule Ascanius by his fire;

And thus salutes the boy, too forward for his years,
Dryden.

4. Not reserved; not over modest.
'Tis a per'ous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;

He's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

5. Premature; early ripe.
Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring.

6. Quick; ready; hasty.
The mind makes not that benefit it should of
the information it receives from civil or natural
historians, in being too forward or too slow in
making observations on the particular facts re-
corded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there
are innate principles, considered separately the
parts out of which these propositions are made,
they would not perhaps have been so forward to
believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior.
Let us take the instant by the forward top;
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.
My good Camillo,
She is as forward of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in
growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to
fave them; so we may house our own country

plants to forward them, and make them come in
the cold seasons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whenever I shine,
I forward the grafts and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.
FORWARD. *n. f.* [from forward.] He who
promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Ea-
gerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves
have felt, should not suffer us too forwardly to ad-
mit presumption. *Atterbury.*

FORWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from forward.]
1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot
absolutely approve either willingness to live, or
forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

It is so strange a matter to find a good thing
furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and pur-
pose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle
to such as favour the same cause with a better and
sincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The great ones were in forwardness, the people
in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with in-
credible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.
He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers
were fain to restrain his forwardness: that his bro-
thers, who were under the same training, might
hold pace with him. *Watson.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.
4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into
company, and to cherish in them, from their in-
fancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance.

FORWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressive-
ly; not backwards.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole
Roman fleet, backwards and forwards several
times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum.

FOSSE. *n. f.* [fossa, Latin; fos, Welsh.] A
ditch; a moat.

FOSSIL. *n. f.* [fossil, Latin; fossile, French.]
That which is dug out of the earth.

The fossil shells are many of them of the same
kinds with those that now appear upon the neigh-
bouring shores; and the rest such as may be pre-
sumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas.

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in
nature from each other; nor from the common
salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure.

It is of a middle nature, between fossil and ani-
mal, being produced from animal excrements,
intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

FOSSIL. *n. f.*
In this globe are many other bodies, which, be-
cause we discover them by digging into the bowels
of the earth, are called by one common name
fossils; under which are comprehended metals and
minerals. *Locke.*

Many fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped.

By the word fossil, used as a denomination of
one of three general divisions of natural produc-
tions, we understand bodies formed usually with-
in the earth, sometimes on its surface, and some-
times in waters; of a plain and simple structure,
in which there is no difference of parts, no distinc-
tion of vessels and their contents, but every por-
tion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole.

The bodies which melt in the fire are called mi-
nerals, the rest fossils. *Pemberton.*

To FOSTER. *v. a.* [forstian, Saxon.]
1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train
up.

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children.

Our Kingdom's earth should not be soil'd
With that dear blood, which it hath fostered.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

That base wretch,
Bred but on alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.
Davies on Ireland.

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation.
Cleveland.

The son of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To pamper; to encourage.
A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*
3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye fostering breezes blow;
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.
Thomson.

FOSTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and fosterage of this child. *Raleigh's History.*

FOSTERBROTHER. *n. f.* [Porten broþer, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FOSTERCHILD. *n. f.* [Porten cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The fosterchildren do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguill'd,
With pleasant stories, her false fosterchild.
Addison's Ovid.

FOSTERDAM. *n. f.* [*foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins;

Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The fosterdam loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden's Æneid.

FOSTEREARTH. *n. f.* [*foster* and *earth*.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursing grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails! *Philips.*

FOSTERER. *n. f.* [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner for buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFATHER. *n. f.* [Porten fæder, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Tyrreus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.
Dryden's Æneid.

FOSTERMOTHER. *n. f.* [*foster* and *mother*.] A nurse.

FOSTERNURSE. *n. f.* [*foster* and *nurse*.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same. A nurse.

Our *foster*ness of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FOSTERSON. *n. f.* [*foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial feed! O *foster*son of love!
Dryden's Virgil.

FOUGADE. *n. f.* [French.] In the art of war,

a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*. Though unknown to me, they were fought well, Whom Rupert led, and who were British born. *Dryden.*

FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

FOUL. *adj.* [*fals*, Gothick; *fal*, Saxon.] 1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job*, xvi. 16.
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk in *fair*. *Tillotson.*

The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addis.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.
With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their spirits, and make them grofs, *foul*, listless, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mark*, ix. 25.
He hates *foul* leavings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubb. Tale.*

This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foul* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *Fairy Queen.*

Haft thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Foul fights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* fights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.
Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving, fees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*

7. Coarse; grofs.
You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking. *Pelton on the Classics.*

8. Full of grofs humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most inquisitely,
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryden.*

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his fallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To *Foul*. *v. a.* [Fulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your garden. *Evelyn.*

While Troilus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*
She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week.

Swift's Directions to Servants.
Foul-faced. *adj.* [*foul* and *fac'd*.] Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *foul* face'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
FOULLY. *adj.* [from *foul*.]

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did *foully* and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gey.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.
Thou play'd'st most *foully* for't. *Shakespeare.*

FOULMOUTHED. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouth'd* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouth'd* scoundrel as he. *Arbutnot.*

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between;
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* feolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FOULNESS. *n. f.* [from *foul*.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were nor destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

2. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatred; atrociousness.
Conful you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy. *Ben Jonson.*

It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all

all itslth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *Scutb.*

4. Ugliness; deformity.
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*

He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakspe. As you like it.*
The fury laid aside

Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried The *foulness* of the infernal form to hide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falshens or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that perfonated devotion, under which any kind of iniquity is wont to be disguised. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*.

I am fought of them that asked not for me: I am found of them that fought me not. *If. lxx. 1.*

Authors now find, as once Achilles found, The whole is mortal if a part's unfound. *Young.*

To **FOUND.** *v. a.* [*fundere*, Lat. *finder*, Fr.]

1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. *Matthew, vii.*

He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Pf. xxiv. 2.*

2. To build; to raise.
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,

Wherewith he did the Theban city found. *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear, Nomentum, Bola with Pometia found

And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To establish; to erect.
This also shall they gain by their delay

In the wide wilderness; there they shall found Their government, and their great senate chuse,

Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordained. *Milton.*

He founding a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*

4. To give birth or original to: as, he founded an art; he founded a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in grace;

were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*

A right to the use of the creatures is founded originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*

Power, founded on contract, can defend only to him who has a right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they found upon the ignorance of the times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

6. To fix firm.
Fleance is escap'd.

—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

To **FOUND.** *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, Fr.]

To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

A second multitude

With wondrous art founded the maffy ore,

Severing each kind, scum'd the bullion drops. *Milton.*

FOUND'ATION. *n. f.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

The stateliness of houses, the goodness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which beareth up the one, that root which ministrereth unto the others nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*

That is the way to make the city flat,

To bring the roof to the foundation,

To bury all. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

O love, I think,

Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,

Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

I draw a line along the shore;

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of fixing the basis.
Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,

Since their foundation, came a nobler guest. *Tickel.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them,

we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillatzen.*

That she should be subject to her husband, the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it to; and there is a foundation in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Origin; rise.
Throughout the world, even from the first foundation thereof, all men have been taken as lords

or lawful kings in their own houses. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a foundation. *Swift.*

6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*from found*.]

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;

But rivers, old as seas to which they go,

Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Proeneste's founder wanting there,

Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes

Their founders' charity in the dust laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatise of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools

Blaspheme the sacred founders of our rules. *Recommon.*

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,

The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,

Struck to the centre with his flaming dart

Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art. *Dryden's Æneid.*

King James I. the founder of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace

The founder of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Founder*, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal,

to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it found more clear like silver. *Grew's Museum.*

To **FOUNDER.** *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot,

that he is unable to set it to the ground.

Phœbus' steeds are founder'd

Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

I have founded nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded.

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high

As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,

Than all the swift-fin'd ragers of the flood. *Dorf.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:

A bear will not attempt to fly;

A founder'd horse will oft debate,

Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and founded into the bargain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please,

drive them through the hardest and deepest roads,

without danger of foundering or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither retty

nor vicious. *Swift.*

To **FOUNDER.** *v. n.* [*from fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To sink to the bottom.
New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder in the seas with every extraordinary storm. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To fail; to miscarry.

In this point

All his tricks founder; and he brings his physick

After his patient's death. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

FOUNDER. *n. f.* [*founder*, French; *from found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a castinghouse.

FOUNDLING. *n. f.* [*from found of find*.] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow. *Sidney.*

I pass the foundling by, a race unknown,

At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,

And into noble families advance

A nameless issue; the blind work of chance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for foundlings, or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addison.*

The godless long had mark'd the child's distress,

And long had fought his suff'rings to redress;

She prays the gods to take the foundling's part,

To teach his hands some beneficial art. *Gay's Tri.*

FOUNDERESS. *n. f.* [*from founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,

Albe Clarissa was their chief's foundress. *Fairy Q.*

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;

She was the first, where need requir'd to go;

Herself the foundress, and attendant too. *Dryden.*

FOUNT. *n. f.* [*font*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

1. A well; a spring.

He set before him spread

A table of celestial food divine,

Ambrosial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;

And from the fount of life ambrosial drink. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

2. A small basin of springing water.

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each grain of gravel. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Can a man drink better from the fountain finely

paved with marble, than when it swells over the green turf. *Taylor.*

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;

But whilst within the chrystal fount he tries

To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise. *Addison.*

3. A jet; a spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or first spring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their fountains: your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness. *Cosmos Prayer.*

You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains. *Peaburn.*

FOU

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

Spratt's Sermons.
FOUNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain*.] Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert *fountainless* and dry.

Milton's Paradise Regained.
FOUNTFUL. *adj.* [from *fount* and *full*.] Full of springs.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they scal'd with utmost haste,

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapm. Iliads.*
TO FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word out of use.

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden.*

FOUR. *adj.* [peopen, Saxon.] Twice two.
Just as I with'd, the lots were cast on four;
Myself the fifth. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FOURBE. *n. f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tidings; as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb!
Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [from *four* and *fold*.] Four times told.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity. *2 Sam. xii. 6.*

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [from *four* and *foot*.] Quadruped; having twice two feet.

Augur Aitylos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the *four-footed* train,
Now beat the hoof with Nessus on the plain. *Dryden.*

FOURSCORE. *adj.* [from *four* and *score*.]
1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *four-score* of the ships, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Chiots were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *four-score* ships. *Sundys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *four-score* years, obtained great veneration from all former Protestants. *Clarendon.*

2. It is used elliptically for *four-score* years in numbering the age of man.

At seventy years many their fortunes seek;
But at *four-score* it is too late a week.

Shakespeare's As you like It.
Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, 'till after three-score and ten; and the two late ministers in Spain were so 'till *four-score*. *Templ.*

FOURSQUA'RE. *adj.* [from *four* and *square*.] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *four-square*, of great height and beauty; and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh's History.*

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [peopeptyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale. *Shakespeare.*

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen*.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four*.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shakespeare.*

FOURTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth*.] In the fourth place.

FOX

Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [from *four* and *wheel*.] Running upon twice two wheels.

Scarce twenty *four-wheel'd* cars, compact and strong,
The maffy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FO'UTRA. *n. f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scoff; a word of contempt. Not used.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FOWL. *n. f.* [fugel, puh, Saxon; vogel, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, we dined upon fish and *fowl*.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their male subjects, and at their controuls. *Shakespeare.*

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey said, this is a marvellous house for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the Winter Season? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *fowl*.] A sportsman who pursues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields
and glades,

Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*
With slaughter'ing guns th' unwearied *fowlers*
roves,

When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [from *fowl* and *piece*.] A gun for birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*. *Montimer.*

FOX. *n. f.* [fox, Saxon; vos, wofsch, Dutch.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears, and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shakespeare.*

He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares:
Where *foxes*, geese. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *case*.] A fox's skin.

One had better be lashed at for taking a *fox-case* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *chase*.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchase*, wife at a debate. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *evil*.] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH. *n. f.* [*andipiscus piscis*.] A fish.

FO'XGLOVES. *n. f.* [*digitaria*.] A plant. *Miller.*

FOXHUNTER. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *hunter*.] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunter* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a fix-bar gate. *Speator.*

FOXSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fox*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.

FRA

Had'st thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

FO'XTAIL. *n. f.* [*alpecurus*.] A plant.

FO'XTRAP. *n. f.* [from *fox* and *trap*.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*? *Tatler.*

FOY. *n. f.* [foi, French.] Faith; allegiance.

An obsolete word.
He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.*

TO FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

FRACTION. *n. f.* [*fraction*, French; *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakespeare.*

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbutnot on China.*

FRACTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction*.] Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FRACTURE. *n. f.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TO FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

FRA'GILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much

F R A

Much ostentation, vain of fleshly arms,
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'lt set.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

FRAGILITY. *n. f.* [from *fragile*.]

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and
less fragility, decoct bodies in water for two or
three days.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be de-
stroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's fragility, the
common chance of war, the violence of fortune.

Knollys History.

3. Frailty; lability to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this
lower age of fragility.

Wotton.

FRAGMENT. *n. f.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A
part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating fragment in his hand.

Dryden.

Cowley, in his unfinished fragments of the Da-
vids, has shewn us this way to improvement.

Watts on the Mind.

If a thin or plated body, which, being of an
even thickness, appears all over of one uniform
colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into
fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I
see no reason why every thread or fragment should
not keep its colour.

Newton's Opticks.

Some on painted wood

Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food.

Pope's Odyssey.

FRAGMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Com-
posed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in
use.

She, she is gone; she's gone: when thou
know'st this

Donne.

What fragmentary rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.

FRAGOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack;

a crash. Not used.

Pursu'd by hideous fragors, as before

The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

Sandys.

FRAGRANCE. } *n. f.* [*fragantia*, Latin.]

FRAGRANCY. } Sweetness of smell; plea-
sing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,

Veil'd in a cloud of fragrance, where she stood
Half y'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of cole-
worts and cabbages springing up in their full fra-
grancy and verdure, than to see the tender plants
of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats.

Addison's Spectator.

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more fragrance.

Garth.

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent
steam

Scarce twenty measures from the living stream

To cool one cup suffic'd; the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatic fragrances around.

Pope's Odyssey.

FRA'GRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odo-
rous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth

After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild.

Milton.

The nymph vouchsaf'd to place

Upon her head the various wreath;
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;

Their scent, less fragrant than her breath.

Prior.

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With
sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell
fragrantly, you may conclude them ripe.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

FRAIL. *n. f.*

1. A basket made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

F R A

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casual-
ties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so frail a kind,

As force without, fevers within can kill.

Davies.

When with care we have rais'd an imaginary
treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the
materials of the structure are frail and perishing,
and the foundation itself is laid in the sand.

Rogers.

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduc-
tion.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that
is told them of their neighbours; for if others may
do amiss, then may these also speak amiss: man
is frail, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon
fall in words.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

FRAILNESS. *n. f.* [from *frail*.] Weakness;
instability.

There is nothing among all the frailties and
uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering
and unstable as the virtue of a coward.

North.

FRAILTY. *n. f.* [from *frail*.]

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind;
infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so
firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my
opinion so easily.

Shakespeare.

Nor should'st thou have trusted that to wo-
man's frailty:

Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel.

Milton's Agonistes.

God knows our frailty, pities our weakness, and
requires of us no more than we are able to do.

Locke.

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of in-
firmity: in this sense it has a plural

Love did his reason blind,

And love's the noblest frailty of the mind.

Dryden's Ind. Emp.

Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common frailties of the muse.

Dryden.

Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;

Here all its frailties, all its flames resign,
And wait 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine.

Pope.

That Christians are now not only like other
men in their frailties and infirmities, might be in
some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they
are like heathens in all the main and chief articles
of their lives.

Larv.

FRAISCHEUR. *n. f.* [French.] Freshness;
coolness. A word foolishly innovated by Dryden.

Hither in summer-evenings you repair,

To taste the fraischeur of the purer air.

Dryden.

FRAISE. *n. f.* [French, the caul of an animal.]
A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction
and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked fast;

The one fair fram'd of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast.

Spenser.

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to frame it,
and to do necessities to their convenient use, than
to fight.

Abbot.

Hew timber, saw it, frame it, and set it together

Mortimer.

3. To make; to compose.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses frame.

Spenser.

Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;

For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour.

Shakespeare.

4. To regulate; to adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to
this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord,
if we do not frame our lives according to it.

Tillotson.

5. To form to any rule or method by study or
precept.

Thou art their foldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt frame

Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs.

Shakespeare. Coriol.

F R A

I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could frame my will to it,
And therefore frame the law unto my will.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

6. To form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the
understanding frames to itself, by joining together
ideas that it had either from its own operations
about them.

Locke.

Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And frames his goddesses by your matchless charms.

Granville.

Urge him with truth to frame his sure replies,
And sure he will; for wisdom never lies.

Pope's Odyssey.

How many excellent reasons are framed in the
mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of
years.

Watts.

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence
in contriving and framing this letter was.

Clarendon.

8. To settle; to scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll frame convenient peace.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as,
to frame a story or lie.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed
to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles.

Bacon.

FRAME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various
parts or members.

If the frame of the heavenly arch should dissolve
itself, if celestial spheres should forget their
wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn
themselves any way, as it might happen.

Hooker.

Castles made of trees upon frames of timber, with
turrets and arches, were anciently matters of mag-
nificence.

Bacon.

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal frame.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame.

Dryden.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame,

Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian
quarries came,

The labour of a god; and all along

Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it
strong.

Dryden.

We see this vast frame of the world, and an in-
numerable multitude of creatures in it; all which
we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the
author.

Tillotson.

2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit
something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into
a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from
mischances.

Boyle.

His picture scarcely would deserve a frame.

Dryden's Juvenal.

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in
diameter, being put into a frame where it may be
swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning,
shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's
hand.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or dispo-
sition.

A woman that is like a German clock,

Still a repairing, ever out of frame,
And never going aright.

Shakespeare.

Your steady soul preserves her frame;

In good and evil times the same.

Swift.

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole
frame of the government in state as well as church.

Clarendon.

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Bastard,

Whose spirits toil in frame of villainies.

Shakespeare.

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,

Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame.

Hudibras.

FRA'MER. *n. f.* [from *frame*; *fremman*, Saxon.]

Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined.

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *framer* of those metals.

FRAMPOLD. *n. f.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket, *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him.

The *frampul* man could not be pacified.

FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and erected corporate towns among them.

His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields To all the wild increase of woods and fields.

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own *franchises*.

To **FRANCHISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

In seeking to augment it; but still keep

My bosom *franchised*, and allegiance clear.

FRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*.

FRANCON. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sanfloy,

Fit mate for such a mincing minion,

Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,

Might not be found a franker *francon*.

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moister sort of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs.

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others.

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing.

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,

And he will care for all the rest to shift.

4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.

Might not be found a *franker* *francon*.

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in: a sty: so called from liberality of food.

Where faps he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to lord Cobham.

3. A French coin.

To **FRANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fap up in a *frank* or sty.

In the sty of this most bloody boar,

My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold.

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram.

3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him.

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an

Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*.

For which thy patron's weekly thank'd.

FRANKALMOIGNE. *n. f.* The same which we

in Latin call *libera elemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almonie*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.

FRANKINCENSE. *n. f.* [*frank* and *incense*; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable.

The earliest histories inform us that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place where *frankincense* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it.

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*.

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India.

Black ebony only will in India grow, And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabean bough.

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile, Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the isle.

FRANKLIN. *n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant. Not in use.

A spacious court they see, Both plain and pleasant to be walked in, Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free.

FRANKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life, I'd throw it down for your deliverance, As *frankly* as a pin.

If ever any malice in your heart Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both.

By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do.

I value my garden more for being full of black-birds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs.

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* lifted themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse.

3. Without reserve.

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs, which we contrived at court.

FRANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

When the conde duke had some eclatification with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that he would have no friendship with him.

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards.

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalandar had told him touching the strange story.

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an

openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity.

FRANKPLEDGE. *n. f.* [*francplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fides jussor*.] A pledge or surety for freemen. For the ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the public peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decentia*, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decentior*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus francplegii*, view of *frankpledge*.

FRANTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phreneticus*, Lat. *phrenitis*.]

1. Mad; derived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad; Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent, Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad.

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness.

To such height their *frantick* passion grows, That what both love, both hazard to destroy.

3. Simply mad.

The lover, *frantick*, Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt.

FRANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk.

FRANTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frantick*.] Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternal*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content With fair equality, *fraternal* state, Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd, Over his brethren.

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return.

With all the strength and heats of eloquence *fraternal* love and friendship can inspire.

FRATERNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *n. f.* [*fraternitas*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and fraternities, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal.

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and fets will speak of their own *fraternity*.

FRATRICIDE. *n. f.* [*fratricid*, French; *fratricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.]

Deceit;

Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

Our better part remains.

To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton.*
None need the *frauds* of fly Ulysses fear.

Dryden's Æneid.

If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends.

Pope.

FRAUDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all

Hangs on the cutting throat that *fraudful* man.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts.

Dryden's Æneid.

FRAUDFULLY. *adv.* [*from fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUDULENCE. *n. f.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickiness; treachery; proneness to artifice.

We admire the Providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the fame. *Hooker.*

FRAUDULENT. *adj.* [*fraudulentus*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He with serpent tongue

His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd

Supplanted Adam;
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent*.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

FRAUDULENTLY. *adv.* [*from fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

FRAUGHT. *partic. pass.* [*from freight*, now written *fraught*.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part

The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakespeare.*

With joy

And tidings *fraught*, to tell he now return'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

And now approach'd their fleet from India,
fraught

With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought.

Dryden.

2. Filled; stored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature.

Hooker.

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arrived, where they in earth their blood had spilt.

Spenser.

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony.

Shakespeare's Wint. Tale.

Whoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.

Bacon.

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with to constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy upon them.

Addison.

FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [*from the participle*.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell bosom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aspics tongues. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught*.

Dryden.

To **FRAUGHT.** *v. a.* [*for freight*, by corruption.]
To load; to crowd.

Hence from my fight:

If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *n. f.* [*from fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,

I have convey'd aboard. *Shakespeare's Com. of Errors.*

FRAY. *n. f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]
1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,

The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chafed through forests wide.

Fairfax.

After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.

Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denb.*

The boaster Paris, oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*.

Pope's Iliad.

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,

Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*

To **FRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]
1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,

Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey.

Spenser.

So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh.

Spenser.

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion
caused by noise upon the water.

Bacon's Natural History.

These vultures prey only on carcases, on such
stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray*
them away.

Government of the Tongue.

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. f.* [*freak*, German, faucy, petulant, *fræc*, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.

2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *F. Queen.*

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak*
will instantly change her habitation. *Spektator.*

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

To **FREAK.** *v. a.* [*A word*, I suppose, Scotch,
brought into England by *Thomson*.] To variegate;
to chequer.

There furry nations harbour:

Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.

Thomson.

FREAKISH. *adj.* [*from freak*.] Capricious; humourfome.

It may be a question whether the wife or the
woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for
she was still the same uneasy fop. *L'Estrange.*

FREAKISHLY. *adv.* [*from freakish*.] Capriciously; humourfomely.

FREAKISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from freakish*.] Capriciousness; humourfomeness; whimsicalness.

To **FREAM.** *v. n.* [*from mere*, Lat. *fremir*, French.]
To growl or grunt as a boar.

Bailly.

FRECKLE. *n. f.* [*fleck*, a spot, German;
whence *fleskle*, *freckle*.]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dryden.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours.

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot
your tulips; therefore cover such with matts, to
prevent *freckles*.

Evelyn.

FRECKLED. *adj.* [*from freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms.

Drayton's Cymbia.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid.

Swift.

FRECKLY. *adj.* [*from freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with *peace*; upon which our
forefathers called their sanctuaries *freds*, i. e.
the seats of peace. So *Frederick* is powerful or
wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace;
Reinfred, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*

FREE. *adj.* [*fræah*, Saxon, *vry*, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not
a prisoner; not dependant.

A free nation is that which has never been con-
quered, or thereby entered into any conditions of
subjection.

Temple.

Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have
the power to do what he will?

Locke.

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.

Prior.

Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee.

Prior.

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies,
that being a matter of private action in common
life, where every man was *free* to order that
which himself did; but this is a public constitution
for the ordering of the church.

Hooker.

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I
should publish these discourses; yet the publication
being once resolved, the dedication was not so
indifferent.

South.

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakespeare's Tam. of the Shrew.*

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.

Milton.

To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree.

Pope.

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*?

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the
conversation of their friends.

Temple.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures.

Fulton.

VOL. I. N° 19 4 U I know

F R E

I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *free* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.

Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.
Castilio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?

Orway's Orphan.

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.
'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, fings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.

Hakewill on Providence.

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe.

Prior.

8. Liberal; not parsimonious; with of.
Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare.

Pope's Horace.

Alexandrian verses of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works.

Pope.

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

10. Clear from distress.
Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

11. Guiltless; innocent.
Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ignorant.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. Dryd.

12. Exempt: with of anciently; more properly from.

These

Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free* of.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free* from conscience, is a slave to fame. Denb.
Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free*. Dryden.

Their steeds around,

Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground.

Dryden.

The will, *free* from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.

Locke.

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with of.

He therefore makes all birds of every *feet*
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.

Dryden.

What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea?

Dryden.

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *free* school.
To *FREE*. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
By law and process of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, not guilty of,
If any be, the trespass of the queen.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.

2 Mac. ii. 22.

F R E

Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?

Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart.

Pope.

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with of or from.

It is no marvel, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd* of these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him, than to dissolve them.

Clarendon.

Hercules

Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar. Dryden.
Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd*

Dryden's Virgil.

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way.

Dryden.

Fierce was the fight; but hast'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way.

Dryden.

This master-key

Frees every lock, and leads us to his person.

Dryden.

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

We may again

Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.

Shakespeare.

Never any Sabbath of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep.

Daniel.

5. To exempt.
For he that is dead is *free'd* from sin. Rom. vi. 7.

FREEBO'OTER. n. f. [*free* and *booty*.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *freebooters*, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom.

Bacon.

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen.

Clarendon.

FREEBO'OTING. n. f. Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it be may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend.

Spenser.

FREE'BORN. n. f. [*free* and *born*.] Not a slave; inheriting liberty.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world!

Dryden.

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst.

Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;

Who from content and custom draw
The same right to be rul'd by law,

Dryden.

Which kings pretend to reign?

FREECHAPPEL. n. f. [*free* and *chappel*.] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation.

Cowel.

FREECOST. n. f. [*free* and *cost*.] Without expence; free from charges.

We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing.

South.

FREEDMAN. n. f. [*free* and *man*.] A slave manumitted. *Libertus*.

The freedman jostles, and will be preferred;
First come, first serv'd, he cries.

Dryden's Juvenal.

FREEDOM. n. f. [from *free*.]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

F R E

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*.

Spenser on Irish.

O *freedom*! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inscribe
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe:
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.

Dryden's Persius.

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.
By our holy Sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*.

3. Power of enjoying franchises.
This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people.

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall.

5. Unrestraint.
In every sin, by how much the more *free* will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act.

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.
The *freedom* of their state lays them under great necessity of always chusing and doing the best things.

7. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.
FREEFO'OTED. adj. [*free* and *foot*.] Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted*!

FREEHEARTED. adj. [*free* and *heart*.] Liberal unrestrained.

Love must *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrain'd.

FREEHO'LD. n. f. [*free* and *bold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* is deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, or *foreland*, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord.

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record.

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them.

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent.

FREEHO'LDER. n. f. [from *freehold*.] One who has a *freehold*.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so

the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREELY. *adv.* [from *free*.]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependance.

2. Without restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embraces of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains

I have bestowed to breed this present peace, You would drink *freely*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel, And censure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Afcham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show, Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow: Fortune was never worshipp'd by the wife; But set aloft by fools, usurps the skies. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosoms of the universe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN. *n. f.* [from *free* and *man*.] 1. One not a slave; not a vassal. Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakespeare.*

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chusing or doing the worst, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent, What nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.* What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day. *Addison on Italy.*

FREEMINDED. *adj.* [from *free* and *mind*.] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon.*

FREENESS. *n. f.* [from *free*.]

1. The state or quality of being free.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuofness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession. *Dryden*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving. *Spratt.*

FREESCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *free* and *school*.] A school in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeshool* at least erected in every diocese. *Davies.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeshool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPOKEN. *adj.* [from *free* and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, as if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

FRESTONE. *n. f.* [from *free* and *stone*.] Stone commonly used in building.

Frestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I saw her hand; she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Addison on Italy.*

FREETHINKER. *n. f.* [from *free* and *think*.] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

FREEWILL. *n. f.* [from *free* and *will*.]

1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Exo. vii. 13.*

FREEWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *free* and *woman*.] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a *freewoman* she is become a bondslave. *1 Mac. ii. 11.*

TO FREEZE. *v. n.* *preter. froze.* [from *frigo*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees And mountain tops, that *freeze*, Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Heav'n *freezes* above severe, the clouds congeal, And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

TO FREEZE. *v. a.* *pret. froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze*.

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field, *Frozen* almost to death, how did he lap me, Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakespeare.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins, That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Death came on a main, And exercis'd below his iron reign;

Then upward to the seat of life he goes; Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

TO FREIGHT. *v. a.* *preter. freighted*; part. *freighted*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [from *freitor*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes Have to the port of Athens sent their ships, *Freight* with the ministers and instruments Of cruel war. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida, Prolog.*

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these, Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas; With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Freighted with iron, from my native land I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and The *freighting* souls within her. *Shak. Tempest.*

FREIGHT. *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*; The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *freteur*, French.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is start, And woos the widow's daughter of the glen; And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart, So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser's Past.*

FRENCH Chalk. *n. f.*

French Chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Woodward.*

TO FRENCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French*.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They disliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly disliked Your yellow starch, or said your doublet Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Shak. As you like it.*

FRENETICK. *adj.* [from *frenetique*, French; from *frén*; generally therefore written *phrenetick*.] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent, By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War.*

FRENZY. *n. f.* [from *φρενις*; *phrenitis*, Latin; whence *phrenetisy*, *phrenetisy*, *phrenisy*, or *frenzy*.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits, That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides; All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison's Cato.*

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bentley.*

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [from *frequentia*, Fr. *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concurrence; assembly.

The frequency of degree, From high to low throughout. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

He, in full frequency bright Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Milton.*

FREQUENCY. *n. f.* [from *frequentia*, Latin.]

4 U 2 1. Com.

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the frequency of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou canst ere while into this senate: who Of such a frequency, so many friends And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?

Ben Jonson's Gostline.

FREQUENT. *adj.* [frequent, French; frequens, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring. The frequenter these times are, the better.

Duty of Man.

An ancient and imperial city falls; The streets are fill'd with frequent funerals.

Dryden's Æneid.

Frequent herbes shall besiege your gates. Pope

2. Used often to practise any thing.

The Christians of the first times were generally frequent in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.* Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government.

Swift.

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full.

Milton.

TO FREQUENT. *v. a.* [frequento, Latin; frequenter, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to.

They in latter day,

Finding in it fit ports for fishers trade, 'Gan more the same frequent, and further to invade.

Spenser.

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles frequented them.

Hooker.

This fellow here, this thy creature,

By night frequents my house. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

At that time this land was known and frequented by the ships and vessels.

Bacon.

With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Milton.

To serve my friends, the senate I frequent;

And here what I before digested, vent. *Denham.* That he frequented the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted.

Dryden.

FREQUENTABLE. *adj.* [from frequent.] Conversable; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant.

While youth lasted in them, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more frequentable and less dangerous.

Sidney.

FREQUENTATIVE. *adj.* [frequenlatif, French; frequentativus, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *n. f.* [from frequent.] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of churches. *Swift.*

FREQUENTLY. *adv.* [frequenter, Latin.] Of en; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how frequently both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRESCO. *n. f.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites

Love more the fresco of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;

A fading fresco here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [fresc, Saxon; frascbe, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;

The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring, And draw thy water from the freshest spring. *Prior.*

2. Not salt.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as fresh water as if they were near the land. *Aboel's Description of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrowed bays his temples did adorn, But to our crown he did fresh jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

This second source of men, while yet but few, And while the dread of judgment past remain Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity, With some regard to what is just and right, Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That love which first was set, will first decay; Mine of a fresher date will longer stay. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

5. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times, and in our memories Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in waters. *Denham.*

With such a care

As roses from their stalks we tear, When we would still preserve them new, And fresh as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Thou sun, said I, fair light!

And thou enlighten'd earth, so fresh and gay! *Milt.*

Think not, 'cause men flutt'ring say, Y'are fresh as April, sweet as May,

Bright as is the morning star, That you are so. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palinurus prefs'd; Yet fresh from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case, The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;

Stiff in denial, as the law appoints, On engines they distend their tortur'd joints. *Dryd.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies the long; but, as her fates ordain, Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain;

Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him; take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of fresh years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Two swains

Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,

Hast thou beheld a fresher gentlerwoman, Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakspeare.*

It is no rare observation in England to see a fresh coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to her grave. *Harvey on Consumption.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, fresh coloured young gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a fresh gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Holder.*

11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *n. f.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him

Where the quick fresher are. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

TO FRESHEN. *v. a.* [from fresh.] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow In large effusion o'er the freshen'd world. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A freshening breeze the magick power supply'd, While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FRESHET. *n. f.* [from fresh.] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore, Freshet or purling brook, or shell or fin. *Milton.*

FRESHLY. *adv.* [from fresh.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

The weeds of heresy being grown into such ripeness as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie unseen and buried in the earth; but afterwards freshly spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names, Familiar in their mouths as household words, Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

They are now freshly in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as freshly as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakspeare.*

FRESHNESS. *n. f.* [from fresh.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the freshness and sweetness of their odour. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant freshness of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for freshness, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but penning of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if the please; the hither may repair, And breathe the freshness of the open air. *Dryden's Aureng.*

She laid her down to rest,

And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast, To take the freshness of the morning air. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins, Works through her skin, and bursts in bloating stains;

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace, And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Grav.*

6. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHWATER. [A compound word of fresh and water, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as freshwater men, or novices.

Those nobility, as freshwater soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Kuoller's History of the Turks.*

FRET. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from fretan, to eat; others from prepan, to adorn; some from pgrro; Skinner more probably from fremo, or the French fretter: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin fretum.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, fret, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the fret, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the fret, dischargeth itself of heterogeneous mixtures. *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The harp

Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and frets of a lute. *Cress's Cosmologia Sac.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; where unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious fret works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind: commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober fret. *Tate's Juvenal.*

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the fret of passion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juvenal.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have fretted us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Leviticus, xiii. 55.*

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields,
And empty helms under his harrow found. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raised work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*
Because thou hast fretted me in all these things,

behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head. *Ezekiel, xvi. 43.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbushnot's History of John Bull.*

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.
No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that frets and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*

Th' adjoining brook, that puris along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain behind. *Peascham on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or fret into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose, and fretted one into another with great excoriation. *Wise-man.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.
They trouble themselves with fretting at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker.*

We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what it may boot
To fret for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His heart fretted against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*

Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,
In reverence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRETFUL. *adj.* [from fret.] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the fretful elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They are extremely fretful and peevish, never well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture of lying or sitting. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Are you positive and fretful?
Headless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRETFULLY. *adv.* [from fretful.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from fretful.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTY. *adj.* [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY. *n. f.* [from friable.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRIABLE. *adj.* [friable, French; friabilis, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots

of the lafertree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable, which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbushnot on Diet.*

FRIAR. *n. f.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope *Dryden.*

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Presbyterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A friar would need shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE. *adj.* [from friar.] Monastic; unskilled in the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holiday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Knollys.*

FRIARLY. *adj.* [friar and like.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRIARSCOWL. *n. f.* [friar and cowl.] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIARY. *n. f.* [from friar.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRIARY. *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIABLE. *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hudibras.*

FRIBLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A fribbler is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRIASSE. *n. f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and fricaty of frogs!

He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICTION. *n. f.* [fricatio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle friction draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this friction I wish to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Refinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without friction, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FRICTION. *n. f.* [friction, Fr. *friccion*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, friction, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton's Optics.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloaths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. f.* [frige dæg, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

For

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. f.* [*friend*, Dutch; *freund*, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shakespeare.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecclus. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakespeare.*

Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.
Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
—A *friend*.
—What *friend*? your name?

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shakespeare.*

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but fend me hers, and we are *friends*. *Carew.*

4. An attendant, or companion.
The king adorns their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

5. Favourer, one propitious.
Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swift-
ness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all inge-
nious inventions. *Peacocks.*

6. A familiar compellation.
Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Matthew, xxii. 12.*

What supports me, do'st thou ask?
The confidence, *friend*, I have lost mine eyes o'er-
ply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To **FRIEND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour;
to befriend; to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*. *Shakespeare.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friend*. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDLESS. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not *friendless* by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

FRIENDLESS. *adj.* [from *friend*.]
1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none
so much as upon the *friendless* person. *South.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh *friendless* and forsaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly? *Pope.*

2. **FRIENDLESS.** *Man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, because he was, upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *friendly*.]
1. A disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.
Let all the intervals be employed in prayers,

charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
FRIENDLY. *adj.* [from *friend*.]
1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them. *2 Mac. xii. 31.*

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friendly* still, and oft return! *Milton.*

How art thou
To me so *friendly* grown above the rest
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let the Nassau-star in rising majesty appear,
And guide the prosperous mariner
With everlasting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable.
Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutory; homogeneal.
Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst. *Milton.*

FRIENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FRIENDSHIP. *n. f.* [*friendship*, Dutch.]
1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superior and inferior, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.
My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.
His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are usually sent only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Assistance; help.
Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZE. *n. f.* [*drap de frise*, French.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans of gigantick *frieze*,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryden's Perseus.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his skin. *Addison's Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

FRIEZE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A large flat *frize*, member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,

Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FRIEZED. *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or naped with *frieze*.

FRIEZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a *frieze*.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *frieze*like tower, running round the edges of the face, and sometimes with a mask for the face only. *Addison on Italy.*

FRI'GAT. *n. f.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A small ship. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shades our humble *frigats* go. *Dry.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.
Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigate* therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGEFACITION. *n. f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To **FRIGHT.** *v. a.* [*fright*, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were strongly clamorous in the *frighted* fields. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion was confounded. *Milton.*

Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all passage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my sufferings a merit. *Dry. Albion.*

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance; things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomson's Autumn.*

FRIGHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To **FRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infest the wood. *Prior.*

FRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.]
1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakespeare.*

Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleasant.

FRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]
1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burns.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day! *Swift.*

FRI'GHT-

F R I

FRIGTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terror.

FRIGID. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If justice Phillip's covetous head

Some *frigid* rhymes disturbs,

They shall like Persian tales be read,

And glad both babes and nurses.

Swift

FRIGIDITY. *n. f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*.

Pope.

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that serenity which is necessary to severe intenseness; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture.

Glanville's Scaphis.

4. Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigorific atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing.

Quincy.

TO FRILL. *v. a.* [*frillux*, French.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as the hawk *frills*.

Di.

FRINGE. *n. f.* [*fringio*, Italian; *frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used of loose and separate threads.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness.

Watson.

The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame, And drew a precious trail.

Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible.

Newton's Opticks.

TO FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts.

Sidney.

Of silver wings he took a shining pair, *Fringed* with gold.

Fairfax.

Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd, My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*.

Swift.

FRIPPERER. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY. *n. f.* [*fripperie*, French; *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are fold.

We know what belongs to a *frippery*.

Shakespeare.

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game.

Howell's Vocal Forest.

2. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief, Whose works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit;

From brocade is become so bold a thief,

As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.

Ben Jonson.

The fighting-place now seamen's rage supply, And all the tackling is a *frippery*.

Donne.

F R I

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold.

Pope.

TO FRISK. *v. n.* [*frissare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew.

Bacon's Natural Hist.

The fish fell a *frisking* in the net.

L'Estrange.

Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not.

Locke.

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twin'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' th' fun, And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd, Was innocence for innocence; we know not, The doctrine of ill-doing.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

About them *frisking* play'd

All beasts of th' earth.

Milton's Par. Lost.

A wanton heifer *frisk'd* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure.

L'Estrange.

Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail, Then serve their fury with the rushing male.

Dryden's Virgil.

So Facchus through the conquer'd Indies rode, And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god.

Dryden.

Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd, The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd.

Add.

Those merry blades,

That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades.

Prior.

Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe.

Arbutb. Hist. of John Bull.

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,

To catch a monkey by a wile,

The mimic animal amuse;

They place before him gloves and shoes;

Which when the brute puts aukward on,

All his agility is gone:

In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;

The huntmen seize the grinning prize.

Swift.

FRISK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;

Now I will wear I cannot tell what;

All new fashions be pleasant to me:

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;

What should I do but fet cock on the hoop?

Camden.

FRISKINESS. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

FRISKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. f.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

Di.

FRITH. *n. f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water being

confined is rough.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er

The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?

Dryden's Virgil.

Batavian fleets

Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms That heave our *friths*; and crowd upon our shores.

Thomson.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.

The *Wear* is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stop'd from issuing out again.

Carew.

FRITILLARY. *n. f.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant.

Miller.

FRITINANCY. *n. f.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

F R O

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FRITTER. *n. f.* [*fritare*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make; Let Slut have one pancake for company sake.

Tusser.

2. A fragment; a small piece.

Sense and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English!

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest.

Bacon's Natural History.

The ancient errant knights

Won all their ladies hearts in fights;

And cut whole giants into *fritters*,

To put them into amorous twitters.

Hudibras.

3. A cheesecake; a wig.

TO FRIT'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!

My racks and tortures soon shall drive them

hence,

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.

Dunciad.

How prologues into prefaces decay,

And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away.

Pope's Dunciad.

FRIVOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike.

Hooker.

These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth.

Spenser.

She tam'd the brinded lioness, And spotted mountain pard; but set at naught

The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid.

Milton.

Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,

Will be of serious consequences to you, When they have made you once ridiculous.

Refo.

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proofs.

Swift.

I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection.

Arbutnot.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly, without weight.

TO FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, French.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble shrub.

And bush, with *frizled* hair implicit.

Milton.

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons.

Hakewill.

I doff'd my shoe, and fware

Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizled* hair.

Gay's Pastorals.

FRO. *adv.* [of *fna*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians; so betwixt them both, *to* and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.

Spenser.

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast, Now *to*, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,

Together clang, it rolls along the field.

Pope's Odyssy.

2. It is a contraction of *from*: now not used.

They.

FRO

They turn round like grindlestones,
Which they dig out *from* the delves,
For their bearns bread, wives and felves.

FROCK. *n. f.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,

That aptly is put on. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail

Adamantean proof.

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryd.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. f.* [*fnogga*, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both
by land and water, and placed by naturalists
among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and
fish; famous in Homer's Poem. There is like-
wise a small green frog that perches on trees, said
to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming *frog*, the

toad, the toadpole. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Auster is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring

forth water, with which shall descend *frogs*.

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. f.* [*frog and bit*.] An herb.

FRO'GFISH. *n. f.* [*frog and fish*.] A kind of fish.

FRO'GGRASS. *n. f.* [*frog and grass*.] A kind

of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. f.* [*frog and lettuce*.] A

plant.

FROISE. *n. f.* [from the French *froisser*, as the

pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.] A

kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a

pancake.

FROLICK. *adj.* [*vrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full

of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,

From the preference of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are *frolick*. *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

Whether, as some fages sing,

The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,

Zephyr with Aurora playing,

As he met her once a Maying;

There on beds of violets blue,

And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,

Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,

At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milt.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

FROLICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild

prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,

And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the

like *frolicks* and excursions, was immediately ac-

cused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er

Her *frolicks*, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To **FROLICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play

wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with

words, nor *frolicks* with the caprices of a frothy

imagination. *Granville.*

Then to her new love let her go,

And deck her in golden array;

Be finest at every fine show,

And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FROLICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily;

wildly.

FROLICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of

wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *frolicksome*.]

Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolicksome*.]

With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [*fram*, Saxon and Scottish.]

FRO

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,

And took him trembling *from* his fov'reign's side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,

A two-edg'd weapon *from* the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare *from* steel receives its date.

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man

From animated rock and flint began.

The song began *from* Jove.

Succeeding kings rise *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers *from* our sister and the king.

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time

From this enormous state, and seek to give

Losses their remedies. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

6. With to following; noting succession.

These motions we must examine *from* first to last,

to find out what was the form of the earth.

He bids her *from* time to time be comforted.

7. Out of; noting emission.

Eternal father, *from* his secret cloud

Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice.

Then pierc'd with pain, she shook her haughty

head,

Sigh'd *from* her inward soul, and thus she said.

8. Noting progress from premises to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion

of experience *from* the time past to the time pre-

sent will not be found and perfect.

This is evident *from* that high and refined mora-

lity, which shined forth in some ancient heathens.

9. Noting the place or person from whom a

message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him

from the bridge.—How now, Fluellen, can'st thou

from the bridge? *Shaksp. Henry V.*

10. Out of; noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,

Of poor descent; Acetas is my name.

11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive

of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;

From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws.

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the con-

sideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;

Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.

Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet,

and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it.

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any

thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,

The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;

By all the operations of the orbs,

From whom we do exist, and cease to be,

Here I disclaim all my paternal care.

They who believe that the praises which arise

from valour are superior to those which proceed

from any other virtues, have not considered.

What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful

a machine?

We see the success of the battle *from* the very be-

ginning.

FRO

'Tis true, *from* force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold *from* that which first made kings.

12. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least

South *from* the mighty power of the king.

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in jest;

From thee to die, were torture more than death.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife,

For ever be thy bosom freed.

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,

Of differences, which I best thought it fit,

To answer *from* our home.

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall

And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call.

18. Since. Noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but

there were mountains *from* the creation.

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of

my fingers.

The other had been trained up *from* his youth

in the war of Flanders.

The milk of tygers was his infant food,

Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood.

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable

actions done 'till about that time?

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing to overcome is *from* the purpose

of playing; whose end, both at the first and now,

was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to

nature.

Do not believe

That *from* the fence of all civility,

I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?

Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,

And find the truth out the wrong way?

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd.

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis

with adverbs: as *from above*, *from the parts above*;

from below, *from the places below*; of which some

are here exemplified.

22. *From above.*

He, which gave them *from above* such power,

for miraculous confirmation of that which they

taught, endued them also with wisdom *from above*,

to teach that which they so did confirm.

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,

When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound

Invades his ears.

23. *From afar.*

Light demilances *from afar* they throw.

24. *From beneath.*

With whirlwinds *from beneath* the tofs'd the ship,

And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep.

An arm arises out of Stygian flood,

Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing

found,

Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around.

25. *From behind.*

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,

And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks ap-

pear.

26. *From far.*

Their train, proceeding on their way,

From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey.

27. *From*

27. FROM *high*.

Then heav'n's imperious queen shot down from *high*.
Dryden.

28. FROM *thence*. Here *from* is superfluous.
In the necessary differences which arise from *thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and from *thence* have always risen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. Clarendon.

29. FROM *whence*. From is here superfluous.
While future realms his wand'ring thoughts del-
light,

His daily vision, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From *whence* he sees his absent brother fly.

Pope's Statius.

30. FROM *where*.

From *where* high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendant
woods,

Us to these shores our filial duty draws. Pope's Ody.

31. FROM *without*.

When the plantation grows to strength, then it
is time to plant it with women as well as with
men, that it may spread into generations, and not
be pieced from *without*. Bacon.

If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour from *without*.

Dryden's Æneid.

32. From is sometimes followed by another pre-
position, with its proper case.

33. FROM *amidst*.

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the few'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And, from *amidst* the waves, with equal glory rise.

Addison.

34. FROM *among*.

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide,
Up hither, from *among* the trees appear'd,
Prefence divine! Milton's Paradise Lost.

55. FROM *beneath*.

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And from *beneath* my head my sword convey'd.

Dryden's Æneid.

36. FROM *beyond*.

There followed him great multitudes of people
from Galilee, and from *beyond* Jordan. Matt. iv. 25.

37. FROM *forth*.

Young Aretus, from *forth* his bridal bower,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. Pope's Odyf.

38. FROM *off*.

The sea being constrained to withdraw from *off*
certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the
bottom of it. Woodward.

Knights, unhors'd, may rise from the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. Dryden.

39. FROM *out*.

The king with angry threatnings from *out* a win-
dow, where he was not ashamed the world should
behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and
the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death. Sidney.

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From *out* his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.

Milton.

Now shake, from *out* thy fruitful breast, the seeds
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds.

Dryden's Æneid.

Strong god of iron, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North and hyperborean seas,
Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From *out* thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. Dryd.

40. FROM *out of*.

Whatsoever such principles there is, it was at
the first found out by discourse, and drawn from
out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. Hooker.

41. FROM *under*.

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From *under* ashes into sudden flame.

Milton's Agonistes.

42. FROM *within*.From *within*

The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms.

Dryden's Virg. Georg.

FROMWARD. prep. [fram and peap'd, Saxon.]
Away from; the contrary to the word towards.
Not now in use.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went
forward fromward his death. Sidney.

The horizontal needle is continually varying to-
wards East and West; and so the dipping or in-
clining needle is varying up and down, towards
or fromward the zenith. Cheyne.

FRONTIFEROUS. adj. [frondifer, Lat.] Bearing
leaves. Dict.

FRONT. n. f. [front, Latin; front, French.]

1. The face.

His front yet threatens, and his frowns com-
mand. Prior.

They stand not front to front, but each doth view
The other's tail, pursu'd as they pursue.

Creech's Manilius.

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
Spread on thy front, and in thy bosom glow.

Thomson.

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike:
as, a hardened front; a fierce front. This is the
usual sense.

3. The face is opposed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes
way

Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. Daniel.

4. The part or place opposed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of
land: our men had shot that thundered upon them
from the rampier in front, and from the gallies
that lay at sea in flank. Bacon.

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval! and front to front
Presented, stood in terrible array.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.
Both these sides are not only returns, but parts
of the front; and uniform without, though sever-
ally partitioned within, and are on both sides of
a great and stately tower, in the midst of the front.

Bacon's Essays.

Palladius adviseth the front of his edifice should
so respect the South, that in its first angle it re-
ceive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and de-
cline a little from the Winter setting thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the front above
He fix'd the fatal bough. Dryden's Æneid.

One sees the front of palaces covered with paint-
ed pillars of different orders. Addison on Italy.

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.
To FRONT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to en-
counter.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane;
we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your
encounter then they light on us.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Can you, when you have push'd out of your
gates the very defender of them, think to front his
revenges with easy groans. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast
and true manner, or fronted with some other of
the same party that may oppose them, and so di-
vide the reputation. Bacon's Essays.

I shall front thee, like some starting ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

2. To stand opposed or over against any place
or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in
Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse
built at one end to front the church that stands at
the other. Addison on Italy.

To FRONT. v. n. To stand foremost.

I front but in that file,

Where others tell steps with me.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

FRONTAL. n. f. [frontale, Latin; frontal, Fr.]

Any external form of medicine to be applied to
the forehead, generally composed amongst the an-
cients of coolers and hypnoticks. Quincy.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of
maddock: frontales may also be applied.

Wise man's Surgery.

The Torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but
after death produceth no such effect; which had
they retained, they might have supplied opium,
and served as frontals in phrenesies.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

FRONTATED. adj. [from frons, Latin.] In bo-
tany, the frontated leaf of a flower grows broader
and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a
right line: used in opposition to cupated, which
is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Quincy.

FRONTBOX. n. f. [front and box.] The box in
the playhouse from which there is a direct view to
the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the frontbox grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. Pope.

FRONTED. adj. [from front.] Formed with a
front.

Part fronted brigades form.

FRONTIER. n. f. [frontier, Fr.] The marches;
the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the
border; properly that which terminates not at the
sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away,
or plant garriisons upon all those frontiers about
him. Spenser on Ireland.

I upon my frontiers here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend. Milton.

FRONTIER. adj. Bordering; conterminous.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the frontier grounds.

Addison.

FRONTISPIECE. n. f. [frontispicium, id quod in
fronte conspicitur; frontispiece, French.] That part of
any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With frontispiece of diamond and gold
Embellish'd thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Who is it has informed that a rational soul can
inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort
of frontispiece? Locke.

The frontispiece of the townhouse has pillars of a
beautiful black marble, streaked with white.

Addison on Italy.

FRONTLESS. adj. [from front.] Not blushing;
wanting shame; void of diffidence.

Thee, frontless man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.

Dryden's Iliad.

For vice, though frontless and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. Dryden.

Strike a blush through frontless flatery. Pope.

FRONTLET. n. f. [from frons, Latin; frontale,
French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.
How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet
on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

They shall be as frontlets between thine eyes.
Deuteronomy, vi. 8.

To the forehead frontlets were applied, to re-
strain and intercept the influx. Wise man's Surgery.

FRONTROOM. n. f. [front and room.] An apart-
ment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the
frontrooms are commonly more airy than the back-
rooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the
frontroom shallow. Maxon.

FRORE. Adj. [levroren, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen.
This word is not used since the time of Milton.

The parching air
Burns froze, and cold performs th' effect of fire.

Milton.

FRORNE. adj. [bevroren, Frozen, Dutch.] Frozen;
congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh forne I feel,
And my galage grown fast to my heel.

Spenser's Pastoral.

FRO

FROST. *n. f.* [*frore*, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

When the frost seizes upon wine, only the more
waterish parts are congealed: there is a mighty
spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its
own compass lie secure from the freezing im-
pression. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling
with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope's Winter.*

FROSTBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost* and *bitten*.] Nipped
or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much frostbitten. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED. *adj.* [*from frost*.] Laid on in ine-
qualities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flows grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

FROSTILY. *adv.* [*from frosty*.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. *Ben Jonson.*

FROSTINESS. *n. f.* [*from frosty*.] Cold; freez-
ing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *n. f.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A nail with
a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes,
that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are strait only to take hold, for bet-
ter progression; as a horse that is shod with frost-
nails. *Grew's Cosmol.*

FROSTWORK. *n. f.* [*frost* and *work*.] Work in
which the substance is laid on with inequalities,
like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious frostwork these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*

FROSTY. *adj.* [*from frost*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive
cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the frosty nights that I have watch'd
Be pitiful to my condemned fons. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and
maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorseth in
frosty weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat, half-starved with cold and hunger,
went out one frosty morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kind-
ness or courage.

What a frosty spirited rogue is this. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?

If it be banish'd from the frosty head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

FROTH. *n. f.* [*froe*, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors
by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrap the nimble thighs
Of his frothy foamy steed. *Fairy Queen.*

When the wind expireth from under the sea,
as it causeth some refounding of the water, so it
causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white
circles of froth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain battery, and in froth of bubbles end. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

The useless froth swims on the surface, but the
pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glanv.*

FRO

The scatter'd ocean flies;

Black sands, discolour'd froth, and mingled mud
arise. *Dryden.*

They were the froth my raging folly mov'd
When it boild up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be
mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be
agitated to raise a froth; and after that froth has
stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall
view it intently, various colours every where in
the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one that shall
go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours
from one another, the whole froth will grow white,
with a perfect whiteness. *Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a
horse, excepting the loose froth about his mouth
and his bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays,
despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great
rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the
colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right
place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly
supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bent. Ser.*

2. Any empty or senseless shew of wit or elo-
quence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig or lamb being froth,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tusser.*

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To foam;
to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, froths treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it
flutter and froth high. *Grew.*

FROTHILY. *adv.* [*from frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *adj.* [*from frothy*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some
watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears: some
thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and
some frothy, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wafting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need
not fear that bathing should make them frothy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the frothy vani-
ty of discourse that commonly attends these pom-
pous entertainments? What is it but a mortifica-
tion to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never
so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridicu-
lous by vain and frothy men; as the gravest and
wisest person in the world may be abused by be-
ing put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. f.* A word used by falconers
for a disemper, in which white spittle gathers
about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

TO FROUNCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To friz-
zle or curl the hair about the face. This word
was at first probably used in contempt.

Some frounce their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*

Some warlike sign must be used; there a slo-
venly buskin, or an overfaring frounced head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Thus, night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FROUZY. *adj.* [*A cant word*.]

1. Fetid; musty.

Petticoats in frouzy heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace!
A frouzy dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FROWARD. *adj.* [*frowpeard*, Saxon.] Pee-
vish; ungovernable; angry; perverse; the con-
trary to toward.

FRO

The froward pain of mine own heart made me
delight to punish, whom I esteemed him the chiefest
let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not froward, but modest as the dove;
She is not hot, but temperate as the roe. *Shakespeare.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they froward in
their paths. *Prov. ii. 15.*

Time moveth so round, that a froward retention
of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon's Essays.*

'Tis with froward men, and froward factions too,
as 'tis with froward children; they'll be sooner
quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

Motions occasion to sleep, as we find by the
common use and experience of rocking froward
children in cradles. *Temple.*

FROWARDLY. *adv.* [*from froward*.] Peevishly;
perverfly.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went frowardly
in the way of his heart. *Is. lvii. 17.*

FROWARDNESS. *n. f.* [*from froward*.] Peevish-
ness; perverseness.

How many frowardnesses of ours does he smother?
how many indignities does he pass by? how
many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth, and frowardness of age. *Addison's Cat.*

FROWER. *n. f.* [*I know not the etymology*.] A
cleaving tool.

A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tusser.*

TO FROWN. *v. a.* [*frowner*, old French, to
wrinkle. *Skinner*.] To express displeasure by con-
tracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that the frowns; I'll say, the looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

They chuse their magistrat;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet
on? You are too much of late i'th' frown.

—Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst
no need to care for her frowning. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below. *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A wrinkled
look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by
some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knoles's History of the Turks.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

FROWNINGLY. *adv.* [*from frown*.] Sternly;
with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he frowningly?

A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FROWY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is
now not used; but instead of it frouzy.

But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the frowy fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Past.*

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?
E'en such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the frozen sea. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
To invade the frozen waggon of the North. *Dryden's Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their
wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill

FRU

2. Chill in affection.
Against whom was the fine frozen knight, frozen
In despair; but the armour naturally representing
ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto.
Sidney.

Be not ever frozen, coy;
One beam of love will soon destroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*
3. Void of heat or appetite.
Even here, where frozen charity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Who vintu profess,

Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*
FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bear-
ing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To
make fruitful; to fertilize.
The legal levies the sovereign raises are as va-
pours which the sun exhales, which fall down in
sweet showers to fructify the earth.
Howell's Vocal Forest.

Where'er the looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorn the trees, and fructifies the earth. *Glanv.*
To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It wavereth the heart, to the end it may fruc-
tify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of mag-
nanimity and courage; and ferveth as a most ap-
proved remedy against all doleful and heavy acci-
dents which befall men in this present life. *Hooker.*
Thus would there nothing fructify, either near
or under them, the sun being horizontally to the
poles. *Brown.*

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *fructify*.] The
act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation;
fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring,
to put the plant in a capacity of fructification, he
that hath beheld how many gallons of water may
be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason
to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructueux*, French; from
fructif.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with
fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound!
Philips.

FRUGAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, Fr.]
Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal;
not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature wife and frugal could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use. *Milton.*
And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger fed
With frugal scraps of flesh and mallow bread.
Harte.

If through mists he shoots his fullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drifling day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FRUGALITY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoni-
ously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Pafimond his marriage press'd,
And frugally resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*
FRUGALITY. *n. f.* [*frugalité*, French; *fruga-
litas*, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony; good husban-
dry.

As for the general sort of men, frugality may be
the cause of drinking water; for that is no small
saving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this frugality of your praises, some things I
cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it
is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of
frugality, without entering the territories of parsi-
mony. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing
fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUIT. *n. f.* [*fructus*, Latin; *frwyth*, Welsh;
fruit, French.]

FRU

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the
seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.
By tasting of that fruit forbid,
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find.
Davies.

See how the rising fruits the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own.
Blackmore.

3. Production,
The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righ-
teousness, and truth. *Ephes. v. 9.*

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of
any animal.
Can't thou their reck'nings keep? the time
compute,
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge the fruit.
Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or con-
duct.
What is become of all the king of Sweden's
victories? Where are the fruits of them at this day?
Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another fruit, from considering things in them-
selves, will be, that each man will pursue his
thoughts in that method which shall be most agree-
able to the nature of the thing, and to his ap-
prehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.
She blushed when she considered the effect of
granting; she was pale when she remembered the
fruit of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the fruit of their own way.
Proverbs.

FRUITAGE. *n. f.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit col-
lectively; various fruits.
In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Greedily they pluck'd
The fruitage, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd.
Milton.

What is more ordinary with them than the tak-
ing in flowers and fruitage for the garnishing of
their work? *More.*

FRUITBEARER. *n. f.* [*fruit and bearer*.] That
which produces fruit.
Trees, especially fruitbearers, are often infected
with the measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FRUITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit and bear*.] Having
the quality of producing fruit.
By this way graft trees of different kinds one
on another, as fruitbearing trees on those that bear
not. *Mortimer.*

FRUITERER. *n. f.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who
trades in fruit.
I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruit-
erer, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Walnuts the fruit'er's hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.
Gay.

FRUITERY. *n. f.* [*fruiterie*, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small fruitery
Exempt from ills, an oriental blait
Disastrous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.
FRUITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit and full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of
vegetable product.
If the continued cruel, he could no more suf-
tain his life than the earth remain fruitful in the
sun's continual absence. *Sidney.*

The Earth,
Though in comparison of Heav'n, so small,
Nor glitt'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth. *Milton.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

FRU

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next.
Shakespeare.

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.
Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a fa-
ther!

Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature fruitful:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shak. King Lear.*

Male he created thee, but thy comfort
Female for race; then blest'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton.*

I have copied Nature, making the youths amo-
rous and the damsels fruitful.
Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.
While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]
1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.
How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did fruitfully unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.
You have many opportunities to cut him off:
if your will want not, time and place will be fruit-
fully offered. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fruitful*.]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.
Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to
any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any
plant thereon growing, that they had before the
flood. *Raleigh's History.*

2. The quality of being prolifick, or bearing
many children.
The goddess, present at the match she made,
So blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten months had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden's Ovid.

3. Exuberant abundance.
The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour
will help the contrary: I will like and praise
some things in a young writer, which yet, if he
continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

FRUIT GROVES. *n. f.* [*fruit and groves*.] Shades,
or close plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the fruitgroves. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FRUITION. *n. f.* [*fruit*, Latin.] Enjoyment;
possession; pleasure given by possession or use.
Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with
fruit of that wherewith his life is preserved, or
with performance of such actions as advance him
most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave.
Sandys's Paraphrase.

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
'Till by fruition, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pursu-
ing those vices in which the guilt of men consists:
if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are
weakened, and capacity of fruition destroyed.
Rogers's Sermons.

FRUITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying;
possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A
word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for fruitive or experimen-
tal knowledge, it is reserved among the preroga-
tives of being in heaven, to know how happy we
shall be, when there. *Byle.*

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FRUITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.
The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear feed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was fruitless. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so fruitless are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare.

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here 't' excess.

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or fruitless.

3. Having no offspring.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And but a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding.

FRUITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity fruitlessly enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth.
Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly divin'd
What friend the priests by those words design'd.

FRUIT-TIME. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *time*.] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE. *n. f.* [from *fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops.

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and fruit-trees in abundance.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound.

FRUMENTACIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.] Made of grain.

FRUMENTY. *n. f.* [from *frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

TO FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat.

TO FRUSH. *v. a.* [from *frösch*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush.

I like thy armour well;
I'll frush it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.

FRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *frustra*, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so frustraneous, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it.

He timely withdraws his frustraneous baffled kindnesses, and fees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour.

TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [from *frustror*, Latin; *frustrer*, French.]

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be frustrate.

To mock the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out Rotten opinion.

Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill.

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wife to frustrate all our plots and wiles.

FRY

2. To make null; to nullify.
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and frustrate all such conveyances.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam: and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And frustrate the conquest fraudulent.
The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to frustrate the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed.

FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our frustrate search on land.

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft confusing the workmen, made the enterprise frustrate.

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design.

2. Null; void.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the fame being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become frustrate.

FRUSTRATION. *n. f.* [from *frustratio*, Latin; from *frustrate*.] Disappointment; defeat.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse.

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] Fallacious; disappointing.

FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *frustrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal.

FRUSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *n. f.* [from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*] 1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws:

By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.

Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals

Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in sculls, that oft

Bank the mid-foe.

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the fry.

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, 't' attend their prey;

And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied and maintained.

Them before the fry of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens founding timbrels sung.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous fry

Of animals that stock the sky.

The young fry must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt.

FRY. *n. f.* A kind of sieve.

He dresseth the dust from malt, by running it through a fan or fry.

TO FRY. *v. a.* [from *frigo*, Lat. *frio*, Welsh; *frijick*,

FUE

Erse.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

TO FRY. *v. n.*
1. To be roasted in a pan on the fire.

2. To suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;

Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting fry,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die.

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of sweet almonds, newly drawn with sugar, and a little spice, spread upon bread toasted, is an excellent nourisher; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the stomach, drink mild beer after it.

Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shoar,

That course he steer'd.

FRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRYING-PAN. *n. f.* [from *fry* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to fall from the frying-pan into the fire.

We understand by out of the frying-pan into the fire, that things go from bad to worse.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a frying-pan.

TO FUB. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*.

A hundred marks is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear? and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been fubb'd off and fubb'd off from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.

FUB. *n. f.* A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED. *adj.* [from *fucatus*, Latin.] 1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show.

FUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not now in use.

Women chat
Of fucus this, and fucus that.

Those who paint for debauchery should have the fucus pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered.

TO FUDDL. *v. n.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the fuddled feet.

TO FUDDL. *v. n.* To drink to excess.

Men will be whoring and fuddling on still.

FUEL. *n. f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be with burning and fuel of fire.

This spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with.

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may cease;

And as the fuel sinks, the flame decrease.

TO FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;

For more corruption needful is,
To fuel such a fever long.

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame.

The fuel'd chimney blazes wide.

2. To store with firing.

Some are plainly economical, as that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled.

FUEIL.

FUG

FU'ELLEMORTE. *n. f.* [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philemat*.

Fueillemorte colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FUGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*fugax, fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *n. f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and foot.

2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from *phū*.] An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *fob*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugb*, how he stinks of Spain!

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitivus*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where.

Happiness, object of that waking dream, Which we call life, mistaking: *fugitive* theme Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,

Notional good, by fancy only made.

2. Unsteady; unfixed; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath: those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such recruit.

4. Flying; running from danger. Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,

The *fugitive* Parthians follow.

Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall.

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears?

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician.

FUGITIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition.

Back to thy punishment, False *fugitive*! and to thy speed add wings, Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue Thy ling'ring.

We understand by some *fugitives* that he hath commanded

The generals to return with victory, or expect A shameful death.

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives* there abiding.

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*.

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit, Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit.

FUGITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartsorn ascending in distillation.

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *n. f.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In

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musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow.

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and traduction.

The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty *fugues*.

His volant touch Instinct through all proportions, low and high, Fled, and purr'd transverse the resonant *fugue*.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage, That rant by note, and through the gamut rage; In fongs and airs express their martial fire, Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire.

FULCIMENT. *n. f.* [*fulcimen, fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiperates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it, as there is betwixt their several distances from the center or fulciment.

To **FULFIL.** *v. a.* [full and fill.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This sense is now not used.

Six gates i' th' city, with massy staples, And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts, Sparre up the fons of Troy.

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood; Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies, And bears fulfill'd her promise to the skies.

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems fulfill'd in all her ends.

4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou drop'st a tear, Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;

And faithfully my last desires fulfill, As I perform my cruel father's will.

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.

This I my glory account My exaltation, and my whole delight, That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'st thy will Fulfill'd, which to fulfill is all my bliss.

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [full and fraught.] Fully stored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd, With some suspicion.

FULGENCEY. *n. f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter.

FULGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head, And shape star-bright, appear'd.

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason.

FULGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *fulgid*.] 'Splendour; dazzling glitter.

FULGOUR. *n. f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death.

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible through them.

FULGURATION. *n. f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FULHAM. *n. f.* A cant word for false dice.

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulbam's* hold, And high and low beguile the rich and poor.

FULGINOUS. *adj.* [*fuliginosus*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and to cure madness.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies.

FULMART. *n. f.* [This word, of which Skinner observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with *float*.] A kind of stinking ferret.

The fchat, the *fulmart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth.

FULL. *adj.* [fulle, Saxon; vol, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.

Valley full of chariots. The trees of the Lord are full of sap.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. With pretence from Strephon her to guard, He met her full, but full of warefulness.

You should tread a course Pretty and full of view.

Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of inconvenience; they taint business through want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.

That must be our cure, To be no more; sad cure; for who would lose, Though full of pain, this intellectual being, Those thoughts that wander through eternity?

Gay religion's full of pomp and gold. In that sweet season, as in bed I lay, I turn'd my weary side, but still in vain, Though full of youthful health and void of pain.

He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compass'd about with infirmities which he cannot remove.

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire, And paints the passions that your eyes inspire; Full of that flame, his tender scenes he warms, And frames his goddesses by your matchless charms.

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.

Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see.

4. Plump; faginated; fat.

A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.

5. Saturated; fated.

I am full of the burnt offerings of rams.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object.

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions.

7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any liquor.

8. Com-

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.

That day had seen the full accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

What remains, ye gods,
But up and enter now into full bliss? *Milton.*

Being tried at that time only with a promise,
he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave
evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were
offered. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath
given the world full assurance of another life.

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost
degree. *Tillotson.*

At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed.
Genesis.

After hard riding plunge the horses into water,
and allow them to drink as they please; but gal-
lop them full speed, to warm the water in their
bellies. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing
much.

Where my expressions are not so full as his, ei-
ther our language or my art were defective; but
where mine are fuller than his, they are but the
impressions which the often reading of him have
left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never so fet study
to describe such a natural form of the year before
the deluge as that which is at present established,
he could scarcely do it in so few words, so fit and
proper, so full and express. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
I did never know so full a voice issue from so
empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the
greatest sound. *Shakespeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber,
make all noises in the same more full and refound-
ing. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full refounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.

In the sultanry of the Mamalukes, slaves reigned
over families of free men; and much like were
the case, if you suppose a nation, where the cus-
tom were that after full age the sons should ex-
punge their fathers out of their possessions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant. *Milton.*

These thoughts
Full counsel must mature. *Milton.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
Towards the full moon, as he was coming home
one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Wise man's Surgery.*

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.
Therewith he ended, making a full point of a
hearty sign. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
Till about the end of the third century, I do
not remember to have seen the head of a Roman
emperor drawn with a full face: they always ap-
pear in profile. *Addison on Medals.*

FULL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll see those things affected to the full.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a
general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the
full. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by
authors to the full. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull
Are emblems, rather than express the full
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Persius.*

If where the rules not far enough extend
Some lucky licence answer to the full

Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.
The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:

This is the news at full. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being satisfied.
When I had fed them to the full. *Jer. v. 7.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which
the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are
fullest in the full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FULL. adv.

1. Without abatement or diminution.
He full
Resplendent all his Father manifest
Express'd. *Milton.*

In the unity of place they are full as scrupu-
lous; which many of their critics limit to that
very spot of ground where the play is supposed
to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poesy.*

A modest blush she wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart.

Dryden.

The most judicious writer is sometimes mis-
taken after all his care; but the hasty critick, who
judges on a view, is full as liable to be deceived.

Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good.

Dryden's Virgil.

2. With the whole effect.
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the
horse's mouth to express the foam, which the
painter, with all his skill, could not perform
without it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.
Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm arifeth of the Stygian flood. *Add. on It.*

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.

Addison's Ovid.

4. Directly.
He met her full, but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming full,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse.

Dryden's Aeneid.

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to
intend or strengthen their signification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?

Full lively is the semblant, though the substance
dead. *Spenser.*

I was set at work
Among my maids: full little, God knows looking
Either for such men or such business.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Full well we reject the commandment.

Mar. vii. 9.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd full sad. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

You full little think that you must be the be-
ginner of the discourse yourself.

Moore's Divine Dialogues.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.

Dryden.

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursue.

Dryden.

There is a perquisite full as honest, by which
you have the best part of a bottle of wine for your-
self. *Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to intimate
anything arrived at its highest state, or utmost
degree.

FULL-BLOWN. adj. [full and blown.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect
blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're full blown:
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud.

Denham's Sophy.

My full-blown youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space.

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown fail.

Dryden's Persius.

FULL-BOTTOMED. adj. [full and bottom.]
Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning
gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a
full-bottomed wig for a sum of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-EARED. adj. [full and ear.] Having the
heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er full-ear'd corn, or torrent raging course.

Denham.

FULL-EYED. adj. [full and eye.] Having
large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. adj. [full and fed.] Sated; fat;
faginated.

All as a partridge plump, full-fed and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air.

Pope's Dunciad.

FULL-LADEN. adj. [full and laden.] Laden
till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the
Gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit
upon a full-laden bough, to be plucked by every
idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. adj. [full and spread.] Spread
to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that gainst stiff gales lavingering go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*

FULL-SUMMED. adj. [full and summed.] Com-
plete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the
king of birds nested within his leaves, thick fea-
thered, and with full-summed wings fastening his
talons East and West; but now the eagle is be-
come half naked. *Howell's Vocal Fossils.*

To FULL. v. a. [full, Latin.] To cleanse
cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. [from full.] The money paid for
fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLOR. n. f. [full, Latin.] One whose
trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white
as snow; so as no fuller on earth can whiten them.

Mar. ix. 3.

FULLERS. Earth. n. f.

Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, ex-
tremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when
dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees,
from very pale to almost black, and generally has
a greenish cast in it. The finest fullers earth is dug
in our own island. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

The fullers earth of England very much exceeds
any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is
one great reason why the English surpass all other
nations in the woollen manufacture.

Woodward on Fossils.

FULLERS Thistle, or Weed. n. f. [dipsacus.] A
plant.

FULLERY. n. f. [from fuller.] The place
where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. n. f. [full and mill.] A mill
where the water raises hammers which beat the
cloth 'till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper
and fulling-mills, they beat their hemp.

Mortimer.

FULLY. adv. [from full.]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Com-

FUL

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker.*

He fully possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd

It is enough, I'm fully satisfy'd. *Add. Ovid.*
FULMINANT. *adv.* [fulminant, French: fulminans, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [fulmino, Lat. fulminer, French.]

1. To thunder.

I cannot fulminate nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords
No Lycophronian buskins. *Tho. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it fulminate afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the fulminating damp. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now fulminated; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINATION. *n. f.* [fulminatio, Latin; fulminatio, French, from fulminate.]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciations of censure.

The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINATORY. *adj.* [fulminatus, Latin; from fulminate.] Thundering; striking horror.

FULNESS. *n. f.* [from full.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heaven-offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the wine-press. *Numb. xviii. 27.*

Let the sea roar and the fulness thereof. *Deut.*

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, fulness, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their fulness only with their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and fulness of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is fulness of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be finished by such as she;
And she a fair divided excellence,
Whose fulness of perfection lies in him. *Shakespeare's King John.*

6. Repletion; satiety.

I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulness, pride and lust, wantonness and softness.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapse in fulness
Is forer than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

FUM

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon's Essays.*

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden.*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]

1. Nauseous; offensive.

He that brings fulsome objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How fulsome must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Orway's Orphan.*

2. Rank; gross; to the smell.

White fatyrion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulsome smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful.

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*

4. Tending to obscenity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY. *adv.* [from fulsome.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from fulsome.]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity.

No decency is considered, no fulsomefiness is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO. *n. f.* [fumus, Latin.] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of fumados. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *n. f.* [from fumus, Latin.] Hearth-money. *Di.*

FU'MATORY. *n. f.* [fumaria, Lat. fumterre, Fr.] An herb.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumatory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [fommelien, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have fumbled in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

3. To play childishly.

I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

As many farewells as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,
He fumbles up all in one loose adieu. *Shakespeare.*

His greasy bald-pate choir

Came fumbling o'er the beads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

FU'MBLER. *n. f.* [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *n. f.* [fumée, French; fumus, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume.

But streight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,

FUM

They first lay tender bridges of their fume,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*

It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes, as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In Winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a fume, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, fet in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryd. Pers.*

Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprise,

And its mad fumes in hot discourses rise;

But time these yielding vapours will remove:

Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waffle so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the fume of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influence upon these things below, than they have, but in gross. *Bacon.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of fumes and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [fumer, French; fumo, Latin.]

1. To smoke.

Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great intercessor; came in fight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From thence the fuming trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Strait hover round the fair her airy band,
Some, as the sipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain fuming. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay fuming to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and fum'd away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Jonson's Catil.*

Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cuvier's Phil. Prim.*

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race

Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The fuggard sleep beneath its fann'd beam;
For their light flumbers gentle fum'd away. *Temple's Spring.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He fell with wrath; he mark'd our outrage, us moan:
He frets the fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow row'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those

Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Caveau.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire. She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame, }
And oft before the sacred altars came, }
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dry.* }
The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, }
or other unfavoury things, will drive moles out of }
the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To disperse in vapours. The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUME'T. *n. f.* The dung of the deer.

FUMETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

A haunch of ven'fon made her sweat, Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FUMID. *adj.* [fumidus, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crafts and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

FUMIDITY. *n. f.* [from fumid.] Smokininess; tendency to smoke. *DiB.*

To FUMIGATE. *v. n.* [from fumus, Latin; fumiger, Fr.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Wouldst thou preserve thy famish'd family, With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*, And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. *n. f.* [fumigatio, Latin; fumigatio, Fr. from fumigare.]

1. Scents raised by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbutnot.*

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just

The souls of roses, and red coral's dust: And, last, to make my *fumigation* good, 'Tis mixt with sparrow's brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY. *adv.* [from fume.] Angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to such idle questions. *Hooker.*

FUMITER. *n. f.* A plant.

Why, he was met even now, As mad as the vext sea; finging aloud, Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FUMOUS. *adj.* [fumeux-le, French; from fume.]

FUMY. *f.* Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest, And puff'd the *fummy* god from out his breast: Ev'n then he dreams of drink and lucky play; More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

FUN. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes, You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*

FUNCTION. *n. f.* [functio, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his public calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Nor was it any policy, or obstinacy, or partiality or affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to her. *Addison on Italy.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments. *Still.*

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.

Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect, A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nature seems

In all her *functions* weary of herself:

My race of glory run, and race of shame;

And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head, As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,

Imagination plies her dang'rous art,

And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their diseases consistent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbutnot.*

FUND. *n. f.* [fond, French; funda, a bag, Lat.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,

And part employ'd to roll the watery tide. *Dryden.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Addison.*

FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [fundamentum, Latin.]

The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [fundamentalis, Latin; from fundament.]

Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Rakib's Essays.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet, That love the *fundamental* part of state,

More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain some general and *fundamental* truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul The fervile actions of our wav'ring soul,

Can fright, can altar, or can chain the will; Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet some there were among the founder few, Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,

Who durst assert the juster ancient cause, And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from fundamental.]

Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perfectly in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

FUNERAL. *n. f.* [funus, Latin; funerales, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest, Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

All things that we ordained festival, Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakespeare.*

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac. v. 10.*

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandy.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'ral*s blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*

I' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Dea.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells, Our wedding cheer to a sad *funeral* feast. *Shakespeare.*

Let such honours

And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch displays, And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* [funerea, Latin.] Suited a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight, Inhabitant of deep disastrous night,

Homeward with pious speed repairs the main, To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope's Ody.*

FUNGOSITY. *n. f.* [from fungus.] Unfolded excrecence. *DiB.*

FUNGOUS. *adj.* [from fungus.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auricula judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *fungus*, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

FUNICLE. *n. f.* [funiculus, Latin.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [funiculaire, Fr. from funicle.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre. *EUNICULAR*

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FUR

FUR

FUR, *n. f.* A sink. A low word.
FUNNEL, *n. f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]
 1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.
 If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you ſhall fill many of them.
Ben Johnson's Discoveries.
 Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
 Through which ingeſted meats with eaſe deſcend.
Blackmore.
 The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the ſound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we uſe a *funnel* to pour liquor into any veſſel.
Ray on the Creation.
 2. A pipe or paſſage of communication.
 Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freſh air.
Addiſon.
FUR, *n. f.* [*furrus*, French.]
 1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.
 December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as alſo at his back a bundle of holley, holding in *fur* mittens the ſign of Capricorn.
Peaſham on Drawing.
 'Tis but dreſſing up a bird of prey in his cap and *fur* to make a judge of him.
L'Eſtrange.
 And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
 And wheezing aſthma, loth to ſtir.
Swift.
 2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats ſuitable to the weather; hair in general.
 This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
 The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
 Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs,
 And bids what will take all.
Shakeſp. King Lear.
 Such animals as feed upon fleſh qualify it, the one by ſwallowing the hair or *fur* of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with.
Ray on the Creation.
 3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.
 Methinks I am not right in every part;
 I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
 My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
 Beſides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue.
Dryden's Perſeus.
TO FUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.
 How mad a ſight it was to ſee Dametas, like rich tiſſue *furred* with lambſkins?
Sidney.
 Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
 Robes and *furred* gowns hide all.
Shakeſp. King L.
 You are for dreams and ſlumbers, brother prieſt;
 You *fur* your gloves with reaſons.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Crefſida.
 2. To cover with ſoft matter.
 To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten baſon; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell.
Peaſham.
 The ſiſters, mourning for their brother's loſs,
 Their bodies hid in bark, and *furred* with moſs.
Dryden.
 Their frying blood compels to irrigate
 Their dry *furred* tongues.
Philips.
 A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
 On all ſides *furred* with mouldy damps, and hung
 With clots of roſy gore.
Addiſon.
FUR, *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.]
 At a diſtance.
 The white lovely dove
 Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftness prove,
 Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not *fur*.
Sidney.
FUR-WROUGHT, *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of *fur*.
 Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
 And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey.
Gay's Paſtorals.

FURBISH, *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thiefiſh; inclined to ſteal.
Diſc.
FURB, *n. f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft; thiefiſhneſs.
FURBELOW, *n. f.* A piece of ſtuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice.
Trevelian's Dictionary.
 Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow
 To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope.
TO FURBELOW, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of drefs.
 When arguments too fiercely glare,
 You calm them with a milder air;
 To break their points, you turn their force,
 And *furbelow* the plain diſcourſe.
Prior.
 She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.
Addiſon.
TO FURBISH, *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh; to rub to brightneſs.
 It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
 And *furbiſh* new the name of John o' Gaunt.
Shakeſp. Richard II.
Furbiſh the ſpears, and put on the brigandines.
Jeremiab, xlv. 4.
 Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errors, hold that the ſufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not a farther execution, but a final releaſe.
South.
 As after Numa's peaceful reign,
 The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
 Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
 And led the Latins to the duſty field.
Dryden.
 Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
 His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
 And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms.
Dryden.
FURBISHER, *n. f.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.
FURCATION, *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
 When ſtags grow old they grow leſs branched,
 And fiſt loſe their brow-antlers, or loweſt *furcations* next the head.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
FURFUR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcuff or dandriff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneneſs to bran.
Quincy.
FURFURACEOUS, *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; braunty; ſealy.
FURIOUS, *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furioſus*, Latin.]
 1. Mad; phrenetic.
 No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furioſus* men and innocents to be puniſhable.
Hooker.
 2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.
 Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furioſus*,
 Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.
 To be *furioſus*,
 Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood,
 The dove will peck the eſtride.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.
 Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance or ſong,
 Torment, and loud lament, and *furioſus* rage.
Milt.
 3. Violent; impetuoſly agitated.
 With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
 Towards the retreating ſea their *furioſus* tide.
Milt.
FURIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *furioſus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.
 Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with great grief
 And wrath, he to him leapt *furioſus*.
Fairv. Queen.
 They obſerve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furioſus* to that which of themſelves they are inclined.
South.
 She heard not half, ſo *furioſus* ſhe lies;
 Fear gave her wings.
Dryden.

FURIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *furioſus*.] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.
TO FURL, *v. a.* [*frayer*, French.] To draw up; to contract.
 When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
 Then ſhew a brave and preſent mind;
 And when with too indulgent gales
 She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails.
Creech.
FURLONG, *n. f.* [aplaug, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.
 If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate ſounds.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
 Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove.
Addiſon's Freeholder.
FURLOUGH, *n. f.* [*verloſ*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.
 Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
 And give them *furloughs* for another world;
 But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
 In ſtarkleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.
FURMENTY, *n. f.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumetum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.
 Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
 The ſeed cake, the paſties, and *furmenty* pot.
Tuſſer.
FURNACE, *n. f.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fireplace.
 Heat not a *furnace* for your foe ſo hot
 That it may ſinge yourſelf.
Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.
 The ſining pot is for ſilver and the *furnace* for gold.
Proverbs.
 We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
 The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and ſining of their gold.
Abbot.
 Whoſe falleth not down and worſhippeth, ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery *furnace*.
Daniel.
 A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
 As one great *furnace*, flam'd.
Milton's Paradise Loſt.
TO FURNACE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as ſparks from a *furnace*. A bad word.
 He *furnaces*
 The thick ſighs from him.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.
TO FURNISH, *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]
 1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary to a certain purpoſe.
 She hath directed
 How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
 What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with.
Shakeſp.
 His training ſuch,
 That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
 And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.
 Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy ſtock.
Deuteronomy, xv.
 Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and feed me of that thou haſt ready.
Ecclus. xxix. 26.
 Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſhed* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder.
Knox's Hiſtory.
 I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtored.
Locke.
 2. To give; to ſupply.
 Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſhed* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection.
Locke.
 It is not the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons that hath *furniſhed* out theſe ſeveral remittances.
Addiſon.
 3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
 Something deeper,
 Whereof perchance theſe are but *furniſhings*.
Shakeſp.
 Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſhed*.
 Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I
 Vol. I. N^o 19. 4 Y trample

trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.

Bacon's Apophthegms.
We were led into another great room, furnished with old inscriptions.

Addison on Italy.
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to furnish me?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Ideas, forms, and intellects.

Have furnish'd out three different sects. *Prior.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work.

Watts on the Mind.
5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff.

The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms, and bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FURNISHER. *n. f.* [*fournisseur*, French; from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. f.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furnish*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich furniture into another world.

South.
There are many noble palaces in Venice; their furniture is not very rich, if we except the pictures.

Addison.
2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the furniture of the earth.

Tillotson.
3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lutt'ryhed, after his guise did cast abroad to fare,

And thereto 'gan his furniture prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming: see the barge be ready, and fit it with such furniture as suits.

The greatness of his person. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's furniture must be of very sensible colours.

Dryden.
FURRIER. *n. f.* [*from fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. f.* [*Furph*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above furrows before Michaelmas.

Mortimer.
Then ploughs for seed the fruitful furrows broke, and oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke.

Dryden's Ovid.
2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face with many furrows since I saw it first;

Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

FURROW-WEED. *n. f.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow-weeds.

Shakespeare.
To FURROW. *v. a.* [*from the noun*: *fyrruan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand, whistles o'er the furrow'd land.

Milton.
2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek.

Suckling.
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace on the rough sea, and smooths its furrow'd face.

Dryden.
3. To make by cutting.

There go the ships that furrow out their way; yea, there of whales enormous fights we see.

Wotton.
FURRY. *adj.* [*from fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar leads forth his fiery troops to war.

Felton to Lord Gower.
2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake, and winter from thy furry mantle shake.

Dryden.
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might, or claws to seize furry spoils in fight.

Dryden.
FURTHER. *adj.* [*from forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *further*, corrupted from *forthe*, *forthe*, *forþen*, Saxon. *Forther* is used by Sir Thomas More. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]

1. At a greater distance.

2. Beyond this.

What further need have we of witnesses.

Mat. xxvi. 65.
Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow: But further way found none, so thick intwin'd, As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.

Milton.
Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining For one forbidden tree a multitude Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame.

Milton.
I may meet Some wand'ring spirit, from him to draw What further would be learn'd.

Milton.
3. Further has in some fort the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further*, for *nothing further*.

Let this appease Thy doubt, since human reach no further knows.

Milton.
FURTHER. *adv.* [*from forth*.] To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went further, and stood in a narrow place.

Numb. xxii. 2.
To FURTHER. *v. a.* [*from the adverb*; *forþjuan*, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest, Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best.

Tusser.
Could their fond superstition have further'd to great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power.

Hooker.
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; further not his wicked device.

Pf. cxi. 8.
This binds thee then to further my design, As I am bound by vow to further thine.

Dryden.
FURTHERANCE. *n. f.* [*from further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the furtherance of their trade and private business.

Spenser.
Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherance of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford.

Hooker.
For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh furtherance of him that hath no manner of power.

Hooker.
Cannot my body, nor blood sacrifice, Intreat you to your wonted furtherance?

Shakespeare's Hen. VI.
If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it.

Tillotson.
FURTHERER. *n. f.* [*from further*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and furtherer of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country.

Ascham.
FURTHERMORE. *adv.* [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.

This ring I do accept most thankfully, And so, I pray you, tell him: furthermore, I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house.

Shakespeare.
FURTIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or, do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown, Dart furtive beams and glory not their own, All servants to that source of light, the sun?

Prior.
FURUNCLE. *n. f.* [*furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] A bile; an angry pustule.

A furuncle is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with

an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day.

Wise man's Surgery.
FURY. *n. f.* [*furor*, Latin; *furor*, French.]

1. Madness.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose my patience to his fury; and am arm'd

To suffer with a quietness of spirit The very tyranny and rage of his.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beasts.

W. J. vii. 20.
3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine fury inspired; and her voice would, in to beloved an occasion, second her wit.

Sidney.
A fybil, that had number'd in the world The sun to course two hundred compasses, In her prophetick fury few'd the work.

Shakespeare's Othello.
Greater than human kind she seem'd to look, And with an accent more than mortal spoke; Her staying eyes with sparkling fury roll, When all the god came rushing on her foul.

Dryden's Fæd.
4. [*From furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The fight of any of the house of York, Is as a fury to torment my foul.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
It was the most proper place for a fury to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.

Addison on Italy.
FURZ. *n. f.* [*furr*, Saxon; *genista spinosa*, Lat.] Gorse; goss.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds.

Milner.
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole, Both timber and furze, the turf and the cole.

Tusser.
For fewel, there groweth great store of furze, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
We may know, And when to reap the grain, and when to sow, Or when to fell the furzes.

Dryden's Virgil.
FURZY. *adj.* [*from furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Wide through the furzy field their rout they take, Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.

Gay.
FUSCATION. *n. f.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSEE. *n. f.* [*fuséau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the fusee, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. A firelock [*from fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This is more properly written *fusil*.

FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where

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it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*

Fu'see. Track of a buck. *Ansforth.*

Fu'sible. *adj.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with, or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fu'sible* ones. *Boyle.*

Fu'sibility. *n. f.* [from *fu'sible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metalline nature, or at least a *fu'sibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Watson's Architecture.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fu'sibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

Fu'sil. *adj.* [*fu'sile*, French; *fu'silis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquified by heat.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fu'sil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought

Fu'sil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Perpetual flames,

O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,

Prevailing, turn into a *fu'sil* sea. *Philips.*

Fu'sil. *n. f.* [*fu'sil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.

2. [In heraldry; from *fu'sus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.

Fu'sil must be made long, and small in the middle, in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fu'sils* in fesse gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Fu'silier. *n. f.* [from *fu'sil*.] A foldier armed with a *fu'sil*.

Fu'sion. *n. f.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusio*, French.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fusio* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Optics.*

Fuss. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.

End as it befits your station;

Come to use and application;

Nor with senates keep a *fuss*:

I submit and answer thus. *Swift.*

FUST. *n. f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.

2. [From *fuste*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FU'STIAN. *n. f.* [*fustaine*, French; from *fuste*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fu'stian* and their white stockings? *Shakespeare.*

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,

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By dint of high heroic *fu'stian*. *Hudibras.*

What *fu'stian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

Fu'stian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close, Oft rise to *fu'stian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of *fu'stian*.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fu'stian* stuff be spent,

And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylvæ*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fu'stian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

FU'STIC. *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane.

FUSTILARIAN. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] A low fellow; a skinkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakespeare* only.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FU'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *fusty*.] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fust*.] Ill-smelling; mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressid.*

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,

From his deep chest laughs out aloud applause. *Shakespeare.*

FUTILE. *adj.* [*utile*, French; *utilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *utile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

FUTILITY. *n. f.* [*utilité*, French; from *utile*.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *utility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *utility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley.*

FUTROCKS. *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, Fr.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.

Glory they sung to the Most High! good will
To future men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton.*

He fows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Adams's Ovid.*

F Y

FU'TURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now

The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

FUTURITION. *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang to loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *Soub.*

FUTURITY. *n. f.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows;
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ransom me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*

This great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope's Statius.*

3. The state of being to be; *futurition*.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate, and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville's Scepis.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *φύ*, Greek; *vab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wrathful wrecks themselves do now allay. *Spenser.*

Fy, my lord, *fy*! a foldier and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him! *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!

Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?

Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaieties. *Taylor.*

G.

GAB

G Has two sounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before a, o, u, l, r; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of J, and is commonly, though not always, found before e, i; as, *gem*, *giobet*. Before n, at the end of a word, g is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before b: as, *might*. The Saxon G, ȝ, seems to have had generally the sound y consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.

GABARDINE. *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.

My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabouts.

Shakespeare's Temp.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,

And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

The knight did straight submit;

And laid his weapons at her feet:

Next he disrob'd his *gabardine*,

And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras.*

GABBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabble* like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known. *Shak. Temp.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,
With their hoarse *gabbles* seek the silent shoar.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to
gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye
make an alehouse of my lady's house?

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,

Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudib.*

Such a rout, and such a rabble,

Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so
we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose:
chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GABBLER. *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABEL. *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabello*, Italian; *gabel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison on Italy.*

GABION. *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand. *Kneller.*

GABLE. *n. f.* [*gavall*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.

GAD

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GAD. *n. f.* [*ȝad*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Islandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *ȝad*, Saxon, a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of brags,

And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.

Shakespeare.

To GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly*; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake; thought by others only the preterite of the old word *agaan*, to go.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.

How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?

—Where I have learnt me to repent.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclef. xxv. 25.*

The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;

Each land they fill'd, river, stream, and shore.

Fairfax.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call

Of an untrained hope or passion;

To court each place or fortune that doth fall,

Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,

With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'er-

grown,

And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their stings

draw blood,

And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.

Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;

With furies frights her from her native home,

And drives her *gadding* round the world to roam.

Dryden.

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a

gadding after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GADDER. *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler: one that runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame.

Ecclef. xxvi. 8.

GADDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GADFLY. *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *god*; it is called *god-fly*. Supposed to be originally from *god*, in Saxon *ȝad*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breeze.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat

GAG

that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bacon.*

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd.

Thomson's Summer.

GAGG. *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAGGER. *n. f.* [*ȝerepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Poet.*

GAGFLES. *n. f.* [*gagelucy*, spears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

Ainsworth.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minsheu*.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound.

Pope.

GAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply

drain,

With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths

restrain. *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. f.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away.

Fairy Queen.

There I throw my *gage*,

Disclaiming here the kindred of a king,

And lay aside my high blood's royalty.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death,

That marks thee out for hell. *Shak. Richard II.*

They from their mothers breasts poor orphans

rend,

Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,

The *gage* and hostage of your keeping it.

Southern's Oroonoko.

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,

In Britain's right that thou should'st wed the

main,

Heav'n, as a *gage*, would cast some previous

thing,

And therefore doom'd that Lawson should be

slain. *Dryden.*

In any truth that gets not possession of our

minds by self-evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent, are the vouchers and

gages of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A measure; a rule of measuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right

The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;

Another judges by a surer *gage*;

An author's principles, or parentage. *Young.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To

1. To *wager*; to *depone* as a *wager*; to *im-*
pawn; to *give* as a *caution*, *pledge*, or *security*.
A moiety competent

Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
He found the Turkish merchants making merry:
unto these merchants he gave due salutations,
gaging his faith for their safety, and they likewise
to him. *Knolles's History*.

2. To *bind* by some *caution* or *furety*; to
engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time; something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakespeare*.
3. To *measure*; to *take* the contents of any *ves-*
sel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*.
See GAUGE.

We shall see your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen, gageon, Dutch.*] To
make a noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and
crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the
comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.
Bacon's Natural History.

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King*.
GA'LLY. *adv.* [*from gay.*]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly. See GAYLY.

GAIN. *n. f.* [*gain, French.*]

1. Profit; advantage: contrary to *loss*.
But what things were *gain* to me, those I count-
ed *loss* for Christ. *Phil. iii. 7*.

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how
victory should be used, or the *gains* thereof com-
municated to the general consent. *Raleigh's Essays*.

Havock and spoil, and ruin are my *gain*. *Milt.*
It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*;
for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *gains*
come thick, whereas great come but now and
then. *Bacon's Essays*.

This must be made by some governor upon his
own private account, who has a great stock that
he is content to turn that way, and is invited by
the *gains*. *Temple*.

Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden*.
Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope*.

2. Interest; lucrative views.
That, fir, which serves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.

3. Unlawful advantage.
Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom
I sent unto you? *2 Cor. xii. 17*.

If pride, if envy, if the lust of *gain*,
If mad ambition in thy bosom reign,
Thou boast'st it, alas! thy sober sense in vain.
Fitzgerald.

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any
thing opposed to *loss*.
To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner, French.*]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.
Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and
limous matter brought down by the Nilus, which
settled by degrees into a firm land.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He *gains*, to live as Man,
Higher degree of life. *Milton*.
What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope.
Milton.

2. To win; not to lose.
A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king. *Milt.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative compu-
tation.
If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty
one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.
I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This answer from the gracious voice divine.
Milton.

That side some small reflection *gains*
Of glimm'ring air, less vex'd with tempest loud.
Milton.

If such a tradition were endeavour'd to be set
on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at
first *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult
to conceive how ever it should come to be univer-
sally propagated. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but *lose* with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope*.

5. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.
I know that ye would *gain* the time, because
ye see the king is gone from me. *Dun. ii. 8*.

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.
Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have
gained this harm and loss. *Acts, xxvii. 21*.

7. To win against opposition.
They who were sent to the other pass, after a
short resistance, *gained* it. *Clarendon*.

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause.
Dryden's Persius.

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes.
Pope.

8. To draw into any interest or party.
Come, with presents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dry. Virg.*

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course.
A. Philips.

9. To obtain as a wooer.
He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom *gain*
Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*
By a far worse. *Milton*.

10. To reach; to attain.
The West still glimmers with some streaks of
day:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*:
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Waller*.

Sun! found his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou
fall'st. *Milton*.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had
a very troublesome march to *gain* the top of it.
Addison on Italy.

Thus sav'd from death, they *gain* the Pheasant
shores,
With shatter'd vessels and disabled oars. *Pope's Ody*.

11. To GAIN over. To draw to another party
or interest.
The court of Hanover should have endeavour'd
to *gain over* those who were represented as their
enemies. *Swift*.

To GAIN. *v. n.*
1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be ad-
vanced in interest or happiness.
Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou
hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extor-
tions. *Ezek. xxii. 12*.

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees:
with on.
When watchful herons leave their watry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the flight.
Dryden's Virgil.

So on the land, while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope*.

3. To get ground; to prevail against: with on.
The English have not only *gained upon* the Vene-
tians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice
itself. *Addison*.

4. To obtain influence with: with on.
My good behaviour had *gained* so far on the em-
peror, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.
Swift.

GAIN. *adj.* [*An old word now out of use.*]
Handy; ready; dexterous. *Preface to the Accidence*.

GAINER. *n. f.* [*from gain.*] One who receives
profit or advantage.

The client besides retaining a clear confidence,
is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any
loss, as seeing, if the composition be overheard,
he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath.
Bacon's Office of Alienation.

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer*.
Denham's Sophy.

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it,
is a *gainer* by the loss. *L'Estrange*.

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commo-
dities of other countries as of our own nation.
Addison's Freeholder.

GA'INFUL. *adj.* [*gain and full.*]

1. Advantageous; profitable.
He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with
the luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase,
some rich match, or advantageous project. *South*.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.
Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care.
Dryden's Horace.

Maro's muse commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: sometimes she diverts
From solid counsels. *Philips*.

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [*from gainful.*] Profitably;
advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from gainful.*] Profit;
advantage.

GA'INGIVING. *n. f.* [*gainst and give.*] The same
as *misgiving*; a giving against: as *gainfaying*,
which is still in use, is saying against, or contra-
dicting. *Hannet*.

It is but foolery; but it is such kind of *gaingiving*
as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

GA'INLESS. *adj.* [*from gain.*] Unprofitable;
producing no advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from gainless.*] Unpro-
fitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as
well as laboriousness of the work: miners, bur-
ied in earth and darkness, were never the richer
for all the ore they digged; no more is the insati-
able miser. *Decay of Piety*.

GA'INLY. *adv.* [*from gain.*] Handily; readily;
dexterously. Out of use.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*gainst and say.*]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert
with; to dispute against.
Speeches which *gain* say one another, must of
necessity be applied both unto one and the same
subject. *Hooker*.

Too facile then, thou didst not much *gain* say;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milt.*

2. To deny any thing.
I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to *gain* say what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*.

GA'INSAVER. *n. f.* [*from gainfay.*] Opponent;
adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainfayers*, when suddenly,
and besides expectation, they require the same at
our hands. *Hooker*.

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest
gainfayers of Scripture, even in that which we read
for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker*.

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainfayers*.
Hammond.

Others fought themselves a name by being his
gainfayers, but failed of their purpose. *Fell*.

GA'INST. *prep.* [*for against.*] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that *gain'd* ourselves we
bore. *Dryden*.

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainst and stand.*] To
withstand; to oppose; to resist. A proper word,
but not in use.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with
the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so
many enraged desires. *Side y*.

GA'IRISH. *adj.* [*gayman, to dress fine, Sax.*]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.
Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge
hose, monstrous hats, and *gaish* colours. *Johnson*.

I call'd

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou wast, a *gairish* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

There in clove covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *gairish* eye.

Milton.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.
Fame and glory transport a man out of himself:
it makes the mind loose and *gairish*, scatters the
spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all
the faculties.

South.

GAI'IRISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *gairish*.]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy.
Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairishness*
of spirit, but sober, grave, and silent.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

GAIT. *n. f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]
1. A way; as, *gang your gait*.
Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her:
Be not denied access, stand at her door.

Shakespeare.

2. March; walk.
Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake. *F. Queen.*
Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*.

Hubbard's Tale.

3. The manner and air of walking.
Great Juno comes, I know her by her *gait*.

Shakespeare.

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appear-
ance of a great man, which he preserved in his
gait and motion.

Clarendon.

A third, who by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell.

Milton.

Leviathans
Wallowing, unweildy, enormous in their *gait*.

Milton.

I describ'd his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Milt.*
GALA'GE. *n. f.* A shepherd's clog, Not in use.
My heart-blood is well nigh frone, I feel;
And my *galige* grown fast to my heel. *Spenser.*
GALA'GAL. *n. f.* [*galange*, French.] A me-
dicinal root.

The lesser *galangai* is in pieces, about an inch or
two long, of the thickness of a man's little fin-
ger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and
pungent. The larger *galangai* is in pieces, about
two inches or more in length, and an inch in
thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast
of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid
and pungent taste.

Hill.

GALA'XY. *n. f.* [*galaxia*; *galaxie*, Fr.] The
milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consist-
ing of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd.

Cleaveland.

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*.

Cowley.

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage
is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the
galaxy.

Bentley.

GALBANUM. *n. f.*

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose gra-
nules, called drops of tears, which is the purest,
and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like
wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yel-
lowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and
disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a
gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and
soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in
oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an um-
belliferous plant.

Hill's Materia Medica.

It yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best
myrrh; as *galbanum*.

Ecluf. xxiv. 15.

GALL. *n. f.* [*galling*, hafty, sudden, Germ.]

A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a
breeze.

What happy *gale*

Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona?

Shakespeare.

Winds

Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells.

Milton.

Fresh *gales* and gentle air.

Umbria's green retreats,

Where western *gales* eternally reside.

Addison.

GALL'ATED. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *gallated* eschinus copped, and in shape some-
what more conick than any of the foregoing.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower re-
sembling an helmet, as the monkhood.

GALERI'ULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Latin.]
Covered as with a hat.

GAL'LOT. *n. f.* [*gallotte*, French.] A little gal-
ley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit
for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or
three patereroes. It can both sail and row, and
has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with
one man to each oar.

Ditt.

Barbarossa sent two notable pyrates with thirty
gallois, who, landing their men, were valiantly
encountered, and forced again to their *gallois*.

Knolles's History.

GALL. *n. f.* [*zeala*, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch.]
1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its
supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murdering mi-
nisters!

Shakespeare.

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.

Shakespeare.

This position informs us of a vulgar error,
terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies
It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing gusti-
ably sweeter; and what is most unctuous must
needs partake of a sweet favour.

Harvey.

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk:
Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of
an eel with success.

Arbutnot on Diet.

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future
concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind
the altar.

Brown.

3. Any thing extremely bitter.
Thither, write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of *gall*.

Shakespeare's Cymbel.

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!

Shakespeare.

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.

Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Rancour; malignity.
They did great hurt unto his title, and have left
a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people.

Spenser on Ireland.

5. Anger; bitterness of mind.
Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow.

Prior.

6. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [From
the verb.]

This is the fatalest wound; as much superior to
the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch.

Government of the Tongue.

7. [From *galls*.]
Galls or *galuts* are preternatural and accidental
tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak
only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and
European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from
Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with
tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture,
and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste.
The European *galls* are of the same size, with
perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often
spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a

lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and
are of much less value than the first sort. The
general history of *galls* is this: An insect of the
fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in
the hole deposits her egg: the lacerated vessels of
the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour
or woody case about the hole, where the egg is
thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also
serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced
from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged
state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole
found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the
maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found with-
in. It has been observed, that the oak does not
produce *galls* in cold countries: but this observa-
tion shall be confined to the medicinal *galls*; for
all those excrescences which we call oak-apples,
oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true *galls*, though
less firm in their texture.

Hill.

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-
apples, and oak-nuts.

Bacon's Natural History.

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which
name he comprehends all preternatural and mor-
bose excrescences, demonstrates that all such ex-
crescences, where any insects are found, are ex-
cited by some venenose liquor, which, together
with their eggs, such insects shed.

Ray on the Crea.

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are
no other than cases of insects, which are bred in
them.

Derham.

To **GALL.** *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point

With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.

Denb.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy
for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye up-
on all things.

Locke.

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke.
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain.

Pope's Iliad.

2. To impair; to wear away.
He doth object, I am too great of birth;

And that my state being *gall'd* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth.

Shakespeare.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like
a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away
plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.

Ray on the Creation.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex.
In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds
who did not so much commend it, he wrote his
book.

Hooker.

What they seem contented with, even for that
very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it
pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galls* them.

Hooker.

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*.

Shakespeare.

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

No man commits any sin but his conscience
smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *gal-
led* with the remembrance of it.

Tillotson.

4. To harass; to mischief; to keep in a state
of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with di-
vers sorts of shots from corners of streets and
house-windows *galled* them.

Sidney.

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to *gall* the foe.

Dryden's Æneid.

In our wars against the French of old, we used
to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater dis-
tance than they could shoot their arrows.

Addison.

To **GALL.** *v. n.* To fret.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gen-
tleman twice or thrice.

Shakespeare.

GALLANT. *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*,
fine dress, Spanish.]

1. Gay;

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall gallant ships pass thereby. *Isaiah, xxxiii. 21.*

The gay, the wife, the gallant, and the grave, Subdu'd alike, all but one passion have. *Wallis.*

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner gallant enough. *Sidney.*
But, fare thee well, thou art a gallant youth. *Shakespeare.*

A gallant man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight. *Digby on the Soul.*

3. Fine; noble; spacious. There are no tricks in plain and simple faith; But hollow men, like horses hot at hand, Make gallant shew and promise of their metal. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courteously with respect to ladies. He discoursed, how gallant and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon.*

When first the foul of love is sent abroad, The gay troops begin In gallant thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson.*

GALLANT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. The new proclamation.

—What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd gallants, That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor. *Shakespeare.*

The gallants and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastus. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

The gallants, to protect the lady's right, Their functions brandish'd at the grizzly sight. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights; But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden.*

2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
She had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. A wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTRY, *adv.* [from gallant.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so gallantly with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GALLANTRY, *n. f.* [galanterie, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery. Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all The English youth flock to their admiral. *Wallis.*

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature. *Glanville's Scipio Preface.*

3. A number of gallants. Hector, Deiphobus, and all the gallantry of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare.*

4. Courtship; refined address to women. The martial Moors, in gallantry refin'd, Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Glanville.*

5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a prostitute; as if there were a certain point where gallantry ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GALLEASS, *n. f.* [galeas, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as

in a galley. It has thirty-two seats for rowers; and six or seven slaves to each. To carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses. *Addison on Italy.*

My father hath no less Than three great argosies, besides two galleasses, And twelve tight galleies.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
GALLEON, *n. f.* [galion, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidad, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk, or set on fire by the Spanish galleons. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

GALLERY, *n. f.* [gallerie, French; derived by Du Cange from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk a long the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most parts there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they became a gallery aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow. *Sidney.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers, And goodly galleries fair overlaid. *Spenser.*

Your gallery Have we pass'd through, not without much content. *Shakespeare.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led, Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The seats of the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the gallery extends, And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope.*

GALLETTLE, *n. f.* I suppose this word has the same import with gallet.

Make a compound body of glass and gallettle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

GALLEY, *n. f.* [galea, Italian; galere, Fr. derived, as some think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from *galea*, the swordfish; as others from *galion*, expressing in Syriac men exposed to the sea. From galley come galleass, gallion, galliot.]

1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load Of ships, hulks, galleies, barks, and brigandies. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the use of galleies, and such vessels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Jafon ranged the coasts of Asia the Lefs in an open boat, or kind of galley. *Raleigh's History.*

On oozy ground his galleies moor; Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stems to shore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him: he would fly to the mines and the galleies for his recreation, and to the spade and mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual and uninterrupted pleasure. *South.*

GALLEY-SLAVE, *n. f.* [gally and slave.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleies.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galley-slaves do enjoy. *Bramhall.*

Harden'd galley-slaves despise manumission. *Decay of Piety.*

The surges gently dash against the shore, Flocks quit the plains, and galley-slaves their oars. *Garrick.*

GALLIARD, *n. f.* [galliard, French; imagine I to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius; and gay.]

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. Seldom is a galliard by himself. *Cleveland.*

2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. It is in both senses now obsolete.

I did think, by the excellent constitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a galliard. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France That can be with a nimble galliard won: You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long galliards. *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galliard time and measure time are in the melody of one dance. *Bacon.*

GALLIARDISE, *n. f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in use.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*

GALLICISM, *n. f.* [gallicisme, French; from gallicus, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he figured in controversy; he held this conduct; he held the same language that another had held before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In the English I would have Gallicisms avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton on the Classics.*

GALLICASKINS, *n. f.* [Caligae Gallo V. *Johnson*.] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language.

My galligaskins, that have long withstood The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts, By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue, An horrid chafm disclose. *Philips.*

GALLIMATLLA, *n. f.* [galimatias, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFERY, *n. f.* [gallimaufre, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or half of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hammer.*

They have made of our English tongue a gallimaufry, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. They have a dance, which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimaufry of his work. *Dryden's Daphnia.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, sir, my wife is not young.
—He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves the *gallimaufry*, friend. *Shakespeare.*
GALLIOT. *n. f.* [*galotte*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty galleys, and certain galliots, shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

GALLIOT. *n. f.* [*galy*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gally-pot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's gallipots, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs.

Here phials in nice discipline are set;
These gallipots are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*
Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and gallipot to any man. *Spectator.*

Thou that dost Æsculapius deride,
And o'er his gallipots in triumph ride. *Fentum.*

GALLON. *n. f.* [*gelo*, Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopp'd. *Wise. Surgery.*

GALLON. *n. f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or silk alone.

To GALLOW. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budæus*, from *gala*, but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *open*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed.]

1. To move forward by leaps; so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't come by? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His steeds will be restrain'd,
But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The leacher gallop'd from his jealous queen.

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we galloped toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan espy
An armed knight towards them gallop fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly.

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach.

Whom doth time gallop withal?
—With a thief to the gallows.

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke.*

GALLOWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind legs almost at once. *Farris's Dict.*

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

3. A horse not more than

fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To GALLOW. *v. a.* [*agaelpan*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.

GALLOWGLASSES. *n. f.*

1. It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallowglass* signifies an English fervitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [*Hammer*, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array.

GALLOW. *n. f.* [It is used by some in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*.] Singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowes*. *Gallow*, Gothic; *zealga*, Saxon, *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus*, furca, Latin; others from גלגל high, others from *galla*, Welsh, power; but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from *agaelpan*, the gallows, being the great object of legal terror.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, that were defolation of gaolers and gallowses. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I prophesied, if a gallows were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of gallows should be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow going to the gallows, may be allowed to feel the smart of wafps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy gallows too. *Shakespeare.*

GALLOWFREE. *adj.* [*galloves* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GALLOWSTREE. *adj.* [*gallowes* and *tree*.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowstrees* in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowstree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a soland goafe. *Clavelind.*

GAMBA'DE. *n. f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.] Spat-gambadoes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his gambadoes once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GAMBLER. *n. f.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamster*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. f.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America and the East-Indies, particularly from Cambodia, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GAMPOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolics.

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Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madnefs
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reward, which madnefs
Would gambol from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GAMBOLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty gambols. *L'Estrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beafts in gambols frik'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his gambols,
With such unsufferable rambles. *Hudibras.*

GAMBLE. *n. f.* [from *gamba*, gambarella, Ital.] The leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's gambol, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME. *n. f.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasing game. *Shakespeare.*

2. Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crown'd her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt game. *Spenser.*

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or make a game of my calamities? *Milt. Agon.*

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand,
And play the game into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present game of that crown,
and that they will begin no other 'till they see an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field sports: as, the chase, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual game,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To fet him free from his captivity. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

What arms to use, or nets to frame
Wild beafts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myst'ries of that game. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon gam,
spied a company of buffards and cranes. *L'Estrange.*

8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportmen.

Hunting, and men, not beafts, shall be his game,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

There is such a variety of game springing up before me, that I know not which to follow.

A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase. *Artusbot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game. *Pope.*

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boasts that bar'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game. *Pope.*

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Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wife, you rob me of my game.

9. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Cæsar is returning.

Milo, when entering the Olympick games,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came.

To GAME. *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any sport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind.

GA'ME-COCK. *n. f.* [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit.

GA'ME-EGG. *n. f.* [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch game-eggs under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray.

GA'ME-KEEPER. *n. f.* [game and keep.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from game.] Frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet gamesome, kept one end with Cosma.

I am not gamesome; I do lack some part

Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.

The gamesome wind among her tresses play,
And curleth up those growing riches there.

Belial, in like gamesome mood.

This gamesome humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained.

GA'MESOMENESS. *adv.* [from game-some.] Meritily.

GA'MESTER. *n. f.* [from game.]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a gamster from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.

Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

A gamster, the greater matter he is in his art, the worse man he is.

Gamsters for whole patrimonies play;

The steward brings the deeds, which must convey

The whole estate.

Could we look into the mind of a common gamster, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her flumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves.

All the superfluous whims relate,
That fill a female gamster's pate;

What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels.

Her youngest daughter is run away with a gamster, a man of great beauty, who in dressing and dancing has no superiour.

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler gamster is the soonest winner.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a gamster seeth always more than a looker on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business strait.

3. A merry frolicsome person.

You're a merry gamster,
My lord Sands.

4. A prostitute. Not in use.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common gamster to the camp.

GA'MMER. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer: as, *Gammur* Curton's Needle. An old play.

GA'MMON. *n. f.* [gammons, Italian.]

5. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A rusty gammon of some seven years old.

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And ported fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second flinks.

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake

The founding gammon.

GA'MUT. *n. f.* [gama, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you gamut in a briefer sort.

When by the gamut some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake
By the same gamut chang'd, to equal it:

Things simply good can never be unfit.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire.

'GAM, for began, from 'gin for begin.

The noble knight 'gan feel
His vital force to faint.

To GANCH. *v. a.* [ganciare, from gancio, a hook, Italian; ganche, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Po-cockius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
Gemunt onusti, vel fude trans sinum
Luctantur acta, pendulive
Sanguineis trepidant in uncis.

GA'NDER. *n. f.* [gander, Saxon.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the gander.

One gander will serve five geese.

To GANG. *v. n.* [gangan, Dutch; gangan, Sax. gang, Scottish.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them gang alone,
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.

Your flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open.

GANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me.

As a gang of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell barking.

Admitted in among the gang,
He acts and talks as they befriend him.

GA'NGHON. *n. f.* [French.] A kind of flower.

GA'NGLION. *n. f.* [ganglion.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Bonefitters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a ganglion, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint.

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [from gangrene.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Paris cauterized, gangrenated, fiderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction.

GA'NGRENE. *n. f.* [gangrene, Fr. gangræna, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrenes, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates.

She faves the lover, as we gangrenes stay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away.

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a gangrene.

If the substance of the foul is fettered with these passions, the gangrene is gone too far to be ever cured: these inflammations will rage to all eternity.

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [gangrene, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete.

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.

To GA'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rackle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hamorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and gangrenous.

GA'NGWAY. *n. f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGWEEK. *n. f.* [gang and week.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

GA'NTLEPE. *n. f.* [gantlet is only corrupted GA'NTLET.] from gantelope, gant, all; and loopen, to run, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the gantlet these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes?

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the gantlet through the several classes.

GA'NZ. *n. f.* [ganza, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the ganz's.

GAOL. *n. f.* [gaol, Welsh; gaole, French.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written jail, and sometimes goal.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol.

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my gaol.

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the gaols, and let out the prisoners.

To GAOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to gaol.

Gaoling vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example.

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. f.* [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th' aspiring foul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth of gaol-delivery call.

These make a general gaol-delivery of souls, not for punishment.

GA'OLER. *n. f.* [from gaol.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The steeld gaoler is the friend of men.

I know not how or why my furly gaoler,
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute.

From the polite part of mankind she had been
Vol. 1. N°. 19. 4 Z banished

G A P

banished and immured, 'till the death of her gaoler. *Tailler.*

GAP. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.
Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tailler's Husbandry.*
With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious *gap* disclos'd
Into the wasteful deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Bushes are most laiting of any for dead hedges,
or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
I fought for a man, says God, that should make
up the hedge, and stand in the *gap* before me,
for the land that I should not destroy it. *Rogers.*

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the Christian
commonweal: manifold miseries afterwards en-
sued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of
Christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them
a great part of their prerogatives; which though
then it was well intended, and perhaps well de-
served, yet now such a *gap* of mischief lies open
thereby, that I could wish it were well stoppt. *Spenser.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking
his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your
honour. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of na-
ture. *More.*

6. Any interstice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first
We were differ'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might sleep out this great *gap* of time my
Antony is away. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languishing conversation by a
sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexte-
rous in seconding; a third can fill the *gap* with
laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during
the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused
by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean
shift: alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes,
'till the quicksets will grow.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and stopping *gaps*. *Swift.*

9. To stand in the GAP. To make defence; to
expose himself for the protection of something in
danger.

What would become of the church, if there
were none more concerned for her rights than
this? Who would stand in the *gap*? *Lefley.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*.] Having
interstices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished
from each other, as much as the mincing lady pri-
oress and the broad speaking *gap-toothed* wife of
Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [*geapan*, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakespeare.*

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from
man to man; for that that causeth *gaping* and
stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by
any vapour. *Arbutnot.*

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,

And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;

G A R

And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To desire earnestly; to crave: with *for*.
To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

To thy fortune be not thou a slave?
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who *gapest* for my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Preface.*

4. With *after*.
What shall we say of those who spend their days
in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments?
L'Estrange.

5. With *at*.
Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but,
before they could swallow them, have had their
mouths stoppt in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fissures or holes.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*.
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The great horse-muffel, with the fine shell,
doth *gape* and shut as the oysters do. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The reception of one is as different from the ad-
mission of the other, as when the earth falls open
under the incisions of the plough, and when it
gapes and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew
of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* in-
to the cavity of these vesicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

That all these actions can be performed by ali-
ment, as well as medicine, is plain; by observing
the effects of different substances upon the fluids
and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by
a wound. *Arbutnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the best of my remembrance,
one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæsure
in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roscommon.*

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* 't anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudib.*

11. To stare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together, ac-
cording to the mad imagination of the dawber;
and the end of all this to cause laughter: a very
monster in Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape*
at. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job, xvi. 10.*

GA'PER. *n. f.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands
rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Fedgar*
is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibson's Camden.*

G A R

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Islandick.] To cause; to
make. Obsolete. It is still used in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds to sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lafs forlorn. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

GARB. *n. f.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Drefs; cloaths; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reason's
garb,
Counsel'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth. *Milton.*

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a
professor of physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange.*

2. Fashion of drefs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth af-
fect

A faucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GA'RBAGE. *n. f.* [*garbear*, Spanish.] This ety-
mology is very doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the in-
wards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Luft, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A flum more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old Aruspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*

Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommon.*

When you receive condign punishment, you run
to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Dryden.*

GA'RBEL. *n. f.* A plank next the keel of a ship.

GA'RRIDGE. *n. f.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood,
and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GA'RRISH. *n. f.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground
with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To fit;
to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*

Had our author set down this command, with-
out *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to
father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*

The understanding works to collate, combine,
and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination
and memory present to it. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GA'RBLE. *n. f.* [from *garble*.] He who sepa-
rates one part from another.

A farther secret in this clause may best be disco-
vered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

GA'RBOL. *n. f.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*,
Italian.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Hammer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garbolls* she awak'd. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care;
custody.

GARDEN. *n. f.* [*gardal*, Welsh; *jardin*, French;
giardino, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated
with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or
fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakespeare.*

My

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought
to be gardens for all the months in the year.

Bacon's Essays.

In every garden should be provided flowers,
fruit, shade and water.

Temple.

My garden takes up half my daily care,
And my field-alks the minutes I can spare.

Harte.

1. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

3. GARDEN is often used in composition for
hortens, or belonging to a garden.

4. Garden-mould. Mould fit for a garden.
They delight most in rich black garden-mould,
that is deep and light, and mixed rather with
sand than clay.

Mortimer.

5. Garden-tillage. Tillage used in cultivating
gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to garden tillage
as well as that of the field.

Mortimer's Husband.

6. Garden-ware. The produce of gardens.
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil
for trees and garden-ware than gravel.

Mort. Husband.

To GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To culti-
vate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or garden'd well.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men
come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely;
as if gardening were the greater perfection.

Bacon.

GARDENER. *n. f.* [from garden.] He that at-
tends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our
wills are gardeners; so that, if we plant nettles, or
sow lettuce, the power lies in our will.

Shak. Oth.

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after
they have sown onions or turnips.

Bac. Nat. Hist.

The gardener may lop religion as he pleases.

Howell.

The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is
preferable to all other diversions.

Evelyn's Kal.

Then let the learned gardener mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will
bear.

Dryden.

GARDENING. *n. f.* [from garden.] The act of
cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in gardening are after the Pin-
darick manner, and run into the beautiful wild-
ness of nature, without affecting the nicer eleganc-
cies of art.

Spectator.

GARE. *n. f.* Coarse wool growing on the legs
of sheep.

Diet.

GARGARISM. *n. f.* [*γαργαρίσμος*; *gargarism*,
French.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the
mouth with.

Quincy.

Apoplegmatisms and gargarisms draw the
rheum down by the palate.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [*γαργαρίζω*; *gargariser*,
French.] To wash the mouth with medicated li-
quors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or gargarized, doth
ease the hicough; for that is astringent, and in-
hibits the motion of the spirit.

Bacon's N. Hist.

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the
larynx; as when we gargarize.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

GARGET. *n. f.* A distemper in cattle.
The garget appears in the head, maw, or in
the hinder parts.

Mortimer's Husband.

To GARGLE. *v. a.* [*garguiller*, Fr. *gargog-
liar*, Ital. *gargel*, German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquor not
suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxybate.

Harvey.

The excision made, the bleeding will soon be
stopt by gargling with oxybate.

Wifson's Surgery.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next gargle well their throats.

Dryden's Pers.

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An im-
proper use.

Those which only warble long,
And gargle in their throats a song.

Waller.

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to
doat

On nonsense garg'd in an eunuch's throat.

Fenton.

GARGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A liquor
with which the throat is washed.

His throat was wash'd with one of the gargles set
down in the method of cure.

Wifson's Surgery.

GARGOLION. *n. f.* An exsudation of nervous
juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates
into a hard immovable tumour.

Quincy.

GARGOL. *n. f.* A distemper in hogs.
The signs of the gargol in hogs are, hanging
down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss
of appetite.

Mortimer.

GARLAND. *n. f.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, French.]
1. A wreath of branches and flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A garland made, on temples for to wear;

For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitfuntide to bear.

Sidney.

A reeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the garland of his realm.

—How! wear the garland! do'st thou mean the
crown?

Shakespeare, Richard III.

—Ay, my good lord.
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a garland for her head.

Dryden's Fables.

Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair,

And reign! though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care.

Prior.

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded garlands bloom anew.

Pope.

2. The top; the principal; the thing most
prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your garland.

Shakespeare.

GARLICK. *n. f.* [*gar*, Saxon, a lance; and
leek, the leek that shoots up in blades. *Skinner.*
Allium, Latin.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small
tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are
plain: the flowers consist of six leaves, formed
into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and are
succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three
cells, which contain roundish seeds.

Miller.

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of
an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active,
as may be proved by applying plasters of garlick
to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the
breath.

Hill.

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest
strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies
most spirits to those who eat little flesh.

Temple.

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlick is a sacred pow'r:

Religious nations sure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods.

Tate's Juvenal.

GARLICK Pear-tree. *n. f.*
This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and
several other places of America, where it usually
rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and
spreads into many branches. When the flowers
fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit,
which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind,
and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of
garlick.

Miller.

GARLICK Wild. *n. f.* A plant.

GARLICK-EATER. *n. f.* [*garlick and eat*.] A
mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick-eaters.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

GARMENT. *n. f.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any
thing by which the body is covered; cloaths;
dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; nei-

ther doth the sun or summer adorn us again with
the garments of new leaves and flowers.

Raleigh's History.

Fairest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?

Would'st thou a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no garment wear.

Cowley.

Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their scatter'd gore.

Waller.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not display
half the colours that appear in the garments of a
British lady, when she is dressed.

Add. Spect.

Let him that fues for the coat, i. e. the shirt, or
inner garment, take the cloak also, is a proverbial
phrase too; for in the truth of the letter, a shirt
is no likely matter of a law-suit, and signifies an
uncontesting sufferance of such small losses.

Keblewell.

GARNER. *n. f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in
which threshed grain is stored up.

Earth's increase, and foyson plenty,
Barns and garners never empty.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

For sundry foes the rural realm furround;
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground:

For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.

Dryden's Virgil.

To GARNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store
as in garners.

There, where I have garner'd up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.

Shakespeare's Othello.

GARNET. *n. f.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low
Latin; from its resemblance in colour to the
grain of the pomegranate.]

The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hard-
ness, between the sapphire and the common crys-
tal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are
not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and
its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain ad-
mixture of blueish: its degree of colour is very
different, and it always wants much of the bright-
ness of the ruby.

Hill.

The garnet seems to be a species of the carbuncle
of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a
slight cast of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is
red, with a slight cast of purple.

Woodward's Met. Fossils.

To GARNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.
There were hills which garnish'd their proud
heights with stately trees.

Sidney.

All within with flowers was garnish'd,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted co-
lours shew.

Spenser.

With taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnish'd with
fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.

All the streets were garnish'd with the citizens,
standing in their liveries.

2. To embellish a dish with something laid
round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dress'd!
Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast!

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitchook'd eel.

3. To fit with fetters; a cant term.

GARNISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely garnish of a boy.

Matter and figure they produce;
For garnish this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests.

2. Things strewd round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penitencia carceraria*; an acknowledgment in
money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol.

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King's Cookery.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

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GAR

GARNISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Santa Giustina in Padua is a found piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary stone, without any *garnishment* of sculpture, ravish the beholders. *Watson.*

GARNITURE. *n. f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferior in furniture of their heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

Plain sense, which pleas'd your fires an age ago, Is lost, without the *garniture* of show. *Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very affiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison's Spectator.*

GARROUS. *adj.* [from *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of fish.

In a civit cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garrous* excretion, and stiduous separation. *Brown.*

GARRAN. *n. f.* [Erse. It imports the same as gelding. The word is still retained in Scotland.] A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garans* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garans* would decrease. *Temple.*

GARRET. *n. f.* [*garis*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the highest floor of the house. The mob, commission'd by the government, Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent. *Dryden's Juvenal Sat.*

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbutnot. J. Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made Sole patron of the building trade; Leaving the arts the spacious air, With licence to build castles there: And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence, To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in use. The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETER. *n. f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a *garret*.

GARRISON. *n. f.* [*garison*, French.] 1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me, Thou art no folder fit for Cupid's *garison*. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd With a new chain of *garisons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garison* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To **GARRISON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join, Which *garison* the conquests near the Rhine. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

GARRULITY. *n. f.* [*garulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here Expiate, if possible, my crime, Shameful *garulity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all, loquacity or *garulity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

GARRULOUS. *adj.* [*garulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

GAS

Old age looks out, And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomson.*

GARTER. *n. f.* [*gardus*, Welsh; *jartier*, Fr. from *gar*, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

When we rest in our cloaths we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. *Ray.*

Handsome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves, And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*. —The george, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour; The *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son, To fill in future times his father's place, And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To **GARTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose. *Shakespeare.*

A person was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wise's Surgery.*

GARTH. *n. f.* [as if *girth*, from *gud*.] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS. *n. f.* [A word invented by the chymists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uses it loosely in many senses. *Harris.*

GASCONADE. *n. f.* [French; from *Gascon*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you? *Swift.*

To **GASCONADE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

To **GASH.** *v. a.* [from *bacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillo'son.*

See me *gash'd* with knives, Or fear'd with burning steel. *Roscoe's Royal Convert.*

Streaming with blood, or over *gash'd* with wounds, He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Philips.*

GASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large And open *gash* therein; were not his targe, That broke the violence of his intent, The weary soul from thence it would discharge. *Spenser.*

A perilous *gash*, a very limb lopt off. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lifts; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd, Not long divisible; and from the *gash* A stream of nectarus humour issuing flow'd. *Milton.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar. *Arbutnot.*

GASKINS. *n. f.* [from *Cascoign*, See GALLI-

GAT

GASKINS. Wide hose; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold; Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

To **GASP.** *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *gasp*, Danish, to fob, *Furnus*.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The fick for air before the portal *gasp*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes; But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gasp*ing throats. *Dryden.*

The *gasp*ing head flies off; a purple flood Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

The ladies *gasp'd*, and scarcely could respire; The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dry.*

A scantling of wit lay *gasp*ing for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and *gasp*ing for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint, He *gasp*s for breath; and, as his life flows from him, Demands to see his friends. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath; The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. *Dryden.*

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death, And with short fobs he *gasp*s away his breath. *Dryden's Ænoid.*

3. To long for. This sense is, I think, not proper, as nature expresses desire by *gasp*ing.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasp*ed after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spektator.*

GASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name Is at last *gasp*d. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his last; And to the latest *gasp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

If in the dreadful hour of death, If at the latest *gasp* of breath, When the cold damp bedews your brow, You hope for mercy, shew it now. *Addison's Rosamond.*

To **GAST.** *v. a.* [from *gast*, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter, Or whether *gast*ed by the noise I made, Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GASTRICK. *adj.* [from *gast*.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*gastros* and *grapho*.] In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptance it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTROTOMY. *n. f.* [*gastros* and *tomo*.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of *get*. Moses *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex. xxiv. 18.*

GATE. *n. f.* [*geat*, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God! My soul flies through these wounds to seek thee. *Shakespeare.*

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through, And keep their impious turbands on, without Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.

GAT

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

—Both stile and gate, horfeway and footpath.
Shakespeare.

3. An avenue; an opening.
Auria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in fetting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a gate for a long war.
Knolles's History.

GA'TEVEIN. *n. f.* The *vena porta*.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood.
Bacon's Henry VII.

GA'TEWAY. *n. f.* [gate and way.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.
Gateways between inclosures are so many, that they cannot cart between one field and another.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To GATHER. *v. a.* [gather, Saxon.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place.
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap.

2. To get in harvest.
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase.
Lev. xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean.
His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Cast up the highway, gather out the stones.
Isaiah, lxii. 10.

I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer.
Wotton.

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must gather up money by degrees.
Locke.

4. To crop; to pluck.
What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just gather'd from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

5. To assemble.
They have gathered themselves together against me.
Job.

All the way we went there were gathered some people on both sides, standing in a row.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

6. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall gather it from him that will pity the poor.
Proverbs.

7. To select and take.
Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name.
Psalms, cvi. 47.

8. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind.
Matthew, xiii. 47.

9. To collect charitable contributions.
10. To bring into one body or interest.
I will gather others to him, besides those that are gathered unto him.
Is. lvi. 8.

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.
Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne;
Gather'd his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.
Pope.

12. To gain.
He gathers round upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace.
Dryden.

13. To pucker needlwork.
14. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.
Hooker.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance.
Shakespeare.

After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us.
Acts.

From this doctrine of the increasing and lessening of sin in this respect, we may gather, that all are not alike and equal, as the stoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined.
Perkins.

Return'd
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibil, is translating Chaucer into French: from which I gather that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal.
Dryden.

15. To draw together in needlwork.
16. To GATHER Breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any calamity.
The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath, in many miseries.
Spenser.

To GATHER. *v. n.*
1. To be condensed; to thicken.
If ere night the gathering clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear.
Dryden's Pastoral.

When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries.
Dryden.

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy courfers born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn.
Dryden.

Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it.
Addison's Cato.

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people came in to them.
Bacon's Henry VII.

3. To assemble.
There be three things that mine heart feareth;
The slander of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation.
Ecclesiast. xxvi. 5.

4. To generate pus or matter.
Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural rage, how he like the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the painful gathering and filling of it.
Decay of Piety.

GA'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.
Give laws for pantalons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Part cannons, perriwigs and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER. *n. f.* [from gather.]
1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff.
Wotton's Preface to Elements of Architecture.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a gatherer of sycamore fruit.
Amos.

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand.
May's Virgil.

GA'THERING. *n. f.* [from gather.] Collection of charitable contributions.
Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gatherings when I come.
1 Cor. xvi. 2.

GA'TTEN-TREE. *n. f.* A species of Cornelian cherry.
GAUDE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain: Skinner imagines it may come from gaud, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. Junius, according to his custom, talks *ayayay*; and Mr. Lye finds gaud, in Douglas, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gawadho*, Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing

that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland this word is still retained, both as a showy bauble, and the person fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy. It is not now much used.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*

The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of gauds,
To give me audience. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My love to Herminia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaud,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakespeare.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbants finest holland bear.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

To GAUDE. *v. a.* [gaudeo, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.
Go to a gossip's feast, and gaud with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shakespeare.*

GAUDERY. *n. f.* [from gaud.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of drefs.
The triumph was not pageants and gaudery, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was.
Bacon's Essays.

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth, with cloaths as ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it.
South.

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd gaud'ry known.
Dryden.

GAUDILY. *adv.* [from gaudy.] Showily.
GAUDINESS. *n. f.* [from gaudy.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.
GAUDY. *adj.* [from gaud.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay motes that people the fun-beams.
Milton.

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hepp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to gather every gaudy flower.
Watts.

It is much to be lamented, that persons so naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, should, by an erroneous education, be made poor and gaudy spectacles of the greatest vanity. *Law.*

GAUDY. *n. f.* [gaudium, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. A word used in the university.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a gaudy to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of give.
Thou can'st not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'st give it, then thou never gav'st it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stay'st at home, and thou with losing sav'st it.
Donne.

GA'VEL. *n. f.* A provincial word for ground.
Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days.
Mortimer.

GA'VELKIND. *n. f.* [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force

GAU

GAV

GAU

in divers places of England, but especially in Kent.

Corwel.

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind*.

Davies on Ireland.

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauger, jauge*, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, *gauge*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel.

Pope's Essays on Homer's Battles.

GAUGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth.

Locke.

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

GAUGER. *n. f.* [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction; and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and escheator.

Carew on Cornwall.

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gaunt*, from *gepanian*, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!

Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;

And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;

Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:

The pleasure that some fathers feed upon

Is my strict fast; I mean my children's looks:

And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*:

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,

Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

Two maffiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight pursued,

And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embred.

Dryden's Fables.

G'AUNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

G'AUNTLET. *n. f.* [*gantlet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *casque*, or boxing glove.

A scaly *gantlet* now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;
This is a *gantlet*, that a muffle.

Cloveland.

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron *gantlets* arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat on the yellow sand.

Whomak'd, wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gantlets* gave or took the foil.

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:

View his two *gantlets*; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war.

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our veteran bard resumes his tragick rage;

He throws the *gantlet* Orway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.

Dryden's Fables.

Prior.

Southern.

GAZ

GA'VOT. *v. f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, farabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblous.

GAUZE. *n. f.* A kind of thin transparent silk. Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*.

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*, are lately brought over.

Swift.

GAWK. *n. f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. *n. f.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;

Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay.

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,

And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.

Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go gay.

Bar. vi. 9.

GAY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales.

L'Estrange.

GA'NETY. *n. f.* [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires

To exercise their minds, our age retires.

Denham.

3. Finery; show.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all besmirch'd,

With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

GA'VLY. *adv.*

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

The ladies, *gaily* dress'd, the Mall adorn,

With curious dies, and paints the funny morn.

Like some fair flow'r, that early Spring supplies,

That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.

Pope.

GA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.

Not much in use.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*gaze*, or rather *gezean*, to see, Saxon.] To look intently and earnestly;

to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,

Inchad'd with all the honours of the world:

If so, gaze on.

From some she cast her modest eyes below;

At some her *gazing* glances roving flew.

Fairfax.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in her.

Ecclus. ix. 5.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind.

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;

None think the great unhappy, but the great;

Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a sting,

Which makes a swan as wretched as a king.

Young.

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view steadfastly.

Straight toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,

And *gaze'd* a while the ample sky.

Milton.

GAZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent; regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lightened with her beauty's beam,

And thereby fill'd with happy influence,

And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,

To sing with angel's her immortal praise.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,

If any air of music touch their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,

Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,

By the sweet power of music.

Shakespeare's Mer. of V.

3

GEA

Not a month

'Fore your queen dy'd, she was not worth such

gazes

Than what you look'd on now.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

With secret *gaze*,

Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd

Worlds.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to

our understanding, foars out of fight, and leaves

his readers at a *gaze*.

Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he

discovered an inscription.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. The object gazed on.

I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;

To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,

With my heav'n-gifted strength.

Milton's Agon.

GA'ZEL. *n. f.* An Arabian deer.

GA'ZER. *n. f.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes;

one that looks intently with eagerness or admira-

tion.

In her cheeks the vermil red did shew,

Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,

And *gazers* sense with double pleasure fed.

Fairy Queen.

I'll slay more *gazers* than the basilisk.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;

And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.

His learned ideas give him a transcendent de-

light; and yet, at the same time, discover the be-

liefishes which the common *gazer* never observed.

Watts's Logic.

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking in-

tently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,

The ravish'd hearts of *gaze-fal* men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light.

Spenser on Beauty.

GA'ZEHOOND. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis gae-*

rous, Saxon.] A hound that pursues not by the

scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gazehound*! how with glance fe-

vere

From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer!

Tuck.

GA'ZETTE. *n. f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-

penny, the price of a news paper, of which the

first was published at Venice.] A paper of news;

a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented

differently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,

And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their feats,

And emendations in *gazettes*.

Hudibras.

An English gentleman, without geography, can-

not well understand a *gazette*.

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that

does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.

Addison's Guardian.

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the

press;

Like the last *gazette*, or the last address.

Pope.

GAZETTEER. *n. f.* [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by au-

thority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of

state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No *gazetteer* more innocent than I.

Pope.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*gaze* and *stock*.] A per-

son gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us

gazing-stocks to others, and objects of their scorn

and derision.

Key.

GAZON. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification pic-

ces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form

of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick;

to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

Harrit.

GEAR. *n. f.* [*gýman*, to cloath; *geapne*, furni-

ture, Saxon.]

1. Fur-

GEL

GEM

GEN

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear.

Fairy Queen.

When he saw her bound, stript from her gear,
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through.

Fairfax.

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duff,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear.

Milton.

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the
street, and long to be in my old plain gear again.

Addison's Guardian.

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday gear,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended, ready cut and dry.

Swift.

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to
Tydeus' son;

His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh;
then took her angry run

At king Eumelus, brake his gears.

Chapman's Iliad.

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years
Made him uneasy in his lawful gears.

Dryden.

3. Stuff.

If Fortune be a woman, she is a good wench
for this gear.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has
gear enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

GEARSON, *adj.* [A word which I find only in
Spenser.] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seemed strange and gearson.

Hubbard's Tale.

GEAT, *n. f.* [corrupted from *jet*.] The hole
through which the metal runs into the mold.

Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

GECK, *n. f.* [geac, a cuckoo; geck, German,
a fool; geauk, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed
upon. *Hammer.* Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Iachimo to taint his noble
heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to be-
come the geck and scorn of the other's villainy?

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious geat and gull
That e'er invention play'd on?

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

To GECK, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat;
to trick.

GESE, A term used by waggoners to their horses
when they would have them go faster.

GESE, The plural of *goose*.

GELABLE, *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may
be congealed, or congealed into a gelly.

GELATINE, } *adj.* [gelatin, Latin.] Formed

GELATINOUS, } into a gelly; viscous; stiff

and cohesive.

That pellucid gelatinous substance is an excre-
ment cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit
the main.

Woodward.

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up
in that spermatick gelatine matter, in which they
are repositied.

Derham.

To GELD, *v. a.* preter. *gilded* or *gelt*; part.
pass. *gilded* or *gelt*. [gelten, German.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of ge-
neration.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall.

Tusser.

Lord Say hath gilded the commonwealth, and
made it an eunuch.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding the oppos'd continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable
to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work,

and to geld it so clearly in some places, that they
took away the very manhood of it.

Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.

GE'LDER, *n. f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs
the act of castration.

Geld later with gelders, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two.

Tusser.

No fow-gelder did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform.

Hudibras.

GE'LDER-ROSE, *n. f.* [I suppose brought from
Gadderland.] The leaves are like those of the
maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a
circular rose form.

Miller.

The gelder-rose is increased by fuckers and cut-
tings.

Mortimer.

GE'LDING, *n. f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal cas-
trated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses,
bulls, or rams, than females; yet artificially, that
is, by making geldings, oxen, and wethers, there
are fewer.

Crout.

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the
best horses, and two of the best geldings; for which
shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse,
and fifty pounds a-piece for the geldings.

Temple.

GE'LD, *adj.* [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd,
They thounce.

Thomson's Spring.

GEL'DITY, *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.

Dict.

GE'LDINESS, *n. f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.

Dict.

GEL'LY, *n. f.* [gelatus, Latin.] Any viscous body;
viscidly; glue; gluey substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected gelly.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The fun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple gellies,
And chaos is at hand.

The white of an egg will coagulate by a mode-
rate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are re-
solvable again into gellies.

Arbut, on Aliments.

GELT, *n. f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal;
gelding. Not used.

The spayed gels they esteem the most profitable.

Mortimer.

GELT, *n. f.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme
from *gelt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of gelt,
Emboss'd with bugle about the belt.

Spenser's Pastorals.

GELT, The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be gelt for oxen. *Mort. Husbandry.*

GEM, *n. f.* [gemma, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the gem Urania fought.

Sidney.

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious gems new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair.

Shakespeare.

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a gem, or
well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and
to give the lustre where it ought.

Peacocks on Drawing.

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich gem betray.

Cowley.

The basis of all gems is, when pure, wholly di-
aphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine mat-
ter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter
changed, by means of a fine metallick matter.

Woodward.

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick stem
A swelling knot is rais'd, call'd a gem;

Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows.

Denham.

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the gem, and burst the narrow room.

Dryden.

To GEM, *v. a.* [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as
with jewels or buds.

To GEM, *v. n.* [gemmo, Latin.] To put forth the
first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or

gemm'd

Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS, *adj.* [gemelli and pario, Lat.]
Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GEMINATE, *v. a.* [geminus, Latin.] To
double. *Dict.*

GEMINATION, *n. f.* [from *geminus*.] Repeti-
tion; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear
him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to
cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a gemina-
tion, which the present controversy shews not to
have been causeless, fear him.

Boyle.

GEMINY, *n. f.* [geminus, Latin.] Twins; a pair;
a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three re-
prieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim; or
else you had looked through the grate, like a ge-
miny of baboons.

Shakespeare.

A geminy of asses split will make just four of you.

Congreve.

GEMINOUS, *adj.* [geminus, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these geminous births,
and double connascencies, with several names, as
conceiving in them a distinction of souls.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GEMMARY, *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to
gems or jewels.

The principle and gemmary affection is its tran-
slucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many
gems, it is not discoverable in this.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GEMMEOUS, *adj.* [gemmeus, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the gemmeous matter
itself.

Woodward.

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY, *n. f.* [from *gem*.] The quality of
being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE, *n. f.* A meeting; The court of the
hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER, *n. f.* [genus, Latin; genre, French.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our
wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it
with one gender of herbs, or distract it with many,
the power and corrigible authority of this lies in
our will.

Shakespeare's Othello.

The other motive,

Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general gender bare me.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to
nouns from their being joined with an adjective in
this or that termination.

Clark.

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral ge-
der, signifies the lower part of the arm on which
we lean.

Arbutnot.

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately
changes the words into the masculine gender.

Broome.

To GE'NDER, *v. a.* [engender, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing
that they do gender strife.

Tim. ii. 23.

To GE'NDER, *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads

To gender in.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a di-
verse kind.

Lev. xix. 19.

GENEALOGICAL, *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Per-
taining to descents or families; pertaining to the
history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST, *n. f.* [γενεαλογιστης; genealogiste,
French.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, *n. f.* [γενεα and λογος.] History
of the succession of families; enumeration of de-
cent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions;
and in that order successively rising one from ano-
ther, as if it was a pedigree or genealogy.

Burnet's Theology.

GEN'EABLE.

GEN

GEN'ERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GEN'ERAL. *adj.* [general, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Broome.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgift.*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Nor would he deign him burial of his men, Till he disburied at St. Colmeskill isle, Ten thousand dollars at our *gen'ral* use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nor fail'd they to express how much the prais'd, That for the *general* safety he despis'd His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the fame thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upspring, Which to our *general* fire gave prospect large Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton.*

8. Extensive, though not universal.

9. Common; usual.

I've been ho'd, For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

10. *General* is appended to several offices: as, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.

GEN'ERAL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commended or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business, Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general* Take hold on me; for my particular grief Ingluts and swallows others sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private foldier knows, And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

GEN

GENERALISSIMO. *n. f.* [generalissimo, French, from *general*.] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GEN'RALITY. *n. f.* [generalité, French; from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the fame is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Pevergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's History.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison.*

They published their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applied themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GEN'RALITY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touched with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison's Guardian.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though in their former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Blackmore.*

GEN'RALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent; though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *general* laws of the cause than of any artificial practise, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GEN'RALITY. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GEN'ERANT. *n. f.* [generans, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville's Scaphis.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the fun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray.*

To **GEN'ERATE.** *v. a.* [genero, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* feldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

GEN

God created the great whales, and each Soul living, each that crept, which plentifully

The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*

Or find some other way to *generate* Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

GEN'ERATION. *n. f.* [from *generate*; generation, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of founds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. *Bacon.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell His *generation*, and the rising birth

Of nature, from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y're a dog. —Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian, Or he that makes his *generation* messes,

To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass 'till all these things be fulfilled. *Matthew, xxiv. 34.*

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. *Genesis.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*. *Raleigh's History.*

5. An age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calm.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*

GEN'ERATIVE. *adj.* [generatif, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GEN'ERATOR. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GEN'ERICAL. *adj.* [generique, French; from *GEN'ERICK.*] *genus*, Latin.] That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *genrick* difference; for it does not distinguish

tinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specifick difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*

GENERICKALLY. *adv.* [from *generick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.

These have all the essential characters of seashells, and shew that they are of the very same specifick gravity with those to which they are so generickly allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROUSITY. *n. f.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your generosity, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generous*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind, Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*

That generous boldness to defend An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*

The generous critick fann'd the poet's fire, And taught the world with reason to admire. *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than good, With manners generous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

The generous god who wit and gold refines, And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

His generous spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair, Nurs'd the young stranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and generous, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own. *Larv.*

3. It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not stay Till the whole carcase he devour, As if his generous hunger underfoot That he can never want plenty of food, He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

Actæon spies His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries: A generous pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore The cup the generous landlord own'd before, And paid profusely with the precious bowl, The stinted kindness of this churlish soul. *Parnell.*

Fast by the margin of her native flood, Whose wealthy waters are well known to fame, Fair as the bordering flowers the prince's flood, And rich in bounty as the generous stream. *Heigh on Pharoah's Daughter.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

Those who in southern climes complain, From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain, Must own that pain is well repaid, By generous wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold, Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generousness of the divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindness.*

GENESIS. *n. f.* [*γένεσις*; *genesis*, French.] Ge-

neration; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. *n. f.* [French. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and genets for germanes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds, than Spanish genets be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He shews his statue too, where plac'd on high, The genet underneath him seems to fly. *Dryden's Fuzenel.*

GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [*γενεθλιακός*.] Pertaining to nativity as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and genethliacal ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of natiivities. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

GENETHLIACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθλια*.] The science of calculating natiivities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. *n. f.* [*γενεθλιατικόν*.] He who calculates natiivities.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the genethliacks conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*, Fr. a juniper-berry.]

We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt and the coarsest spirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the genial bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*

Creator Venus, genial pow'r of love, The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long, But yields to double darkness nigh at hand; So much I feel my genial spirits droop. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and genial indisposition. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are genially disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glanville's Scepstis.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of some geniculated plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some genios are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler.*

GENITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son who is said to have cut off the genitals of his father. *Brown.*

GENITING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janet*, Fr. signifying Jane or Janet, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them Janet apples, which is the same with *Janet*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janet*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, genitings and codlins. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as son of a father.

GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he Whose being I do fear: and, under him, My genius is rebuk'd; as it is said Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The genius and the mortal instruments Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

And as I awake, sweet musick breathe, Sent by some spirit to mortals good, Or th' unseen genius of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that should guard my throne, Shrinks at a genius greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad genius, sacrifice this day; Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious genius. *Addison.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim The genius of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy genius is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy genius for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One science only will one genius fit; So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope on Crit.*

The Romans, though they had no great genius for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbushnot in Coins.*

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the genius of the times, With periods, points, and tropes, he flurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

Another genius and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burn. The Pref.*

He tames the genius of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused.

Vespasian with great spoil and rage, Forewasted all: 'till Genuilla gent Per-suaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*

She that was noble, wife, as fair and gay, Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a genteel manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gray.*

Their poets have no notion of genteel comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dressed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so genteel, and so constant at all places of pleasure and expence. *Larv.*

GENTEELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be genteelly learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glanville's Scepstis, Preface.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining genteelly. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS. *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

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GEN

He had a genius full of *gentleness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and drestes. *Dryden's Duffenoy.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *gentleness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients, and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every foul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Romans, ii. 2.*

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of rank. Obsolete.

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tupper.*

GENTILESS. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] Complaisance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-cloaths undresses

Her complaisance and *gentilesses*. *Hudibras.*

GENTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillingsfleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unfavoury odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbutnot.*

GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.

3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty fake broke open all pri-fops. *Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,

Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; weak; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

Her voice was ever soft,

Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakspeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jest,

Go I to fight. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition.

2 *Maccabees*, xv. 12.

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

GEN

Your change was wise; for, had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:

You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;

All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dry. Ind. Emp.*

He had such a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*

GENTLE. *n. f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.

Gentles, do not reprehend;

If your will pardon, we will mend. *Shakspeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakspeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

To **GENTLE.** *v. a.* To make *gentle*; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*.

Gentlefolk will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them. *Swift.*

GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentiluomo*, Italian; that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentleman* and the peasants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*.

Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Orway's Orphan.*

You say a long descended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry strait to Clarence's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaisance; sometimes ironical.
The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*

4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancelorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us

That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

5. It is used of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant *gentleman*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLEMANLIKE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like*.]

GENTLEMANLY. } Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himself a *gentleman*, and scorneth to work, which he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

GEN

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall see in a Summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakspeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities.

Two clergymen flood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some *gentleness*. *Shakspeare.*

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

Changes are brought about silently and insensibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleness*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man. *Clarissa.*

3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

GENTLESHIP. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obsolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GENTLEWOMAN. *n. f.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See *GENTLEMAN*.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Doth this fir Protheus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman*? *Shakspeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion, and weeding. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,

To be her mistress' mistress! *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adorings. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-cast look. *Dryden.*

GENTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warder, craves

A noble cunning. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

A sort of great bat, as men lay asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew's Muscum.*

GENTRY. *n. f.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentile*.]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parent's noble name,
In whose success we are gentle.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse. *Sidney.*

Let states, that aim at greatness take heed how their nobility and gentry multiply too fast.

Bacon's Ornament. Ration.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry

A fatyr, and the gentry buy.

Swift.

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd gentry there above,

By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Shew us so much gentry and good-will,

As to extend your time with us a-while.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

GENUFLECTION. *n. f.* [*genuflexio*, French; *genu* and *flecto*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Here use all the rites of adoration, genuflections, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted.

Stillingfleet.

GENUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones.

Boyle.

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be.

Tillotson.

A sudden darkness covers all;

True genuine night: night added to the groves.

Dryden.

GENUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more genuinely, and more universally than the fire.

Boyle.

GENUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

It is not essential to the genuineness of colours to be durable.

Boyle.

GENUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures: so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly.

Watts's Logic.

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished reducible into a species of another genus.

Harvey on Consumptions.

GEOMETRICK. *adj.* [*gōmetrikos*; *gōcentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

Harris.

GEODÆSIA. *n. f.* [*gōdæsiā*; *gōdæsiē*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

Harris.

GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæsia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land.

GEOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*gōgraphēs*; *geographie*, French.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by geographers.

Brown.

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers.

Addison.

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer geographer by love.

Tickel.

GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, French; from *geography*.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical*.] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; she geographically describes it to him.

Brown on the Odyssey.

GEOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*gō* and *gōgrā*; *geographie*, Fr.] Geography, in a strict sense, signifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger sense, it includes the knowledge of the seas also; and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations.

Watts.

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but geography makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

According to ancient fables the Argonauts failed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of great ignorance in geography.

Arbutnot on Coins.

GEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*gō* and *lōgōs*.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

GEOMANCER. *n. f.* [*gō* and *māntis*.] A fortune-teller: a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GEOMANCY. *n. f.* [*gō* and *māntia*; *geomance*, French.] The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.

Ayliffe.

GEOMANTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two geomantick figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde.

Dryden.

GEOMETR. *n. f.* [*gōmetrikos*; *geometre*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief geometers of his age.

Watts.

GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, French; from *geometry*.] Pertaining to geometry.

DiC.

GEOMETRICAL. *adj.* [*gōmetrikos*; *geometrique*, French; from *geometry*.] 1. Pertaining to geometry.

A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason.

More against Atheism.

This mathematical discipline, by the help of geometrical principles doth teach to contrive several powers.

Wilkins.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same geometrical proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot?

Stillingfleet.

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so fair his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?

That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two geometrick feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore.*

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick jasper seemeth of affinity with the lapis sanguinalis described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis cruciformis.

Grew's Mus.

GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible geometrically to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens.

Wilkins's Mathem. Magic.

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body

are contrived most geometrically, according to the strictest rules of mechanics. *Ray on the Creation.*

GEOMETRICIAN. *n. f.* [*gōmetrikos*.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof.

Brown.

How easily does an expert geometrician, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles!

Watts on the Mind.

TO GEOMETRIZE. *v. a.* [*gōmetrikōō*.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to geometrize.

Boyle.

GEOMETRY. *n. f.* [*gōmetria*; *geometric*, Fr.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice.

Harris.

In the muscles alone there seems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world.

Ray on the Creation.

Him also for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts geometry and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys.

Dryden's Persius.

GEOPONICAL. *adj.* [*gō* and *pōnōs*; *geponique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors geponical, or such as have treated de re rustica.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GEOPONICKS. *n. f.* [*gō* and *pōnōs*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *n. f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my george, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george, with lowly swobbers fed.

Dryden's Persius.

GEORICK. *n. f.* [*gōrgikōs*; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

Addison.

GEORICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's georgick strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.

Gay's Rural Sports.

GEOTICK. *adj.* [from *gō*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

DiC.

GE'CENT. *adj.* [*geren*; Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

DiC.

GE'FALCON. *n. f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

Bailey.

GERMAN. *n. f.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins german, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin german, the famous Amphialus.

Sidney.

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to german dear.

Fairy Queen.

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert

S. A. 2

Geometria

german to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shaksp. Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll courtiers for coulees, and getnets for *germanes*, *Shaksp. Othello.*

GERMAN *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

GERMANDER *n. f.* [*germandré*, French; *chamaedrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME *n. f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt.

GERMIN *n. f.* [*germen* Latin.] A shooting or sprouting feed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure

Of nature's *germins* tumble all together, Even till destruction ficken; answer me To what I ask you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder, Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world; Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once That make ungrateful man. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

TO GERMINATE *v. n.* [*germinare*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials.

The feeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the place of the earth. *Woodward.*

GERMINATION *n. f.* [*germination*, French. from *germinare*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nati*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terrene humidity and plantal *germination*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GERUND *n. f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST *n. f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement. Who fair them quites, as him befemed best, And goodly can discourse with many a noble *gest*. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation. *Gests* should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [from *geste*, or *gite*, French.] *Hammer.*

I'll give you my commission, To let him there a month, behind the *gest*, Prefix'd for's parting. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all fables obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTATION *n. f.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceeded not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in vivaporous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

TO GESTICULATE *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin; *gesticuler*, French.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures. *DiCt.*

GESTICULATION *n. f.* [*gesticulation*, Latin; *gesticulation*, French, from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GESTURE *n. f.* [*gestus*, *gestum*, Lat. *geste*, Fr.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment. Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture* One might interpret. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body. Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye, In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO GESTURE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hooker.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Watson.*

TO GET *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*getan*, *gettan*, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain. Thine be the coffer, well hast thou it *got*. *Sp. n.* Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Genesis, xxxi. 1.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Samuel, v. 9.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Samuel, viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose abollution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat Whatever stranger she could *get*, Unless his ready wit disclos'd, The subtle riddle the propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To force; to seize. Such losses and scatterings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat, Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Dan.*

All things, but one, you can restore; The heart you *get* returns no more. *Mallet.*

3. To win by contest. Henry the sixth hath lost All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Maccabees, iii. 3.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Maccabees, v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterite. Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright; Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Heriot.*

5. To beget upon a female. These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of here: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Women with study'd arts they vex: Ye gods destroy that impious sex; And if there must be some t'invoke Your powers, and make your altars smoke, Come down yourselves, and, in their place, Get a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has killed A father, right to *get* a child? Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife, Take a tartuff of known ability, Who shall so fettle lasting reformation; First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dosse.*

The god of day, descending from above, Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love. *Graville.*

6. To gain as profit. Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage. If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king, Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour. Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward. Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn. This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be. I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state. Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Alb. d.*

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say; For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

Before

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart.

Mortimer.

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched.

Guardian.

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion.

Speator.

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets.

Ecclus. xiii. 11.

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary.

Addison.

After having *got* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass.

Guardian.

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Arise, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 13.* Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land.

Exodus. i. 10.

He with all speed *got* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega.

Knolles's History.

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again.

Knolles.

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings.

Boyle.

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind.

Boyle.

They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated.

Locke on Education.

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

18. To *GET* off. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver.

Swift.

To *GET*. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out.

Sidney.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low.

Deuteronomy, xxviii. 43.

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree.

Bacon.

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep.

Bacon's Natural History.

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

He *got* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped.

Knolles.

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger.

Denham.

The latent air had *got* away in bubbles.

Boyle.

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoin them.

Boyle.

There was but an insensible diminution of the

liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *got* through the cork.

Boyle.

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of *getting* through so great a task.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out.

Wilkins's Math. Magick.

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!

I could *get* out, but she detains the thread!

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain

A course, 'till tir'd before the dog she lay;

Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,

Past pow'r to kill, as she to *get* away.

Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

The more oily and light part of this mafs would *get* above the other, and swim upon it.

Burnet's Theory.

Having *got* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument.

Locke.

The removing of the pains we feel, is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good.

Locke.

If, having *got* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense.

Locke.

I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me.

Tatler.

Bucephalus would let no body *get* upon him but Alexander the Great.

Addison on Italy.

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent, Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;

Eating their way, and undermining all, 'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.

Addison.

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages, Has finish'd her ascending stages,

Into the head at length she *gets*, And there in publick grandeur sits,

To judge of things, I resolv'd to break through all measures to *get* away.

Prior.

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Swift.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them.

Tatler.

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts.

Boyle.

He raves; his words are loose As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:

So high he's mounted in his airy hopes, That now the wind is *got* into his head,

And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spem. Fry.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does.

Locke.

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly left.

Addison.

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *get* in between the surfaces of bodies, when they are at any distance.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set; The foener, and easier carriage to *get*.

Tatler.

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows.

Knolles.

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it.

Locke.

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such master, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle.

Knolles's History.

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence.

Swift.

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might *get* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester.

Clarendon.

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mafs of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Without his assistance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it.

Wake's Prep. for Death.

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into.

Pope on Homer.

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels.

Pope to Swift.

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot like all unthinking men, Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again.

Dryden.

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,

Her beauty by the shade does *get*.

Waller.

10. To *GET* off. To escape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got* off.

Bacon's War with Spain.

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword; With that thou may'st *get* off, tho' odds oppose thee.

Dryden.

11. To *GET* over. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the p: as he is at to *get* over them.

Addison.

I cannot *get* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons.

Swift.

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got* over some part of those disputes.

Swift.

12. To *GET* up. To rise from repose.

Sheep will *get* up betimes in the morning to feed against rain.

Bacon's Natural History.

13. To *GET* up. To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abiram.

Numbers, xvi.

15. To *get*, in all its significations, both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterite compound, which often implies mere possession: as, he has *got* a good estate does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say the lady has *got* black eyes, merely meaning that she has them.

GETTER. *n. f.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

GETTING. *n. f.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting, acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore *get* wisdom; and with all thy *getting* *get* understanding.

Proverbs, iv. 7.

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*.

Bacon.

The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child.

Swift.

GE'WGAW. *n. f.* [gezap, Saxon; joyau, French.]

A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws*; which the others could bring.

Abbot's Description of the World.

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that

that.

GHO

that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away, Straight a more foolish gewgaw comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heady gewgaw, call'd a crown, that spread About his temples, drown'd his narrow head, And would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Some loose the bands Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws For pageantry and tawdry gewgaws. *Philips.*

The first images were fans, filks, ribbands, laces, and many other gewgaws, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guardian.*

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor gewgaw happiness of Feliciania. *Lowe's Serious Call.*

GHA'STFUL. *adj.* [gast and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete.

Here will I dwell apart, In ghastful grave, 'till my last sleep Do close mine eyes:

Help me ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from ghastly.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [gast, or ghost, and like.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?

—O, I have past a miserable night;

So full of ugly fights, of ghastly dreams,

So full of dismal terror was the time. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassia, and began now to frown her ghastly face. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Death

Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile, to hear His famine should be fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the ghastly horrors of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestic throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks, So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him, All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

I did not for these ghastly visions fend;

Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods

Diddand; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,

Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

I who make the triumph of to-day, May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear, Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from gast, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress?

Do you perceive the ghastness of the eye?

Shakespeare's Othello.

GH'ERKIN. *n. f.* [from gurcke, German, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

TO GUESS. *v. n.* [See TO GUESS. Ghost is by crickets considered as the true orthography, but guess has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. f.* [gast, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his ghost: O, let him pass! he hates him That would upon the rack of this rough world Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Often did I strive

To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood Kept in my soul. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty ghosts of our great Harry's rose, And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes, To see this fleet among unequal foes, By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. To give up the GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem A canopy most fatal, under which Our army lies ready to give up the ghost. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

TO GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. *Sidney.*

TO GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Caesar

Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted, There saw you labouring for him. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. f.* [from ghostly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from ghost.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our ghostly enemies. *Common Prayer.*

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have, as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom bestoweth, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our ghostly evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker.*

To deny me the ghostly comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual. Hence will I to my ghostly friar's cloister cell, His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

GL'ALALINA. *n. f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

GU'AMBREUX. *n. f.* [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel dispiteously entail'd, Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls, That a large purple stream adown their gullets falls. *Spenser.*

GIA'NT. *n. f.* [geant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs

Are arch'd to high that giant's may jet through, And keep their impious turbans on, without Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Woman's gentle brain

Could not drop forth such giant rude invention; Such Ethiop words. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Pierce faces threat'ning wars,

Giant; of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milton.*

Those giants, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those giants remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh's History.*

GIA

GIB

The giant brothers, in their camp, have found I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

By weary steps and flow

The groping giant with a trunk of pine Explor'd his way. *Addison.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won, Afflicts the chief to avenge his giant son, Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. f.* [from giant.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a giantess, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shakespeare.*

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge giantess. *Howell.*

GI'ANTLIKE. *adj.* [from giant and like.] GI'ANTLY. *adj.* giantlike; vast; bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome giantly difficulties. *Decay of Poetry.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their giantlike objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from giant.] Quality or character of a giant.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest fallen, Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GI'BBET. *n. f.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hammer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wife, Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gibbet, Such dear concerns hide? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from jabber.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead

Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GI'BBERISH. *n. f.* [Derived by Skinner from gaber, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from jabber. But as it was anciently written gebrish, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of Geber and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English, but gibberish. *Spenser.*

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this gibberish, that which the men had wrote founded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *n. f.* [gibet, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

When was there ever curst atheist brought Unto the gibbet, but he did adore

That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davies.*

You scandal to the flock of verse, a race Able to bring the gibbet in disgrace. *Cleveland.*

Haman suffered death himself upon the very gibbet that he had provided for another. *L'Estrange.*

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect gibbets in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.

TO GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll gibbet up his name. *Chapman.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

GI'BBIER. *n. f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while

while, at the same time, the fowl and gobbler are tax-free.

GIBBOUSITY. *n. f.* [gibbosité, Fr. from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the interjacent water?

GIBBOUS. *adj.* [gibbus, Latin; gibbeux, Fr.] 1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a gibbous member.

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black, Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.

The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and gibbous to a flat.

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue gibbous, or hunch-backed?

GIBBOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and gibbousness would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat.

GIBCAT. *n. f.* [gib and cat.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a gibcat, or a lugg'd bear.

To GIBE. *v. n.* [giber, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and gibe at our party.

When he saw her toy, and gibe, and geer, And pass the bounds of modest merry-make, Her dalliance he despis'd.

Why that's the way to choke a gibling spirit, Whose influence is begot of that loose grace Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools.

Thus with talents well endur'd

To be scurrilous and rude, When you perty raise your snout, Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout.

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts Did gibe my mislived out of audience.

Draw the beasts as I describe them, From their features, while I gibe them.

GIBE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns That dwell in every region of his face.

The rich have still a gibe in store, And will be monstrous witty on the poor.

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little gibes every moment.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,

Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers.

GIBER. *n. f.* [from gibe.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect

giber of the table, than a necessary bēcher of the capitol.

He is a giber, and our present business Is of more serious consequence.

GIBINGLY. *adv.* [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance, Gibingly and ungravelly he did fashion After th' inveterate hate he bears to you.

GIBLETS. *n. f.* [According to Minerva from goblet, goblet: according to Junius more properly from gibbet, game, French.] The parts of a goose which is cut off before it is roasted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer: 'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:

Shall I my household gods and genius cheat, To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high, When I am laid, may feed on gible pie?

GIBSTAFF. *n. f.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage.

GIDDILY. *adv.* [from giddy.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily.

Giddily, and be every where but at home, Such freedom doth a banishment become.

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestowed upon her, Tell her, I hold as giddily as fortune.

GIDDINESS. *n. f.* [from giddy.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Merriments and giddiness are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit.

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against the giddiness of the brain; 'tis this will settle it.

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain, Begin with giddiness and end in pain.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief.

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a giddiness seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries.

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent, Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repent These vanities and giddinesses.

GIDDY. *adj.* [gizig, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from gad, to wander, to be in motion, gad, gid, giddy.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade, By giddy heads and staggering legs betray'd.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel The giddy motion of the whirling mill.

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm, More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,

Than women's are.

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and giddy, as small birds likewise have.

Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears That mortal bliss should last for length of years;

She cast us headlong from our high estate, And here in hope of thy return we wait.

The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide,

With noise say nothing, and in parts divide.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life.

4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of a pathless wood, The giddy precipice, and the dang'rous flood.

The sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way,

Through all the giddy circle they pursue.

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

Too many giddy foolish hours are gone, And in fantastick measures danc'd away.

How inexcusable are those giddy creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed.

6. Tottering; unfix'd.

As we have pack'd along Upon the giddy footing of the hatches, Methought that Gloster stumbled.

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering intiment.

Art thou not giddy with the fashion too, that thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion?

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes; Hearing applause and universal shout, Giddy in spirit, gazing still in doubt,

Whether those peals of praise be his or no.

To GIDDY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obsolete.

A sodaine North-wind fecht, With an extreame sea, quite about againe, Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain To giddy round.

GIDDYBRAINED. *adj.* [giddy and brain.] Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, niddybrained ass;

GIDDYHEADED. *adj.* [giddy and head.] Without thought or caution; without steadiness or constancy.

And sooner may a gulling weather spy, By drawing forth heav'n's scheme decry, What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year, Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear.

That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded, hear the testimony of Solomon.

GIDDYPACED. *adj.* [giddy and pace.] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms, Of these most brisk and giddypaced times.

GIER-EAGLE. *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written jer-eagle.] An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the gier-eagle.

GIFT. *n. f.* [from give.]

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and myrrh.

Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confess; But first take back my life, a gift that's leis.

2. The act of giving.

Creator bounteous and benign, Giver of all things good, but fairest this

Of all thy gifts, nor envyest.

3. The right or power of bestowing.

They cannot give; For had the gift been theirs, it had not here

Thus grown.

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free gift.

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even gifts to the king of heaven.

4. A bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wife. *Deut. xvi. 19.*

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare.*

She was lovely to attract

Thy love, not thy subjection, and her gifts
Were such as made government well seem'd
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with
any thing that gives him an opportunity of exert-
ing his talent. *Addison.*

GIFTED, adj. [from gift.]

1. Given; bestowed.

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, undertake,
With my heav'n gifted strength. *Milt. Agonistes.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used ironically.

Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and
Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart, and har-
rangued the people to dispose them to an insur-
rection. *Dryden.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence,
to those who have it not under command; wo-
men, who are so liberally gifted by nature in this
particular, ought to study the rules of female ora-
tory. *Addison's Freeholder.*

GIG, n. f. [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should be
procured them. *Locke.*

2. [Gigia. Islandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use.

GIGANTICK, adj. [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable
to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewise
wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend

With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. *Milt.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of gigantic size, Goliath chief. *Milt. Agonistes.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders, and gigantic limbs.

Dryden's Æneid.

The Cyclopean race in arms arose;
A lawless nation of gigantic foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To GIGGLE. *v. n.* [gichelen, Dutch.] To laugh
idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is
retained in Scotland.

We shew our present joking, giggling race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Gar. Ep.*

GIGGLER. *n. f.* [from giggle.] A laugher; a
titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties.

Herbert.

GIGLET. *n. f.* [gægl, Saxon; geyl, Dutch;
gillit, Scottish, is still retained.] A wanton; a
lascivious girl. Now out of use.

Young Talbot was not born

To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

The fam'd Castibelan was once at point,

Oh giglet fortune! to master Cæsar's sword.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Away with those giglets too, and with the other
confederate companion. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

GIGGOT. *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint. It
seems to mean in *Chapman's* joint for the spit.

The inwards split,

They broil'd on coales, and ate: the rest, in
giglets cut, they split. *Chapman.*

To GILD. *v. a. pret.* gilded, or gilt. [giltean,
Saxon.]

1. To wash over with gold; to cover with fo-
liated gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it some gilt or solemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The massy roof. *Spenser.*

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.

Shakespeare's King Job.

And the gilded car of day

His glowing axle doth allay

In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

Purchasing riches with our time and care,

We lose our freedom in a gilded snare. *Rescom.*

When Britain, looking with a just disdain

Upon this gilded majesty of Spain,

And knowing well that empire must decline,

Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.

Waller.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;

And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'st drink

The stale of horses and the gilded puddle,

Which beasts would cough at.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

3. To adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall gild the morn,

Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn.

Pope's Messiah.

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that tri-
vial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds
the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of
the soul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Yet oh! th' imperfect piece moves more de-
light:

'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the fight.

Dryden's Aureng.

GILDER. *n. f.* [from gild.]

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any
other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their
mouth, to draw the spirits of the quicksilver.

Bacon's Natural History.

We have here a gilder, with his anvil and ham-
mer.

Broom.

2. A coin, from one shilling and six pence to
two shillings.

Phil.

I am bound

To Persia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shak.*

GILTING. *n. f.* [from gild.] Gold laid on any
surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding,
which, if it might be corrected with a little mix-
ture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one
corner of it, is covered with statues, gilding, and
paint. *Addison on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?

Pope.

GILL. *n. f.* [agulla, Spanish; gula, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan,

Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,

And seems a moving land, and at his gills

Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.

Milton.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the
gills.

Ray.

He hath two gill-fins; not behind the gills, as
in most fishes, but before them.

Walton.

'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the mesh with gills entangl'd left.

King's Fisherman.

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a
fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills,
and the hen hath less. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but, con-
trariwise, redness about the cheeks and gills,
which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appe-
tite to revenge.

Bacon's Natural History.

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from
the gills of the people in Piedmont.

Swift.

4. [Gill, barbarous Latin.] A measure of
liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: flame,
out of mistaken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the
fame: change the wine at every second bottle: a
gill may be enough. *Swift.*

5. A kind of measure among the tinn-
ers.

They measure their block-tin by the gill, which
containeth a pint. *Caveau.*

6. In the northern counties it is half a pint of
liquid measure.

7. [From gillan, the old English way of writ-
ing Julian, or Juliana.] The appellation of a
woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,

Here at Burley o' th' Hill,

Give you all your fill,

Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben Jon. Gypsie.*

8. [Gbelidonium.] The name of a plant; ground-
ivy.

9. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE. *n. f.* [gill and house.] A house
where gill is sold.

These shall each alehouse, thee each gillhouse
mourn,

And answering ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope.*

GILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [Either corrupted from
July flower, or from giroflée, French.]

Gillyflowers or rather Julyflowers, so called from
the month they blow in, may be reduced to these
sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet
and white. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

In July come gillyflowers of all varieties. *Bacon.*

Fair is the gillyflower of gardens sweet,

Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet.

Gay's Pastoral.

GILT. *n. f.* [from gild.] Golden snow; gold
laid on the surface of any matter. Now obsolete.

Our gaynets and our gills are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume,
they mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy
rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the
contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

GILT The participle of GILD, which see.

Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way.

Pope.

GILTHEAD. *n. f.* [gilt and head.]

1. A sea-fish.

Dill.

2. A bird.

He blended together the livers of giltheads, the
brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of phe-
nicopters, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. f.* [gilt and tail.] A worm so
called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce;
well dressed.

GIMCRACK. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be
ludicrously formed from gim, derived from engine.]

A light or trivial mechanism.

For though these gimcracks were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,

The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,

The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all these trigrams and
gimcracks? Jumping over my master's hedges, and
running your lines cross his grounds?

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

GIMLET. *n. f.* [giblet, guimbelot, French.] A
borer with a screw at its point.

The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit.

Moxon.

GIMMAL. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner and An-
worth to be derived from gimelles, Latin, and to
be used only of something consisting of corre-
spondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be
gradually corrupted from geometry or geometrical.

Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly said
to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint de-
vices or pieces of machinery. *Hannet.*

I think by some odd gimmal; or device

Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

GIMMEL.

GIN

GIMMER. *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magick. *Moore's Divine Dialogues.*

GIMP. *n. f.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,

With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pastime make. *Sidney.*

Which two, through treason and deceitful *gin*,
Hath slain Sir Mordant. *Spenser.*

So strives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney struggle in the net.

Be it by *gins*, by snares, by subtilty.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

If those, who have but fenfe, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done,

If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben Jonson's Forest.*

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost, thy *gins* and toils;

No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd.
Milton.

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,

Without th' expence of cheese and bacon. *Hudib.*

Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*

2. Anything moved with screws, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were stretched on a *gin*. *Spens.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory fails.

The delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or foughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Rey.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driving on the outside of the *gin* pumps of Mostyn coalpits.

Woodward on Fossils.

4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which fee.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*

Gin shops fourer sighs return. *Pope.*

G'NGER. *n. f.* [zinziber, Lat. *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped somewhat like those of the iris: these are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain seeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves.

Hill's Materia Medica.

Or wasting *ginger* round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.

Pope's Dunciad.

G'NGERBREAD. *n. f.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some other aromatick feeds. It is sometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou shoud' have it to buy *gingerbread*.

Her currans there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cook.*

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks' frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

G'NGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously; nicely.

What is't that you
Took up so *gingerly*? *Shakspr. Two Gent. of Vir.*

G'NGERNESS. *n. f.* Niceness; tendernefs. *Di?*

G'NGIVAL. *adj.* [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

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Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occlude appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To G'NGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in quick succession.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence found.

Gay's Trivia.

Once, we confefs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To G'NGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells the *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

G'NGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

G'NGLYMOID. *adj.* [γινγλυμοειδής and ἰσχυρ.] Resembling a *ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Hold. Element of Speech.*

G'NGLYMUS. *n. f.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance. *Wise man.*

G'NGNET. *n. f.* [γινγνέτις.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously, a Spanish *genet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

G'NGSING. *n. f.* [I suppose Chinese.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent.

It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPSY. *n. f.* [Corrupted from Egyptian; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to loose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantic *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks diffembled wants. *Prior.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;
A sigil in his hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick heve and sheers.

I, near yon stile, three fallow *gyffes* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench;
Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero
hildings and harlots. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her
confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

G'IRASOLE. *n. f.* [girasole, French.]

1. The herb turntol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *gird'd*, or *girt*. [γίρνειν, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

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They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 3.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Sevifi.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 25.*

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt.*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *gird'd* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezek. xvii. 10.*

Typhphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together fow'd,
To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

8. To inclose; to incircle.

That Nyctean isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakspeare.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the origin; it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gride* or *cut*.] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

This wondred error growth
At which our critics *gird*. *Drayton.*

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester relent. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the cheeks and *girds* of it, when he doth amiss. *Goodman's Winter Ev'n. Cowo.*

G'IRDED. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one arm to the *girders*. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girdar* need not be so strong as the front *girdar*. *Mason's Mech. Ess.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Black.*

G'IRDLE. *n. f.* [gýrdle, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

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There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shaksp.*
Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until
they put on their girdle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
On him his mantle, girdle, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*
2. Enclosure; circumference.
Suppose within the girdle of these walls
Are now confined two mighty monarchies.

3. The zodiac.
Great breezes in great circles, such as are under
the girdle of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon*
To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.
Lay the gentle babes, girdling one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms.
Shaksp.
2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.
Those sleeping stones,
That as a waift do girdle you about.

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That girdlest in those wolves! *Shaksp.*
GIRDEBELT. *n. f.* [girdle and belt.] The belt
that incircles the waist.
Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The girdlebelt, with nails of burnish'd gold.

Dryden's Æneid.
GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from girdle.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. f.* [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described
by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word
there is much question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his
custom, derives it from *gyn* of the same significa-
tion; *Minghe* from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or
girella, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks that
it comes from *berlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he,
harlot is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that
the Saxons, who used ceopla for a man, might like-
wise have ceopla for a woman, though no such
word is now found. *Dr. Hickes* derives it most pro-
bably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A
young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a girl.
Shaksp.

I will love thee ne'er the less, my girl. *Shaksp.*
The foole Amphimachus, to field brought gold
to be his wracke,

Proude girl like, that doth ever beare her dowre
upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every girl to practise on. *Donne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimic follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with girls.

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a girl, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GIRLISH. *adj.* [from girl.] Suited a girl;
youthful.
In her girl's age she kept sheep on the moor.

GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from girl'sh.] In a girl'sh
manner.
To GIRN. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of
gin. It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to
a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GIRAROCK. *n. f.* [acus major.] A kind of fish.

GIRT. *part. pass.* [from To gird.]
To GIRT. *v. a.* [from gird.] To gird; to en-
compass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe.

GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is
fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hubbon, death hath broke his girt;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.
The most common way of bandage is by that of

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the girt, which girt hath a bolster in the middle,
and the ends are tacked firmly together.

Wifeman's Surgery.
GIRTH. *n. f.* [from gird.]

1. A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the
horse.

Or the saddle turn'd round, or the girths brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;

The steed oppress'd, would break his girth,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;

This breaks a girth, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compass measured by the girdle, or en-
closing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least
three yards in the girth. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it
does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in
other cattle to graze.

GISLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies
a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace;

Gislebert an illustrious pledge, like the Greek Ho-
merus. *Gibson's Camden.*

GITH. *n. f.* [nigella.] An herb called Guinea
pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. gave; part. pass. given.

[giban, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or
reward; not to sell.

I had a master that gave me all I could ask,
but thought fit to take one thing from me again.

Constant at church and change; his gains were
sure,

His givings rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

While tradesmen starve these Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather give than pay.

Half useless doom'd to live,
Pray's and advice are all I have to give. *Harte.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by
hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me,
she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and
giving in marriage. *Matt. xxiv. 38.*

Those bills were printed not only every week,
but also a general account of the whole year was
given in upon the Thursday before Christmas.

We shall give an account of these phenomena.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evi-
dently false and impossible into their poems, nor
gives them licence to run out into wildness.

3. To put into one's possession; to consign; to
impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.

Nature gives us many children and friends, to
take them away; but takes none away to give
them us again.

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm,
and I will remove the earth.

If the agreement of men first gave a sceptre
into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head,
that almost must direct its conveyance.

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he give for his life.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
If you did know for whom I gave the ring,
And would conceive for what I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure.

He would give his nuts for a piece of metal,
and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a
sparkling pebble.

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5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against
a prisoner what time he was drowly, and seemed
to give small attention. The prisoner, after sen-
tence was pronounced, said, I appeal: the king,
somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal?

The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he
gave no ear, to Philip, when he shall give ear.

Constantia accused herself for having so tamely
given an ear to the proposal.

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable
man.

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath
not itself.

What beauties I lose in some places, I give
to others which had them not originally.

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis given me once again to behold my friend.

He has not given Luther fairer play.

10. To yield; not to deny.

I gave his wife proposal way;

Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him.

11. To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them
which were so resolved, and gave them courage
to all adventures.

Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that
we may sacrifice unto the Lord.

12. To empower; to to commission.

Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine.

13. To enable.

God himself requirerh the lifting up of pure
hands in prayers; and hath given the world to un-
derstand, that the wicked, although they cry,
shall not be heard.

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly
rise,

Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil forth ring juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to
blow.

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I give to both
your speeches.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that gives this sentence,
And he that suffers.

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their
backs, gave a great shout in derision of them.

Let the first honest discoverer give the word
about, that Wood's halpence have been afforded,
and caution the poor people not to receive them.

16. To exhibit; to shew.

This instance gives the impossibility of an eter-
nal existence in any thing essentially alterable or
corruptible.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the num-
ber of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four
men a-piece.

18. To do any act of which the consequence
reaches others.

As we desire to give no offence ourselves, so
neither shall we take any at the difference of
judgment in others.

19. To

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of the rind *giveth* out their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies. *Sidon.*

After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hook.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret accels which people, superstitiously *given*, might have always thereunto with ease. *Hooker.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*, To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare.*

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous: He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakespeare.*

His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakespeare.*

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease. *Knolles's History.*

Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Eccles. xxxix. 1.*

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world.

They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange.*

Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his railery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden.*

21. To resign; to yield up. Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost; And to instruct them will not quit the coast. *Herbert.*

Virtue *giv'n* for lost, Deprest and overthrow'n, as seem'd; Like that self-begott'n bird From out her athy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n, I *give* not Heaven for lost. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days, was to lift himself a martyr. *South.*

Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time, He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator.*

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addison's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to suppose. Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All *gave* you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid.*

23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer. The more he got, the more he shewed that he

gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. *Sidney.*

If you shall marry, You *give away* this hand, and that is mine; You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine; You *give away* myself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare.*

Honest company, I thank you all, That have beheld me *give away* myself To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakespeare.*

I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'st* thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

But we who *give* our native rights away, And our enslav'd posterity betray, Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go On holidays to see a puppet-show. *Dryd. Jew.*

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to misery and mortality! *Addison.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*

Whatever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore. Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell. Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease. Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over*. *Hooker.*

Never *give* her o'er; For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakespeare.*

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to *give it over* unto the last man. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Those troops which were levied have *given over* the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worst of all to *give* her over, 'Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite over laying. *L'Estrange.*

Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it. *Addison's Spectator.*

28. To GIVE over. To addict; to attach to. Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians have *given* themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Cofmol.*

I used one thing ill, or *gave* myself so much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Temple.*

29. To GIVE over. To conclude lost. Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*, To try one desp'rate med'cine more; And where your case can be no worse, The desp'ratest is the wisest course. *Hudibras.*

The abbess, finding that the physicians had *given* her over, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having *given* her over. *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never *gives* him o'er, That, whilst he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I shall recover; But all agree to *give* me over. *Swift.*

30. To GIVE over. To abandon. The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferer ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to *give it over*. *Hooker.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave* over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*

Sleep hath forsook, and *giv'n* me o'er To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cause for which we fought and swore So boldly, shall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras.*

31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. The fathers *give it out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. *Hooker.*

It is *given out*, that, sleeping in my orchard, A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark Is, by a forged process of my death, Rankly abused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel, Son of Polixenes, with his princeps. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*

He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles's History.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance. His *givings out* were of an infinite distance From his true meant design. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming, To seal her father's eyes up close as oak. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

33. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield. The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give him up*, if they saw him shrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and *given up*, For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The fun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles's History.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-castle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give* ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll e'en *give it up*, and go and fret myself. *Collier against Dispair.*

I can *give up* to the historians of your country the names of so many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cause. *De v.*

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession. *5 B 2*

son, have, by common consent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them up to their reasons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We should see him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the conveniences of life. *Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death, Would *give up* Africk into Cæsar's hands, And make him lord of half the burning zone.

Addison's Cato.

Learn to be honest men, *give up* your leaders, And pardon shall descend on all the rest.

Addison's Cato.

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He saw the celestial deities acting in confederacy against him, and immediately *gave up* a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. *Addison's Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he, to be confuted by one who is master of fifty legions. *Addison's Spectator.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence. *Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up* also, as a groundless conceit. *Bentley.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes; Cannot they add a few days to a monarch?

Rowe.

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. *Artusnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure. *Watts.*

34. To *GIVE up*. To abandon. If any be *given up* to believe lyes, some must be first *given up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally *give* themselves up to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman. *Addison's Guardian.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature, *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Persons who, through misfortunes, chuse not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness. *Clarissa.*

35. To *GIVE up*. To deliver. And Joub *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Sam. xxiv. 9.*

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give* them up. *Swift.*

36. To *GIVE way*. To yield; not to resist; to make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*; The mists flew upwards, and dissolv'd in day. *Dryden's Æneid.*

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows, Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æneid.*

37. The word *give* is used with great laxity, the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To *GIVE*. 2. n.

1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun; The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke's Roman History.*

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, bisket, sweetmeats, and salt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like season'd timber, never *gives*;

But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will *give* again, that it will be better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phrase. Up and down he traverses his ground, Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound; Now back he *gives*, then rushes on again. *Daniel's C. War.*

4. To *GIVE in*. To go back; to give way. Not in use.

The charge was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

5. To *GIVE into*. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalists: the poets, however, have sometimes *given in* to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explanation of it. *Addison on Medals.*

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in* to those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might to those very practices that are working their destruction. *Swift.*

6. To *GIVE off*. To cease; to forbear.

The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. To *GIVE over*. To cease; to act no more.

If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Christ, through union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also. *Hooker.*

Give not o'er so; to him again; intreat him, Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown; You are too cold. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon's Apprehensions.*

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met ever, and to shameful silence brought, Yet *gives* not o'er, though desperate of success. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame Only to put it out again?

And must we now *give o'er*, And only end where we begun?

In vain this mischief we have done, If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

8. To *GIVE out*. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Acts viii. 9.*

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* you are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

9. To *GIVE out*. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they, Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And 'till they foot and clutch their prey; They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout, That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

GIVER, n. f. [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

Well we may afford Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news; The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove; Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES, n. f. Fetters or shackles for the feet. *Grizzard*, n. f. [from *gifer*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *Mort.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach. *Ray.*

They nestle near the throne, By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm, Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm; Which puts the overheated fots In fevers still. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

GLA'BILITY, n. f. [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *Ditt.*

GLA'CIAL, adj. [glacial, French; *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To *GLA'CIATE*. v. n. [glacies, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, n. f. [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

GLA'CIOUS, adj. [glacio, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacius* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLA'CIS, n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD, adj. [glæd, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.] 1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They blest the king, and went into their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. *1 Kings viii. 66.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they Hasted with *glad* precipitation. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be
glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blos-
som as the rose. *Isaiah xxxv.*

Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad ev'ning and glad morn crown'd the fourth
day. *Milton*

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally
of, sometimes at or with before the cause of glad-
ness: perhaps of is most proper, when the cause
of joy is something gained or possessed; and at or
with, when it is some accident befallen himself or
another.

I am glad to see your worship. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much
glad of it. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

He that is glad at calamities shall not be un-
punished. *Proverbs.*

He glad
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be
my friend, he will be glad of my repentance.

The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood,
His faction drew. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
Glad of a quarrel strait I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleading; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More glad to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*
5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears!
Pope's Messiah.

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to
ludicrousness.

I would be glad to learn from those who pro-
nounce that the human soul always thinks, how
they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make
glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He faw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy North: from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands.
Craighaw.

It glads me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Ottway.*
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man.
Pope.

If justice Philips' coftive head
Some frigid rhymes disburles,
They shall like Persian tales be read;
And glad both babes and nurfes. *Swift.*

To GLADDER, v. a. [from glad.] To cheer; to
delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure gladden'd all that saw him.

Addison's Cato.

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and glad-
den's her, when she does not attend to it.

Addison's Spectator.

GLADDER, n. f. [from glad.] One that makes
glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou gladder of the mount Cytheron,
Have pity, Goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE, n. f. [from glopan, to be hot, or to
shine; whence the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete
English *glad*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or open-
ing in a wood. *Lucas.* It is taken for an avenue
through a wood, whether open or shaded, and
has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dread-
ful shade. *Spenser.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Hub. Tale.*

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade,
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Mil.*
For noonday's heat are clofer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'n'r glade.

There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope.

By the heroes armed shades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the husband, or restore the wife!
Pope's St. Cecil.

She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of fun-shine, stream and glade,
New drest and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLADEN, n. f. [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.]

GLADDER, n. f. [Latin; *gladiateur*, French.]

A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denb.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

GLADFULNESS, n. f. [glad and fulness.] Joy;
gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffiance
Of all his gladfulness, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIATOR, n. f. [Latin; *gladiateur*, French.]

A swordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denb.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.

GLADLY, adv. [from glad.] Joyfully; with
gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with
exultation.

For his particulars I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

You are going to see us right; and 'tis an advan-
tage every body will gladly see you engross the-
glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLADNESS, n. f. [from glad.] Cheerfulness;
joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:

The standing streets with so much joy they
view,

That with less grief they perish'd they deplore.
Dryden.

GLADDSOME, adj. [from glad.]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend;
From highest heaven in gladsome company. *Fairy Queen.*

The gladsome ghost in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and gladsome day. *Prior.*

GLADDSOMELY, adv. [from gladsome.] With
gayety and delight.

GLADDSOMENESS, n. f. [from gladsome.] Gaye-
ty; showiness; delight.

GLAIRE, n. f. [*glæp*, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Da-
nish; *glafs*, *glavre*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as short as
water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, v. a. [*glairer*, French; from the
noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This
word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, n. f. [*glantz*, German, glitter.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam:

The other's not; for his was not sincere.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not gazings,
but sudden glances and dartings of the eye.

Bacon's Natural History.

There are of those sort of beauties which last
but for a moment; some particularly of a violent
passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of
an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Boldly the look'd, like one of high degree:
Yet never seem'd to cast a glance on me;

At which I inly joy'd, for, truth to say,
I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. *Harte.*

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a survey of several ob-
jects with one glance. *Watts on the Mind.*

To GLANCE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,

When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd.
Spenser.

When through the gloom the glancing light-
nings fly,

Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did glance away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright.

3. To strike in an oblique direction.

Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corset pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to
play the eye.

O th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and glance;

Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*

Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant
round;

And her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*

5. To censure by oblique hints.

How can'st thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,

Knowing I know thy love to Theus? *Shakesp.*

Some men glance and dart at others, by justify-
ing themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do
not. *Bacon.*

I have never glanced upon the late designed pro-
cession of his holiness and his attendants, notwith-
standing it might have afforded matter to many
ludicrous speculations. *Addison.*

He had written verses, wherein he glanced at a
certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

To GLANCE, v. a. To move nimbly; to shoot
obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

GLANCINGLY, adv. [from glance.] In an ob-
lique broken manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in
this kind, but brokenly and glancingly, intending
chiefly a discourse of his own voyage.

Hakewill on Providence.

GLAND, n. f. [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]

All the glands of a human body are reduced to
two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A
conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up
in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the
other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve
to pass it, and giving way to a vein and excretory
canal to come out: of this sort are the glands in
the brain, the labial glands, and testes. A conglom-
erate gland is composed of many little conglobate
glands, all tied together, and wrapt up in the com-
mon tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

The abscess begun deep in the body of the
glands. *Wijeman.*

The glands, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twist'd with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm.*

GLANDERS, n. f. [from gland.] In a horse is the
running

running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black.

Farrier's Dictionary.

His horse is possest with the *glanders*, and like to mose in the chine. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

GLANDIFEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GLANDULE. *n. f.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, French.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus salivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

GLANDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulosus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, French; from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphaticks.

Arbutnot on Aliiments.

TO GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell,

And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatic wit, and grofs hyperboles; he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to fight;

The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye

Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,

Which conquest and success have thrown upon him. *Addison.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,

Which thou dost *glare* with. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in

hand;

But when they met they made a furly stand,

And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they pass'd,

And wish'd that every look might be their last. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To shine ostentatiously, or with too much

laboured lustre.

The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none

of the finest, or most correct. *Felton on the Classics.*

TO GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye

Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire

Among th' accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength. *Milton.*

GLARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as

dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare*

From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden's Fables.*

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding

by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning,

and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flam-

beaux: *Addison's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,

And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*,

She sighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,

A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

GLAREOUS. *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareus*, Latin; from *glare*.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. f.* [*glaz*, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines from *gläs*, British, green. In Erse it is called *klann*, and this primarily signifies clean or clear, being so denominated from its transparency.]

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glaz* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaz*, from the verb *glanzen*, which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

Glaz is thought so compact and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature, and it is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of grenades rain, by sudden burst

Dislodging murderous bowels, fragments of steel

And stones, and *glaz* and nitrous grain adust. *Philips.*

2. A glass vessel of any kind.

I'll see no more

And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaz*

Which shews me many more. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He was the mark and *glaz*, copy and book,

That fashion'd others. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He spreads his subtle nets from fight,

With tinkling *glaz*, to betray

The larks that in the mehes light. *Dryden's Horace.*

4. **An Hour GLASS.** A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife's liver

Infected as her life, she would not live

The running of one *glaz*. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

5. The destined time of man's life.

No more his royall self did live, no more his noble

fonne,

The golden Meleager now, their *glaz*es all were run. *Chapman.*

6. A cup of glass used to drink in.

To this last costly treaty,

That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glaz*

Did break 't' th' rinsing. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

When thy heart

Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul

Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glaz*, be sure

'Tis time to shun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a

glass; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glaz* more will not

make him drunk, that one *glaz* hath disabled him

from well discerning his present condition. *Taylor's Rule of living bely.*

The first *glaz* may pass for health, the second

for good humour, the third for our friends; but

the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perspective glass.

The moon whose orb

Through optick *glaz* the Tufcan artist views. *Milton.*

Like those who survey the moon by *glaz*es, I tell

of a shining world above, but not relate the glories

of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee *glaz* eyes;

And, like a scurvy politician, seem

To see the things thou dost not. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Glaz bottles are more fit for this second fining

than those of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass

or mirror. Not in use.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,

And in thy case do *glaz* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,

As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;

Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence

they were *glaz*ed,

Did point out to buy them, along as you pass. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid

in the small cavities, perhaps *glaz*ed over by a vi-

trifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been

long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLASSFURNACE. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *furnace*.] A

furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleases to try whether the glow-

ing heat of a *glaz*furnace be barely a wandering

imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting

his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into

a certainty that it is something more than bare im-

agination. *Locke.*

GLASSGAZING. *adj.* [*glaz* and *gazing*.] Fini-

cal; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whorson, *glaz*gazing, finical rogue. *Shaksp.*

GLASSGRINDER. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *grinder*.] One

whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

The *glaz*grinders complain of the trouble they

meet with. *Boyle.*

GLASSHOUSE. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *house*.] A house

where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman

Mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vi-

trified, and prepared at the *glaz*houses. *Add. on Ita.*

GLASSMAN. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *man*.] One who sells

glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small pre-

sent made by the *glaz*man. *Swift.*

GLASSMETAL. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *metal*.] Glass in

fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper

or brass with *glaz*metal. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

GLASSWORK. *n. f.* [*glaz* and *work*.] Manufac-

tory of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in

equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and

the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a de-

sert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the

Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush

the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them

to the Venetians for their *glaz*works. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GLASSWORT. *n. f.* [*salicornia*, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the em-

palement; for the stamina, or chives, and the em-

broyles grow on the extreme part of the leaves;

these embryos afterward become pods or blad-

ders, which, for the most part, contain one seed.

The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants

up toward the latter end of Summer; and, having

dried them in the sun, they burn them for their

ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap.

These herbs are by the country people called kelp.

From the ashes of these plants is extracted the

salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chymists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest

sand, and the ashes of chali or *glaz*wort; and for

the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or

other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GLASSY. *adj.* [from *glaz*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there

is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity

with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it

turn to a *glaz*y substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre,

or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,

Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:

His *glaz*y essence, like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastick tricks before his heaven,

As makes the angels weep. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,

That shews his hoary leaves in the *glaz*y stream. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

The

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The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing dust.

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred

The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*
The *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

GLASTONBURY Thorn. *n. f.* A species of MED-LAR.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring. *Miller.*

GLAUcoma. *n. f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE. *n. f.* [*glave*, French; *glaf*, a hook, Welsh.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* hath pendant by his side. *Fainfax.*

When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chase to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras.*

To GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glupan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glazifier*, *argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with brining tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew's Ceph. Sac.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryd. Duff.*

GLAZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glasfer*, of *glaz*.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into the rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*.

The dext'rous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And ginsling fashies on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte.*

GLEAM. *n. f.* [*glehoma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladfome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Aufonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryden's Aurengze.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addison's Cato.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*,
Fires that glow. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden conurbation.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLEAMY. *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flushing; darting sudden conurbations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French; as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Lat.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth, ii.*

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*. *Dryd.*

The precept of not gathering their land clean,
but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself. *Nelson.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges, xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his resplendent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLENER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomson.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

GLENNING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of *gleaning*, or thing *gleaned*.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive tree,
and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

GLE

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GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in fedy bowers;

The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers

Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy.

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant feeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. f.* [*glitdaglie*, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *gleds*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *n. f.* [*glizge*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified music played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfars make themselves *glees*, by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreflew not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew's Survey of Corn.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee*!

No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pasto.*

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free. *Harte.*

GLEED. *n. f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast. *Shak.*

GLEEK. *n. f.* [*glizge*, Saxon.] Musick; or musician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the *gleek*: I will give you the minstrel.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [*glizman*, in Saxon, is a mimic or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shakespeare's Midf. Night.*

I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

To GLEAN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish.

I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place. *Thomson.*

Those who labour

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from *glidan*, Saxon, to run softly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a fore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or gleet. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor. His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but gleeted a few drops. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To run flowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so gleet down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

GLEETY. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly fanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and gletty, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wifeman.*

GLEN. *n. f.* [*glenn*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the glen.

Spenser.

GLEW. *n. f.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See **GLUE**.

GLIB. *adj.* [from *glis*, *Skinner*.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being glib and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them.

Burnet's Theor.

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as glib as a birdcatcher's gill. *Arbushnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that glib and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,

I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
There was never so much glib nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift remains:
And then, to make them pass the glibber,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man:
Do but hear on the clergy how glib his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB. *n. f.*

The Irish have from Scythians mantles and long glibs; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather glib myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shakespeare's Wint. Tale.*

GLIBLY. *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as conscience recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide glibly into a detraction.

Government of the Tongue.

GLIBNESS. *n. f.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like glibness doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a glibness, the more to facilitate its moving.

Government of the Tongue.

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [*glidan*, Saxon; *gliden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By Eart, among the dusty vallies, glide
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax.*

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Just before the confines of the wood,
The gliding Lethe leads her silent flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred Isis glides,
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To pass on without change of step.
Ye gliding ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystic wonders of your silent state. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.
If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart
As if cold steel had glided through his heart. *Dryden's Fables.*

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where
the objects only glide before the eye, and disappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreathed itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GLIDER. *n. f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.
The glance into my heart did glide;
Hey ho the glider;

Therewith my soul was sharply gried,
Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

GLIKE. *n. f.* [*gliz*, Saxon. See **GLEEK**.] A fauer; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

Where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his
glikes? *Shakespeare.*

To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.
The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day. *Shakespeare.*

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my side it is so well appareld,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye. *Shakespeare.*

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Off in glimmering bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

See'st thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the wall's of heav'n
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Through these sad shades this chaos in my soul,
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;
The rising motion of an infant ray
Shot glimmering through the cloud, and promis'd
day. *Prior.*

Off by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies.

When rosy morning glimmer'd o'er the dales,
He drove to pasture all the lusty males. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had
been at court, got a glimmering who they were.

been at court, got a glimmering who they were.

The Pagan priesthood was always in the druids;
and there was a perceivable glimmering of the Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLIMMER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint splendour; weak light.
2. A kind of fossil.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the names of mica and glimmer. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic; talc, catilver, or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *n. f.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.
Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton.*

Thousands of things, which now either wholly
escape our apprehensions, or which our short-
sighted reason having got some faint glimpse of, we
in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flashing light.
Light as the lightning glimpse they ran? *Milton.*

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was
gone,
My pride struck out new spangles of her own. *Dryden.*

3. Transitory lustre.
There no dear glimpse of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place. *Cowley.*

If I, celestial fire, in aught
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.
If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting
breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great fire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

5. A short transitory view.
O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon through the shade. *Milton.*

Some, God punisheth exemplary in this world,
that we might have a taste or a glimpse of his pre-
sent justice. *Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as
much at one glimpse as would require a long dis-
course to lay before another, and make out in one
entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimpse of god-like liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.
No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse
of. *Shakespeare.*

To GLISTEN. *v. n.* [*glitan*, German.] To shine;
to sparkle with light.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistening earth,
With looks of dumb despair. *Thomson's Winter.*

The ladies eyes glisten'd with pleasure. *Richardson's Pamela.*

To GLISTER. *v. n.* [*glitan*, German; *glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright.

The wars flame most in Summer, and the
helmets glister brightest in the fairest sunshine. *Spenser on Ireland.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,

Than

Than to be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden furrow. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*
The golden fun

Gallops the zodiack in his *glistering* coach. *Shakspeare.*
All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shakspeare Merch. of Ven.*
You were more the eye and talk

Of the court to-day, than all

Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall. *Ben Jonson Underw.*
When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and
brass, the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined
like lamps of fire. *Mac. vi. 39.*

It consisted not of rubies, yet the small pieces of
it were of a pleasant redish colour, and *glistered*
prettily. *Boyle.*

GLISTER. *n. f.* [Properly written *clyster*, from
κλυστήρ.] See CLYSTER. It is written wrong even
by *Brown.*

Now enters Bush with new state airs,

His lordship's premier minister;

And who, in all profound affairs,

Is held as needful as his *glister*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion
whereby nature excludeth another; which, de-
scending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those
parts, and excites them unto expulsion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To GLITTER. *v. n.* [*glitzman*, Saxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like
plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade.

Bacon's Phys. Rem.

Before the battle joins, from afar

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war.

Dryden's Virgil.

Scarce had'st thou time t' unsheath thy conqu'r-
ing blade;

It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand set the most *glittering* temptati-
ons to discord, and on the other the dismal effects
of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glit'ring* scenes, o'er her own heart severe;

In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

GLITTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lustre;
bright show; splendour.

Clad

With what permissive glory since his fall

Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of for-
tune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.

Collier on Pride.

Take away this measure from our drefs and ha-
bits, and all is turned into such paint and *glitter*,
and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to
the wearer. *Law.*

GLITTERAND. Shining; sparkling. A par-
ticipial used by *Chaucer* and the old English poets
This participial termination is still retained in
Scottland.

GLITTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With
shining lustre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloaren*, Dutch.]

1. To quint; to look askew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to stare: as, *what a gloarand*
quean.

To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be
ignorantly written for *glow*.] To cast side glances
as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,

And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you.

Roscoe's Jane Shore.

GLOBARD. *n. f.* [from *glow*.] A glow worm.

GLOBATED. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in shape
of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE. *n. f.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body: a body of
which every part of the surface is at the same dis-
tance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,

Wept at his fall.

Stepney.

Where God declares his intention to give domi-
nion, he meant that he would make a species of
creatures that should have dominion over the other
species of this terrestrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the

earth are geographically depicted, or in which the
constellations are laid down according to their pla-
ces in the sky.

The astrologer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleveland.*

These are the stars,

But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to
find

Such figures there as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of foldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round

A *globe* of fiery ferephim inclos'd,

With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms.

Milton.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or everlasting flower. *n. f.* [*ama-
rantoides*.] A flower.

Miller.

GLOBE *Daisy*. *n. f.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*. *n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. *n. f.* [*belleboro-ranunculus*.]
A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Tbistle*. *n. f.* [*carduus orbiculatus*.] A plant.

Miller.

GLOBOSE. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical;
round.

Regions, to which

All thy dominion, Adam, is no more

Than what this garden is to all the earth,

And all the sea; from one entire *globose*

Stretch'd into longitude. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Then form'd the moon

Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

GLOBOSITY. *n. f.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity;
sphericalness.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen
to them that live more easterly, when the sun is
elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be
seen to them that live one degree more westerly,
where the sun is but five degrees above the hori-
zon, and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till
at last it appear not at all: no account can be
given, but the *globosity* of the earth.

Ray on the Creation.

GLOBOUS. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin. When the ac-
cent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word
should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*:
I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in
which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical;
round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far

Than all this *globose* earth in plain outspread;
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,
Singing the air. *Philips.*

GLOBULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] Having the
form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids
seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure
so well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew's Censol. Saura.

GLOBULARIA. *n. f.* [Latin; *globulaire*, Fr.]
A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLOBULE. *n. f.* [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Lat.]
Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular
or spherical figure; as the red particles of the
blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and
are easily discovered by the microscope. These
will attract one another when they come within a
due distance, and unite like the spheres of quick-
silver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in
their centre, to intercept the light within the hale.

Newton's Opticks.

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a
thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elas-
tick, and will break; the vessels which admit the
smaller *globules*, cannot admit the greater without a
disease. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GLOBULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule*.] In form of
a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles pro-
ceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*glomerare*, Latin.] To ga-
ther into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance

gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerat'd*, but
discontinuous particles are *conglobat'd*.

GLOMERATION. *n. f.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.

2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small
drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is
very low. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. *adj.* [*glomeratus*, Latin.] Gather-
ed into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM. *n. f.* [*glomang*, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity;
defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,

Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

This feat,

That we must change for heav'n? This mournful
gloom,

For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,

Wholefome, and cool, and mild; but with black
air

Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *glam*.
Milton.

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Loft in a convent's solitary *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind;
fullness.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This
sense is not now in use.

His *glit'ring* armour made

A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser.*

Scarcely had *Phæbus* in the *glooming* East

Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be fullen.

GLOOMILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light;
dismally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark in-
tentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryd.*

Gloomily retir'd the spider lives. *Tibbison.*

GLOOMINESS. *n. f.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light;
dismalness.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look;
heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour,
and makes them grow sullen and unconvertable.

Collier of the Splen.

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of
the best men are involved, very often stands in
need of such little incitements to mirth and laugh-
ter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison.*

GLOOMY. *adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost
dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without

The growing miseries, which Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,

To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,

Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,

Nor setting visits, nor the lightfome noon.

Dryden's Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*,
just as the sun is bright or more overcast.

Pope's Letters.

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field

Of Enna, where *Proserpine* gathering flow'rs,

Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis

Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy
of heart.

GLO'RIEN. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; ho-
nourable; decorated with glory; dignified with
honours. Not in use.

Old respect,

As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,

My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd

Your younger feet, while mine cast back with

age

Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Vol. I. N^o. 20. 5 C GLORI

GLORIFICATION. *n. f.* [*glorification*, French, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

TO GLORIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in.

Shakespeare's King John.
Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them fit sure, and *glorifies* the throne.

Daniel.

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

Hooker.
This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth.

Hooker.
Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Pf. lxxxvi. 9.*
Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our souls.

Duty of Man.
This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver.

Tillotson.
3. To praise; to honour; to extol.
Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*.

Speiser on Ireland.
No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing or medicinal. *Dome.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.
If God be glorified in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him.

John xiii. 32.
Whom he justified, them he also *glorified*.

Rom. viii. 30.
The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally *glorified*; then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy.

Pearson.
The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* manner.

Styliffe's Parergon.

GLORIOUS, *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorious*, French.]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world.

Daniel iii. 22.
He is *glorious* in respect of the brightness and splendor of his celestial body, still made more *glorious* and majestic by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of universal Judge.

Nelson.

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
It over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine.

Prior.
Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title.

Addison's Cato.
She must stand amongst the first servants of

God, and be *glorious* amongst those who have fought the good fight.

Law.
If there be nothing so *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then nothing can be so *glorious* in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness.

Law.
GLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so *gloriously* in their works. *Dryden's Dufres.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend.

Pope.
GLORY. *n. f.* [*glorie*, French; *gloria*, Latin.

Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glorie*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke ii. 14.*
Glory to God in the highest.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*.

Psalms lxxiii. 24.
Then enter into *glory*, and resume

His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intreat God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life.

Law.
3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*
Glory is like a circle in the water,

Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.
And with that word and warning foon was

dight,
Each soldier longing for near coming *glory*.

Fairfax.
Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings,

There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the *glory* of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

Your sex's *glory* 'tis to shine unknown,
Of all applause, be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 29.*

Treated to ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;

And with a brave revenge do show
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spect.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky.

Pope's Winter.
From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And founts embrace thee with a love like mine.

Pope.
6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it descends.

South's Sermons.
A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a *glory* upon the countenance.

Collier of the Asper.
7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end.

Wisd. xiv. 14.

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto.

Sidney.
TO GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorifying* when he had hapened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;

For then my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakespeare.*

Your *glorifying* is not good. *1 Cor. v. 6.*

Thou hast seen mount Atlas,
While storms and tempests thunder on its brow,

And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It stands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height.

Addison's Cam.
This title of Freeholder is what I most *glory* in,

and what most effectually calls to mind the happiness of that government under which I live.

Addison's Freeholder.
If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend

on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity.

Clarke.
TO GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue. *Illustr.*

TO GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue. *Illustr.*

GLOSS. *n. f.* [*glossa*; *glose*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;

'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie.

Davies.
Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill *glosses* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right.

Howell.
All this without a *gloss* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment.

Hudibras.
In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *glosses*, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
They give the scandal, and the wife discern;
Their *glosses* teach an age too apt to learn.

Dryden.
Explaining the text in short *glosses*, was Accursius's method.

Baker on Learning.
Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far

Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial lustre. In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to *glow*.

His iron coat all over-grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,

Whose glittering *gloss*, dark'ned with filthy dust.

Spenser.
You are a sectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloss*

discovers,
To men that understand you, words and weak-

ness. *Shakespeare.*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest

glosses. *Shakespeare.*
The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel *glosses* are more resplendent than

plates of brass. *Eachus.*

Weeds

Weeds that the wind did tose

The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats,
that cast a faint dim *gloss*;

Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to
reverence, and a *gloss* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season
pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in
the opening of the *Spring*, when they are all new
and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon them.

Addison's Spectator.

3. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious
representation. This sense seems to partake
of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin;
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit.

Sidney.

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you
hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this
cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth af-
ford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit

To set a *gloss* upon his bad intent. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

The common *gloss*

Of theologians. *Milton.*

To GLOSS, *v. n.* [*glosser*, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Briseis in thy bands,
By priestly *glossing* on the gods' commands.

Dryden's Fables.

2. To make fly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloss'd*, that Abra serv'd to well.

Prior.

To GLOSS, *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or repre-
sentation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so
much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been
spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause.

Phillips's Briton.

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a faint-like show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

Dryden's Pers.

GLOSSARY, *n. f.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*,
Fr.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delatum* was applied
to a place, it signified such a one, in quo dei simulacra
dedicatum est; and also in the old *glossaries*.

Stillingfleet.

I could add another word to the *glossary*. *Baker.*

GLOSSATOR, *n. f.* [*glossateur*, French, from
gloss.] A writer of *glosses*; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge
does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is be-
cause his office is to pronounce judgment, and not
to become an evidence: but why may not the
same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this
respect, the *glossator's* opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER, *n. f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS, *n. f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth po-
lish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness*
much surpassing whatever I had observed in ma-
rine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*γλωσσογραφία* and *γλῶσσα*.] A
scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*γλωσσογραφία* and *γλῶσσα*.] The
writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, *adj.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly
polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he
had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind

of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour,
far more *glossy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire

Shone with a *glossy* scurf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a bearskin on his back;

His hair hung long behind, and *glossy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *glossy* plum. *Dryden, Virg.*

GLOVE, *n. f.* [*glope*, Saxon, from *kl. f. f. f.*, Dan-
nish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i'th' wind;
For haste some left their masks behind,

Some could not stay their *gloves* to find. *Dryden.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as

with a glove.

My limbs,

Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice
crutch;

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'nier of transpiring balm;

So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleveland.*

GLOVER, *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade
is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a
glover's paring knife? *Shakespeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

To GLOUT, *v. n.* [A low word of which I find
no etymology.] To pout; to look fullen. It is
still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,

Where, *glouting* round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glouting with fullen spight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW, *v. n.* [*glopan*, Saxon; *gloym*, Dut.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But fithence silence lesseneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,

I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Spenser.*

His goodly eyes,

That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front.

Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II.
to show her innocence, did take seven *glowing*
irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and
had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts alike, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milt.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*.

Addison's Ovid.

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions show,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*.

Smith.

Fires that *glow*,

Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel the heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*

In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?

Addison's Cato.

The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands.

Gay.

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smiles that *glow'd*

Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Clad in a gown that *glows* with tyrian rays.

Dryden.

A malicious joy,

Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage
A *glowing* pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight;

Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,

Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like the ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse. *Swage.*

Fair ideas flow,

Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,

Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars *glow* round the frozen poe. *Pope.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain

To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addison's Cato.*

For'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew the just above neglect:

The fire with which thy lover *glows*,
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent
Calm ev'ry thought, in spirit ev'ry grace,

Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies surrounded,

Despairing, confounded,

He trembles, he *glows*,

Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others' woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,

When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*.

Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;

It *glows*, and with a fullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW, *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine.

Not in use.

On each side her

Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare.*

GLOW, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakespeare.*

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Such as suppose that the great stile might hap-
pily be blended with the ornamental, that the sim-
ple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaele could

unite with the *glow* and bustle of a Paulo, or Tin-
coret, are totally mistaken. *Reynolds.*

GLOWWORM, *n. f.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small
creeping insect with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The *glowworm* shews the matten to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

A great light downeth a smaller that it cannot
be seen; as the sun that of a *glowworm*.

Bacon's Natural History.

The man, who first upon the ground
A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found

A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone;

He held it dear, 'till by the springing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

To GLOZE, *v. n.* [*glepan*; Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to
fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glazing* lies,
And easily transgress. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So *glaz'd* the tempter, and his poem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*

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GLU

A false *glossing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass. *South.*

Now for a *glossing* speech,
Fair protestations, specious marks of friendship.

2. To comment. This should be *gloss*.
Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloss*
To be the realm of France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
GLOZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
3. Flattery; insinuation.
Now to plain dealing; lay these *glosses* by.

2. Specious showing; *gloss*. Not used.
Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloss* be not hidden,
Shall such morning dew be an ease to the heat of love's fire?

GLOZEN. *n. f.* [from *gloss*.] A flatterer.
GLUE. *n. f.* [*glu*, French; *gluten*, Latin; *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best.

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of *glue*.
To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear *glue'd* many friends to thee.

Whofo teacheth a fool is as one that *glue*th a potsherd together.

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glue*d to the canvass over the head of the figure.

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native balm.

2. To hold together.
The parts of homogeneous hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glue*d together by rest; that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing.

3. To join; to unite; to invocate.
Those wasps in a honeypot are sensual men plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are once *glue*d to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out.

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and inferior things.

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glue'd*
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd.

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms.

GLUEBOILER. *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make *glue*.

GLUER. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with *glue*.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *glum*.] Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then?

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutit*, Lat. to swallow; *γλῦζω*.]

1. To swallow; to devour.
"Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to fate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers.

Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites.

What way remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils.

No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end.

I found
The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new.

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.
With death's carcass *glut* the grave.
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole.

4. To overfill; to load.
He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once.

5. To saturate.
The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it.

GLUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorged foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes.

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.
So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw.

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights.

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement.

3. More than enough; overmuch.
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it.

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits of channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage.

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutin-ux*, French; from *glutit*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling into shape and members.

Next this marble venom'd feat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force.

GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts.

GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glutton*, French; from *glutit*, Lat. to swallow.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.
The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked.

Through Macer's gullet she runs down
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follow's Bibb's endless draught.

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.
The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ.

To GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the *glutton*; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutinous* maws.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *glutinous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters.

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no *glutinous* delight.

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glutinous*.] With the voracity of a *glutton*.

GLUTTONY. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, French; from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone.

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend.

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness.

GLUTY. *adj.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamic mixture, because it is a *glut* spumous matter.

With *glut* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs.

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *glut* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto.

GLYN. *n. f.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erie; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot.

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [*gnýpan*, Saxon; *knæren*,
To GNARL. } Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar* until day's enemy
Did him appease.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

The *gnarling* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke.

GNARLED.

GNA'LED. *adj.* [*gnar, nar, or nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The fear, who could not with his wrath affwage,
Rowl'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And gnash'd his teeth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away.

Psalms cxii. 10.

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Matthew viii.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,

And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain.

Spenser.

They gnashed upon me with their teeth.

Psalms xxxv. 16.

They him laid

Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,

To find himself not matchless. *Milton.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,

And foam betwixt his gnashing grinders churn'd.

Dryden.

GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnat*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Mat. xxiii. 24.

GNATFLOWER. *n. f.* [*gnat and flower*.] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *n. f.* [*gnat and snip*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole,

but only the gnat-snapper. *Haweswill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dut.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow, that would gnaw a man

Like to a vermine, with his hellish brains,

And many an honest soule, even quick had slain.

Chapman.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw

Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw.

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why gnaw you so your nether lip?

Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.

Shaksp. Othello.

They gnaw'd their tongues for pain. *Rev. xvi. 10.*

He comely fell, and dying gnaw'd the ground.

Dryden.

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,

I gain'd my freedom. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,

Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to

help him out of the snare: the mouse gnaw'd the

threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.

L'Estrange.

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they

gnaw. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. It is

now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the

chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my

teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed

shall be abused, my coffers ranfacked, my reputa-

tion gnaw'd at. *Shaksp. Othello.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,

A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon.

Shaksp. Richard III.

GNAWER. *n. f.* [*from gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. *n. f.* [*γνώμων*.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The gnomon of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the North and South pole.

Harris.

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or gnomon, denoting the hours of the day.

Brown.

GNOMONICKS. *n. f.* [*γνώμωνική*.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a gnomon or stile, that throws off the shadow for this purpose.

Trevoux.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [*gan*, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gung*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterite of the old verb *wend*.]

1. To walk; to move step by step.

You know that love

Will creep in service where it cannot go.

Shaksp. Lear.

After some months those muscles become cal-

lous; and, having yielded to the extension, the pa-

tient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely.

Wise man's Surgery.

2. To move; not stand still.

Rise, let us be going.

Mat. xxvi. 46.

3. To walk solemnly.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in

solemn procession, his whole family have such bu-

siness come upon them that no one can be spared.

Hooker.

4. To walk leisurely; not run.

And must I go to him?

—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so

long, that going will scarce serve the turn. *Shaksp.*

5. To march or walk a-foot.

I will only go through on my feet. *Num. xx. 19.*

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I go,

This uncouth errand sole.

Milton.

7. To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,

While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.

Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,

Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

9. To depart from a place; to move from a

place; the opposite of *to come*.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord

That I kiss aught but him. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

At once, good-night:

Stand not upon the order of your going,

But go at once. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

And when she had so said she went her way.

Jo. xi. 28.

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice, only you

shall not go very far away. *Ex. viii. 28.*

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the

sea goes and cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A young tall squire

Did from the camp at first before him go. *Cowley.*

Then I concur to let him go for Greece,

And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,

True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.

Pope's Odyssey.

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any

end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,

Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil. *Tupper.*

She may go to bed when she list; all is as she

will. *Shaksp. Othello.*

You did wish that I would make her turn;

Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet go on.

Shaksp. Othello.

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard

say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship

goes abroad by advice. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The mourners go about the streets. *Ecc. xii. 5.*

The sun shall go down over the prophets, and

the day shall be dark over them. *Mal. iii. 6.*

Put every man his sword by his side, and go in

and out from gate to gate throughout the camp.

Exodus. xxxii. 27.

The sun, which once did shine alone,

Hung down his head, and with'd for night,

When he beheld twelve suns for one

Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,

As if they had been there as servants set,

To stay or to go on, as he thought good,

And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.

Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

Turn not children going, till you have given

them all the satisfaction they are capable of.

Locke.

History only acquaints us that his fleet went up

the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that

river. *Arbutnot.*

The last advice I give you relates to your beha-

viour when you are going to be hanged, which,

either for robbing your master, for housebreaking,

or going upon the highway, may very probably be

your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Those who come for gold will go off with pew-

ter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

11. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets,

and shalt go forth in the dances of them that make

merry. *Jer. xxxi. 4.*

Away, and with thee go, the worst of woes,

That seek't my friendship, and the gods thy foes.

Chapman.

He goes in company with the workers of in-

iquity, and walketh with wicked men.

Job xxxiv. 8.

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his king-

dom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that

it may go along with those of the Atlantick islands.

Temple.

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are gone away far from me,

when Israel went astray, which went astray away

from me after their idols, they shall even bear

their iniquity. *Ezekiel. xlv. 10.*

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the

present publishing it, truly I should have kept it

by me till I had once again gone over it.

Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

Thus I have gone through the speculative con-

sideration of the Divine Providence.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I hope, by going over all these particulars, you

may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this

great subject. *South.*

If we go over the laws of christianity, we shall

find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin

the same things, only they have made our duty

more clear and certain. *Tillotson.*

In their primary qualities we can go but a very

little way. *Locke.*

I go over some parts of this argument again, and

enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon,

or regularly go over any moderate series of num-

bers. *Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway; I will neither

turn to the right hand, nor to the left.

Deuteronomy ii. 27.

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside

to ask how thou doest? *Jeremiah. xv. 5.*

His horses go about

Almost a mile. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and

freedom of a private scene, where a man may go

his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable

Of wounds and fears, and that his forward spirit

Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd;

Yet did you say go forth. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

We be not able to go up against the people;

for they are stronger than we. *Numb. xiii. 31.*

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light.

Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him.

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest: who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.

To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our religion.

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which went so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty.

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state.

All goes to ruin, they themselves contrive To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from going backwards in the world.

Cato, we all go into your opinion.

To apply one's self. Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

Because this atheist goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryo could, according to his explication, be formed at a time.

To have recourse to. Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the fairs.

To be about to do. So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was going to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth.

To shift; to pass life not quite well. Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without.

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to go without it.

To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. This sense is only in the participles going and gone.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth, I suffer'd much extremity for love.

Very near this.

To be in party or design. They with the vanquish'd prince and party go,

And leave their temples empty to the foe.

To escape. Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sospater, whom he besought with much craft to let him go with his life.

To tend to any act. There be some women, Silviu, had they mark'd him

In parcels as I did, would have gone near To fall in love with him.

To be uttered. His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles.

To be talked of; to be known. It has the greatest town in the island that goes under the name of Ano Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil.

To pass; to be received. Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman.

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much.

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should go according to its true value.

To move by mechanism. This pope is decrepid, and the bell goes for him.

Clocks will go as they are set; but man, Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

To be in motion from whatever cause. The wayward sisters hand in hand, Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about.

Clit and washed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up.

To move in any direction. Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions.

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees?

To flow; to pass; to have a course. The god I am, whose yellow water flows Around these fields, and fattens as it goes,

Tyber my name.

To have any tendency. Athenians, know Against right reasons all your counsels go;

This is not fair, nor profitable that, Nor t'other question proper for debate.

To be in a state of compact or partnership. As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you would go your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver.

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to go equal shares in the booty.

To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise.

We are to go by another measure. The principles I there went on, I see no reason to alter.

The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable.

To be pregnant. Great bellied women, That had not half a week to go.

The fruit she goes with, I pray that it good time and life may find.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women go commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months.

Some do go with their young to the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days.

And now with second hopes she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws.

To pass; not to remain. She began to afflict him, and his strength went from him,

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must go to pay for them.

To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained. Then he lets me go, And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd, He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.

Let go the hand of that arch heretic.

To be expended. Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use.

To be in order of time or place. We must enquire far her what is the connexion of that sentence with those that go before it, and those which follow it.

To reach or be extended to any degree. Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience.

To extend to consequences. It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to permit them.

To reach by effects. Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now.

To extend in meaning. His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow.

To spread; to be dispersed; to reach. Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe In morsels cut, to make it farther go.

To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value. I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no.

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection.

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander.

To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them.

More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines.

There goes a great many qualifications to the completing this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required.

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of such different humours and constitutions.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love.

To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. Your strong possession much more than your right,

Or else it must go wrong with you and me.

Howe'er the business goes, you have made fault I th' boldness of your speech.

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things go with thee.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the grofs, it would go on the other side.

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him.

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily

easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logick.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job, xx.*

He called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house. *1 Chronicles, vii. 23.*

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?

—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock; And she goes down at twelve. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

I had hope, When violence was ceased, and war on earth, All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. To *Go* about. To attempt; to endeavour; to let one's self to any business.

O dear father, It is thy business that I *go* about. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw He could not lose himself, but went about His father's business. *Milton.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they went about. *Charnock.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go* about it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifference, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to *go* about to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go* about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. To *Go* aside. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go* aside, and commit a trespass against him. *Numbers, v. 12.*

53. To *Go* between. To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did *go* between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakspeare.*

54. To *Go* by. To pass away unnoticed. Do not you come my tardiness to chide, That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go* by Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

So much the more our carver's excellent, Which lets *go* by some sixteen years, and makes her As she liv'd now. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? The time *goes* by; away. *Shakspeare.*

55. To *Go* by. To find or get in the conclusion. In argument with men a woman ever *Goes* by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

He's sure to *go* by the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

56. To *Go* by. To observe as a rule. 'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go* by. *Sharp's Surgery.*

57. To *Go* down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes* down whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily *go* down in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go* down. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go* down very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. To *Go* in and out. To do the business of life. The Lord shall preserve thy *going* out and thy coming in. *Psalms.*

59. To *Go* in and out. To be at liberty. He shall *go* in and out, and find pasture. *John, x. 9.*

60. To *Go* off. To die; to get out of life; to de cease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arrived: Some must *go* off; and yet, by these I see, So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

In this manner he *went* off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. To *Go* off. To depart from a post. The leaders having charge from you to stand, Will not *go* off until they hear you speak. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

62. To *Go* on. To make attack. Bold Cethegus, Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison, And prais'd so to daring, as he would *Go* on upon the Gods. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

63. To *Go* on. To proceed. He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go* on in his story. *Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall *go* on, is pleas'd with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*

I have escap'd many threats of ill fits by these motions: if they *go* on, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as *going* on from strength to strength, to consider that the is to thine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the beginning of the disease; but when the expectation *goes* on successfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

I have already handled some abuses during the late management, and in convenient time shall *go* on with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have *gone* on in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go* on without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*

I wish you health to *go* on with that noble work. *Berkley.*

64. To *Go* over. To revolt; to betake himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they *go* over. *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was us'd to follow, is now *gone* over to money. *Swift.*

65. To *Go* out. To go upon any expedition. You need not have prick'd me: there are other men fitter to *go* out than I. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

66. To *Go* out. To be extinguished. Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go* out, With titles blown from adulation? *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Spirit of wine burned till it *go* out of itself, will burn no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes* out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about; And all her early fires again *go* out. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go* out than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave, And life itself *goes* out at thy displeasure. *Addison's Cato.*

And at her felt approach and secret might, Art after art *goes* out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

67. To *Go* through. To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go* through with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well *go* through with the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go* through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go* through with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go* through with it. *South's Sermons.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go* through their part of the expense. *Addison on the War.*

68. To *Go* through. To suffer; to undergo. I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst *go* through this operation. *Arbutnot.*

69. To *Go* upon. To take as a principle. This supposition I have *gone* upon through those papers. *Addison.*

70. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to come. This is often observable even in figurative expressions. We say, the words that *go* before and that come after: to-day *goes* away and to-morrow comes.

Go to. *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, *go* to, thou art a foolish fellow; Let me be clear of thee. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these: *Go* to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

Go-by. *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go*-by upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

Go-cart. *n. f.* [*go* and cart.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in *Go*-carts, to keep their steps from sliding, When members knit, and legs grow stronger, Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

*Go*ad. *n. f.* [*gad*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

Of in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. *Pope.*

To *Go*ad. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on To sin in loving virtue. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

Goad-d with most sharp occasions, Which lay nice manners by, I put you to The use of your own virtues. *Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny, Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

*Go*al. *n. f.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole, set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

GOB

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
And the slope fun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.
Hast thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for goal, or jail.

GOAR. *n. f.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. f.* [*zax*, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of goats, and slips of yew. *Shaksp. Macb.*
We Cyclops care not for your goat fed Jove,
Nor other blest ones; we are better farre. *Chapman.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper-mills upon goats, eagles, or dolphins. *Peachum.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid
With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Greecb.*

GOATBEARD. *n. f.* [*goat* and *beard*; *barba capri*.] A plant.

GOATCHAFFER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOATHERD. *n. f.* [*zax* and *hyrd*, Saxon, a feeder or tender.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk same goatherd proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themself doth shroud
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastorals.*

They first gave the goatherd good contentment,
And the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack. *Wotton.*

GOATMARKJOKAM. *n. f.* The same with GOATSBEARD.

GOATSMILK. *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.] This is more properly two words.

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, asses and goatsmilk may be necessary. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

GOATMILKER. *n. f.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOAT'S RUE. *n. f.* [*galea*.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [*goat* and *skin*.]

Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GOATSTHORN. *n. f.* [*goat* and *thorn*.] An herb.

GOATISH. *adj.* [*from goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quality: as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The last is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*

GOB. *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a gob of money? *L'Estrange.*

GOBBET. *n. f.* [*gote*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd, out of her filthy maw,
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and goblets raw. *Spenser.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla overgorg'd
With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sundys's Travels.*

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Adison.*

To GOBBET. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a ki'e powdering upon them, and goblets up both together. *L'Estrange.*

To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gaber*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estrange.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkies gobbling at the door.

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper gobbled up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

GOBBLER. *n. f.* [*from goble*.] One that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO-BETWEEN. *n. f.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between, parted from me; I say I shall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

GOBLET. *n. f.* [*goblet*, French.] A bowl, or cup that holds a large draught.

My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GOBLIN. *n. f.* [*French*; *gobeline*, which *Spenser* has once retained; writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elze* and *goblin* is *G-elph* and *Gibelline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elze* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eliff Eiston*, are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobaldi*, from which *gobelin* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell!

To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Lock.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked goblins in bloody field;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Spenser.*

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believ'd,
Heard solemn goes the goblin story round. *Thomson.*

GOD. *n. f.* [*gods*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *god*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John, iv. 24.*

God above

Deal between thee and me. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

All the churches of God are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all. *Pearson.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmog.*

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 20.*

As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,
They kill us for their sport. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*

I am not Licio,
But one that seems to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shaksp. To God. v. a.*

To GOB. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, godded me, indeed. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

GOCHILD. *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS. *n. f.* [*from god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee:
My vow was earthy, thou a heavenly love. *Shaksp. I long have waited in the temple nigh,*

Built to the gracious goddess's Clemency;
But reverence thou the power. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his feat the goddess born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself
Among a crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished
By her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Add.*

Modesty with-held the goddess's train. *Pope's Ode.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard?
A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO'DFATHER. *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand godfather to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. f.* [*from god*.]

1. God

GOD

GOD

G O D

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true God.

Be content;

Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

At the holy mount

Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne

Of *godheads*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,

The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

So may thy *godhead* be confest,

So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Adoring first the *genius* of the place,

The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Go'DLESS. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God: atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That *godless* crew

Rebellious. *Milton.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes

Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,

Him his ungrateful country sent, Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

Go'DLIKE. *adj.* [from *god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest befought, And thus the *godlike* angels answer'd mild. *Milt.*

Musing and much revolving in his breast, How best the mighty work he might begin Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*

That price shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

Go'DLING. *n. f.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race, Whose humble statues are content with brags. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Go'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to God.

2. General observance of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker.*

Go'DLY. *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Psalms xii. 1.*

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. *Pearson.*

Go'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godlily*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

Go'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage,

I crave your *godlyhead* to assuage The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

Go'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [from *god* and *mother*.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

Go'DSHIP. *n. f.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discouraging largely on this theme, O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

Go'DSON. *n. f.* [from *god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life? He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakespeare.*

G O L

Go'DWARD. *adj.* To *Godward* is toward God. So we read, *Hæc Arcibus a tenus*, for *baucius Arcibus*.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*. *2 Cor.*

Go'DWIT. *n. f.* [from *god*, *good*, *wita*, an animal.]

A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

Go'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God shield*

Go'DYIELD. } or protect.] A term of

thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you, How you should bid *godyield* us for your pains, And thank us for your trouble. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Go'EL. *adj.* [from *golep*, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet, Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go fet; The *goeler* and younger, the better I love; Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tusser.*

Go'ER. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together, Myself by with a needle, that I might prick The *goer* back. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Such a man Might be a copy to these younger times; Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them

But *goers* backward. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*. *Watson.*

3. The foot. Obsolete.

A double mantle, cast, A'thwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac'd With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

To *Go'GGLE*. *v. n.* To look askint.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace, To be seen by her in such a place, Which made him hang his head, and scowl, And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

Go'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [from *goggl*, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

Go'ING. *n. f.* [from *go*.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylor's tutors, No heretics burnt, but wenchers suitors, Then comes the time, who lives to see't, That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shak. King Lear.*

9. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their going. *Greav's Cosmol. Sacr.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton.*

Go'LA. *n. f.* The same with *CYMATIUM*.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show. *Spett.*

GOLD. *n. f.* [from *golep*, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh.] It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geol*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gellen*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *geli*, for money. *Peacham on Drav.*

1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the

G O L

most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure Gold is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Feffib.*

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch, To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

We readily say this is gold, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The gold fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,

He fees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden's Tyrannic Lover.*

2. Money.

For me, the gold of France did not seduce, Although I did admit it as a motive The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Thou that so stoutly hadst resisted me, Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold:

For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσὸν ἀργύρου; and animamque more sue aureos educti in astra. Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold, A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

GOLD of Pleasure. *n. f.* [from *golum*.] A plant.

Go'LDREATER. *n. f.* [from *gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest coined gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

GOLDBEATER'S Skin. *n. f.* The intestine rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Go'LDBOUND. *adj.* [from *gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air, Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Go'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*.]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

O would to God that the inclusive verge Of golden metal, that must round my brow, Were red hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed, Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed, In golden armour glorious to behold; The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not To those fresh morning drops upon the rose; Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis better to be lowly born That wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Cryshaw.*

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To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er she shines all golden to you now. *Dryden.*
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining foit on many a golden cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden rusteting hath a gold coloured coat under
a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloses,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

That verse which they commonly call golden, has
two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb
betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with
others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day,
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the
golden world. *Shakspeare.*

GOLDEN. Saxifrage, n. f. [*Schrybsplenium*.] An
herb.

GO'LDENLY. adv. [from golden.] Delightfully;
splendidly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and re-
port speaks goldenly of his profit. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

GO'LDFINCH. n. f. [goldfinch, Saxon.] A sing-
ing bird, so named from his golden colour. This
is called in Staffordshire a proud taylor.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, rud-
docks, Canary birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and
divers others. *Carew.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINDER. n. f. [gold and find.] One who
finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those
that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. n. f. A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING. n. f. A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GO'LDNEY. n. f. A sort of fish, otherwise called
Gillhead. *Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. n. f. An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDSIZE. n. f. A glue of a golden colour;
glue used by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsize,
and other colours. *Peacock on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH. n. f. [gold, and smit, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shakspeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others
in his hands.

The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your
fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand re-
solved to break the following day, does surely de-
serve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. n. f. [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A
plant.

GOLL. n. f. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks from
pal or pol, whence pealban, to handle or manage.]

Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and
obsolete.

The set hands, and Mopsa put her golden golls
among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the
colour of them, gave her the preheminnence. *Sid.*

GOME. n. f. The black grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. n. f. A particular form of arti-
culation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its
socket. *Wiseman.*

GONDOLA. n. f. [*gondole*, French.] A boat
much used in Venice; a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eyes,
A little gondelay, bedecked trim

With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spens.*

In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his
amorous Jessica. *Shakspeare.*

As with gondolas and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. n. f. [from gondola.] A boatman;
one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

GONE. part. preter. [from go. See To Go.]

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when
they have not been far gone with it, only by being
put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two,
and, I think, farther gone of late in lyes and im-
pudence than this Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor
my sister; we are gone else. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Past.

I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents gone by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their
gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts, xvi. 19.*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted
to only those that are in presence, and is transient
and gone. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour,
loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or
thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone. *Addison on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. } n. f. [*gonfalon*, French; *gunfana*,
GO'NFANON. } Islandick, from *gun*, a battle,
and *fani*, a flag. Mr. Lye.] An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigus high advanc'd,
Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOEA. n. f. [*gon* and *rho*.] A morbid
running of venereal humors.

Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the
tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in
milk, and then give it to stop gonorrhoeas. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD. adj. comp. better, superl. best. [good,
Saxon; good, Dutch.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particu-
lar end, such physical qualities as are expected or
desired. Not bad; not ill.

God saw every thing that he had made, and
behold it was very good. *Gen. i. 31.*

A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only good. *Milton.*

Resolved

From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryd. Fab.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were
good. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this ac-
count, than because he has a regular pulse and a
good digestion. *Addison.*

Ah, ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!

Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of fa-
miliarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep
state; amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure
of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be
familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think good, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a good time to comply with the importu-
nity of the gentlemen of Suffex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.

It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good
which we want without God's assistance, as to

know what is good for us without his direction. *Smolridge's Sermons.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He also bartered away plumbs, that would have
rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last good
for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not good to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other wa-
ters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone
and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is good; and the ho-
neycomb, which is sweet. *Proverbs, xxiv. 13.*

Of herbs and plants some are good to eat raw;
as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a
good third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.

All quality that is good for any thing, is origi-
nally founded upon merit. *Collier on Emery.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we
would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to shew how slight the pro-
positions were which Luther let go for good. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was
good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company
might well pretend to the next vacant captainship
in the same regiment. *Watts.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis mal-
lice!

Slave, make it clear, make good your accusation. *Smith.*

13. With as preceding. It has a kind of nega-
tive or inverted sense; as good as, no better than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him
as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in
multitude. *Hebrews, xi.*

14. With as preceding. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no cou-
rage, which, being many times as good as in pos-
session of the victory, had most cowardly turned
their backs upon their enemies. *Kneller.*

The master will be as good as his word, for his
own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title,
either there must have been but one sovereign
over them all, or else every father of a family had
been as good as a prince, and had as good a claim to
royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are ge-
nerally good at flattering who are good for nothing
else. *South.*

I make my way where'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are good at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for bre-
thren to dwell together in unity. *Pf. cxxxiii. 1.*

Many good morrows to my noble lord!

—Good morrow, Catesby, you are early stirring. *Shakspeare.*

Good e'en, neighbours;

Good e'en to you all, good e'en to you all. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

At my window bid good morrow. *Milton.*

Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace. *Addison.*

18. Honourable.

They cast to get themselves a name,
Regardless whether good or evil fame. *Milton.*

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's good
name,

The only honour of the wishing dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words ex-
pressing temper of mind.

They may be of good comfort, and ever go cheer-
fully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. xi. 26.*

Quietness

Our nature improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just to good humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*
20. Considerable; not small though not very great.

A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word.

Act. xv. 7.
The plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a good way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Mistle and pomegranate, if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, will meet.

Peasam in Drawing.
The king had provided a good fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a good while, like exhalations, before they fell down.

Burnet's Theory.
They held a good share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate: with breeding.

If the critick has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his railery.

Addison's Guardian.
Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good-breeding. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and good-breeding.

Swift.
22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in good earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shake. As you like.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements. Antonio is a good man: my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious; applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a good man some would even dare to die. *Romans, v. 7.*

The woman hath wrought a good work upon me. *Marcus.*

All man's works on me, Good or not good, ingraft my merit, these Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay. *Milton.*

What reward Awaits the good, the rest what punishment. *Milton.*

The only Son of light In a dark age, against example good, Against allurements. *Milton.*

Such follow him, as shall be registred Part good, part bad, of bad the larger scroll. *Milt.*

Grant the bad what happiness they would, One they must want, which is to pass for good. *Pope.*

Why drew Marfeilles' good bishop purer breath, When Nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,

With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourse with Heav'n had he, But left good works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney.*

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men. *Luke, ii. 14.*

Without good nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love; Good nature now and passion strive

Which of the two should be above, And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more good will for men.

Decay of Piety.
When you shall see him, sir, to die for pity,

'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world, 'Twould make the people think you were good natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be good natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*

Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryden.*

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of daily use. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's good will towards men, this command of mens proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Spratt.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his good will to mankind. *Calamy's Sermon.*

How could you chide the young good natur'd prince, And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Addison's Cato.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very good unto us, and we were not hurt. *I Samuel, xxv. 15.*

Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Psalms, lxxiii. 1.*

You have good remembrance of us always, desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you. *I Thessalonians, iii. 6.*

This idea must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the good liking and will of him that first made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.

Though he did not draw the good fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose; a dangerous beginning and preparation to good fellowship. *Locke.*

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a good fellow, in his youth. *Ascham.*

28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My good man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator.*

29. In a ludicrous sense.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to lounge themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser.*

30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by good will, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The good will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, she said, my want of strength supplies; And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fables.*

31. In Good time. Not too fast.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier on Human Reason.*

32. In Good sooth. Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my flames? They in themselves, good sooth, are too light. *Shake.*

33. Good [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, making good the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He forced them to retire in spite of their dragons, which were placed there to make good their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then to make good that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this household. *Spratt.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues; As honour made him first the danger chuse, So still he makes it good on virtue's score. *Dryden.*

34. Good [To make.] To confirm; to establish. I farther will maintain Upon his bad life to make all this good. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

To make good this explication of the article, it will be necessary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was to receive a constant and perpetual accession. *Pearson.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to make good. *Smalbridge.*

35. Good [To make.] To perform.

While she so far extends her grace, She makes but good the promise of her face. *Waller.*

36. Good [To make.] To supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estrange.*

Good. n. f.

1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or misery.

I fear the emperor means no good to us. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

He wad' indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Love with fear the only God, Merciful over all his works, with good Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise, Which he hath sent propitious, some great good Prefaging. *Milton.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen, Prescribing truth to wit, and good to will. *Davies.*

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of good: the lessening or loss of good is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*

This caution will have also this good in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other good, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon, And for the church's good defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does their good, As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope.*

A thirst after truth, and a desire of good, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*

2. Prosperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature Unto the good, not ruin of the state. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for good and all. *L'Estrange.*

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety; the contrary to wickedness.

Depart from evil, and do good. *Psalms xxxiv. 14.*

Not only carnal good from evil does not justify; but no good no not a purposed good, can make evil good. *Holiday.*

5 D 2

Of sons, like one of us is man become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got,
Happier had it fustic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all. *Milton.*
Empty of all good, wherein consists
Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise. *Milton.*

By good, I question not but good, morally to
called, *bonum bonum*, ought, chiefly at least, to be
understood; and that the good of profit or plea-
sure the *bonum util*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into
any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in good. *Dryden.*

5. Good placed after *bad*, with *as*, seems a sub-
stantive; but the expression is, I think, vicious;
and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically used, or
it may be considered as adverbial. See *Good*, *adv.*

The pilot must intend some port before he steers
his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the
direction of the winds, and the government of the
waves. *South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as
good* live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*

Good. *adv.*
1. Well; not ill; not amiss.
2. *As Good.* No worse.
Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton.*

Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not *as
good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*

Good. *interjection.* Well! right! It is some-
times used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED. *adj.* Without ill qualities
or symptoms. Used both of things and persons,
but not elegantly.

No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by in-
jections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Good now. *interjection.*
1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle
exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.
Good-nice, fit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this lame watch? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.
Good-nice, *good-nice*, how your devotions jump
with mine; *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
GOODLINESS. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Beauty;
grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful
to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony
to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees,
when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker.*

GOODLY. *adj.* [from *good*.]
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now
little in use.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly*
by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck
his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Antioch. *Shaksp. Cæsar.*
Patience and sorrow strove

Which should express her *goodly*; you have seen
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son
Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*

There was not among the children of Israel a
goodlier person than he. *1 Sam. ix. 2.*

Both younger then they were; of stature more;
And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before. *Chapman.*

He had not made them any recompence for
their *goodly* houses and olive gardens, destroyed in
the former wars. *Kneller.*

The *goodliest* man of men since born
His sons the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young. *Waller.*

Not long since walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he fails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; desirable; gay.
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but
lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of
the Confessor. *Spenser.*

We have many *goodly* days to see.
Shaksp. Richard III.

GOODLY. *adv.* Excellently. Obsolete.
There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet
dight, *Spenser.*

Attempted *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser.

GOODLYHOOD. *n. f.* [from *goodly*.] Grace;
goodness. Obsolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Spenser.*

GOODMAN. *n. f.* [from *good* and *man*.]
1. A slight appellation of civility: generally iro-
nical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come,
I'll flesh ye. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

2. A ruttick term of compliment; gaffer.
Nay, hear you, *goodman* deliver. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay's Post.*

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen. *Swift.*

GOODNESS. *n. f.* [from *good*.] Desirable qua-
lities either moral or physical; kindness; favour.

If for anything he loved greatness, it was be-
cause therein he might exercise his *goodness*. *Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire,
whereby they incline to something which they may
be; all which perfections are contained under the
general name of *goodness*. *Hooker.*

All *goodness*
Is poison to thy stomach.

—Yes, that *goodness*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodness* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your
goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

There's no *goodness* in thy face.
Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

There is a general, or natural *goodness* in crea-
tures, and a more special or moral *goodness*. *Perkins.*

The *goodness* of every thing is measured by its
end and use, and that's the best thing which serves
the best end and purpose. *Tillotson.*

All made very particular relations of the
strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline
that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men. *Clarendon.*

No body can say that tobacco of the same *goodness*
is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the same
goodness will never exchange for a pound and a
quarter of the same *goodness*. *Locke.*

GOODS. *n. f.* [from *good*.]
1. Moveables in a house.

That giv'st to such a guest
As my poore selfe, of all thy *goods* the best. *Chapman.*

2. Personal or moveable estate.
That a writ be fud against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Cattles, and whatsoever. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the
civil courts, which respect the temporal punish-
ment upon body and *goods*. *Levy.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.
Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English
merchants were attached by the duke of Alva,
arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here
in England. *Raleigh's Essay.*

Salée, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

GOOD. *n. f.* [corrupted from *good wife*.] A low
term of civility used to mean persons.

Soft, *goodly* sheep, then laid the fox, not so,
Unto the king so rash you may not go. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goodly* Dobson dy'd. *Gay's Pastoral.*

Plain *goodly* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her program gown. *South.*

GOOSE. *n. f.* plural *geese*. [309, Saxon; *gō*,
Dutch; *gāse*, Erse, sing. *gāwey*, plural.]
1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know
not why, for foolishness.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'st thou that *goose* look? *Shaksp. Mac.*

Since I pluckt *geese*, play'd truant, and whipt
top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shaksp. Mac.*

Birds most easy to be drawn are waterfowl; as
the *goose* and swan. *Peacocks Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful
geese,
Disturb with nightly noise the sacred peace. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A taylor's smoothing iron.
Come in, taylor: here you may roast your *goose*. *Shaksp. Mac.*

GOOSEBERRY. *n. f.* [*goose* and *berry*, because ex-
ten with young *geese* as fauce.] A berry and tree.
The species are, 1. The common gooseberry. 2.
The large manured gooseberry. 3. The red hairy
gooseberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooseberry.
5. The large amber gooseberry. 6. The large
green gooseberry. 7. The large red gooseberry.
8. The yellow-leaved goose-berry. 9. The striped-
leaved gooseberry. *Miller.*

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner
of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. *Peacocks.*

Upon a *gooseberry* bush a snail I found;
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound. *Gay.*

GOOSECAP. *n. f.* [from *goose* and *cap*.] A silly
person.

GOOSEFOOT. *n. f.* [*chenopodium*.] Wild orach.
Miller.

GOOSEGRASS. *n. f.* Clivers; an herb.
Goosegrass, or wild tanfy, is a weed that strong
clays are very subject to. *Mortimer.*

GORBELLY. *n. f.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*,
according to *Skinner* and *Junius*.] It may perhaps
come from *gor*, Welsh, beyond, too much; or, as
seems to be more likely, may be contracted from
gormand, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.]
A big paunch; a swelling belly. A term of re-
proach for a fat man.

GORBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbally*.] Fat; big-
bellied; having swelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

GORD. *n. f.* An instrument of gaming, as ap-
pears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. *Warburton.*

Thy

GOR

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but
gords and mimpins. Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Ful-
 ham holds. *Shakespeare.*

GORE. *n. f.* [gore, Saxon; *gôr*, Welsh, fani-
 ous matter.]

1. Blood effused from the body.
 A grievous wound,
 From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore* blood
 thick,
 That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
 And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.
Spenser.

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
 Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.
 The bloody fact

Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
 Rolling in dult and *gore*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
 Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood.
Denham.

To GORE. *v. a.* [zebejuan, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce.
 Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
 For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
 Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
 Communion takes his brother swine to *gore*.
Tate's Juvenal.

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
 And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle
gore. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.
 Some tofs'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down
 He kill'd. *Dryden.*

He idly butting, feigns
 His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thom. Spring.*

GORGE. *n. f.* [gorge, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow.
 There were birds also made so finely, that they
 did not only deceive the fight with their figures,
 but the hearing with their songs, which the watry
 instruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is!
 my *gorge* rises at it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused,
 begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the
 Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. Not
 in use.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
 He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest.
Spenser.

To GORGE. *v. n.* [gorger, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.
 Being with his presence glutted, *gor'd*, and full.
Shakespeare.

He that makes his generation messes,
 To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.
Dryden.

I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either
 with nonsense or obscenity. *Addison.*

Nor would his slaughtered army now have lain
 On Africk's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
 To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison's Cato.

The giant, *gor'd* with flesh, and wine, and
 blood,
 Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den.
Addison.

2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the book.

GO'GED. *adj.* [from *gorge*.] Having a gorge or
 throat.

Look up a height, the shrill *gor'd* lark so far
 Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare.*

GO'GEOUS. *adj.* [gorgeous, old French. *Skin-*
ner.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various co-
 lours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwell
 In such a *gorgeous* palace! *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
 And *gorgeous* as the sun at Midsummer.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

GOS

He had them look upon themselves and upon
 their enemies themselves dreadful, their enemies
gorgeous and brave. *Hayward.*

The *gorgeous* East, with richest hand,
 Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton.

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign
 sway,

The two contending princes make their way.
Dryden's Virgil.

GO'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splen-
 didly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a
 suit all over spread with diamonds, lost one of
 them of good value. *Watson.*

GO'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splen-
 dour; magnificence; show.

GO'GET. *n. f.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of ar-
 mour that defends the throat.

He with a palfy fumbling on his *gorget*,
 Shakes in and out the rivet.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church
 alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets
 lying by him. *Knolles.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
 To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonson.

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
 As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

GO'GON. *n. f.* [gorgon, Saxon.] A monster with snaky
 hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone;
 any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgon and hydras, and chymeras dire. *Milton.*

Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
 And try the virtue of that *gorgon*-face
 To stare me into stature. *Dryden.*

GORMAND. *n. f.* [goumand, French.] A
 greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *goumand*.] To
 eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A vo-
 racious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [gors, Saxon. Furz.] A thick
 prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gorse*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.
 When two boars with rankling malice met,
 Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenser.

Why do'st thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?
 Thou can'st not say I did it. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.
 The obligation of our blood forbids
 A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [gor, goose, and papoc, a
 hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
 So seem poor doves at *goshawks* fight aghast.
Fairfax.

GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.
 Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a
 fool, as if you were *hupshot*? says the goose to her
gosling. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to
 stick together, while the kite is hovering over
 their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. f.* [gospel, or God's or good
 tidings; *euaggelion*; *seikel*, *sheal*, *juach*, happy tidings,
 Erse.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Christian
 revelation.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
 Be spread, and flourish where it first begun.
Waller.

All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are
 conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers
 him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as
 the latter, being the condition of scripture-electi-
 on, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus,
 the condition of the scripture-reprobation. *Hamm.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered
 by a steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*!
Bentley.

GOT

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with
 sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*,
 in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so
 venerable in itself, with some degree of irony: I
 suppose from the gospellers, who had long been
 held in contempt.

Are you so *gospell'd*
 To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
 Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakespeare.

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of
 the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a
 reformation from popery, given them by the Pa-
 pists in reproach, from their professing to follow
 and preach only the gospel.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
 Have trodden down our holy Roman faith.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [gossipium, low Latin.] The
 down of plants; the long white cobwebs which
 fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially
 about the time of Autumn. *Hammer.*

A lover may bestride the *gossamer*,
 That idles in the wanton Summer air,
 And yet not fall, so light is vanity.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
 Their harnesses of *gossamer*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,
 Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore.
Dryden's Virgil.

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from *gode* and *ryb*, relation,
 affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.
 Go to a *gossip's* feast and gaud with me,
 After so long grief such nativity. *Shakespeare.*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence,
 who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made
 both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond
 his *gossips*. *Darvies on Ireland.*

2. A tipping companion.
 And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,
 In very likeness of a roasted crab,
 And when she drinks against her lips I bob:
Shakespeare.

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a
 lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
 And be a *gossip* at his labours. *Hudibras.*

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
 The common chat of *gossips* when they meet.
Dryden.

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
 Go to a *gossip's* feast, and gaud with me.
 —With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.
Shakespeare.

His mother was a votress of my order,
 And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
 Full often hath the *gossips* by my side. *Shakespeare.*

The market and exchange must be left to their
 own ways of talking; and *gossips* not be robbed
 of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

He gives himself up to an idle *gossiping* conver-
 sation. *Larri.*

2. To be a pot-companion.
 Nor met with fortune, other than at feast,
 Full warm of blood, of mirth of *gossiping*.
Shakespeare's King John.

GO'SSIPRED. *n. f.* [gossipy, from *gossip*.]

Gossipred or compatermy, by the canon law, is
 a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was *gossip*
 to either of the parties, might, in former times,
 have been challenged as not indifferent.
Darvies on Ireland.

GO'STING. *n. f.* [rubia.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but
 Aufidius *got* off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
 Though foul Therites *got* thee, thou shalt be
 Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

These regions and this realm my wars have *got*;
 This mournful empire is the loser's lot.
Dryden's Inno-

When they began to reason about the means how the sea got thither, and away back again, there they were presently in the dark.

Woodward's Natural History.

GOV. *part. pass. of get.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason.

Kneller's History.

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is got, will most times do.

Locke.

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is got above the world?

Arbutnot's John Bull.

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn, Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born.

Pope.

GO'TTEN. *part. pass. of get.*

Wisdom cannot be gotten for gold. *Job, xxviii. 15.* Few of them, when they are gotten into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it.

Templ.

GOUD. *n. f.* Wood: a plant.

Diet.

GOVE. *n. f.* A mow.

Tuff.

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair, Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair.

Tuff.

To GOVERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *gubernare*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external.

Spenser on Ireland.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then It grows impossible to govern men.

Waller.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are, govern all things in times of peace.

Davenant.

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his counsels, designs, and actions.

Atterbury.

3. To manage; to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate, govern her.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo* governs the accusative case.

Listen, children, unto me, And let this your lesson be, In our language evermore

Words that govern go before. *Manger's French Gram.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule, Your wicked atoms may be working now To give bad counsel, that you still may govern.

Dryden.

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe.

Locke.

GO'VERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the governance upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas.

1 Maccabees, ix. 31.

2. Controll, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill, 'Till through wife handling, and fair governance, I him recured to a better will.

Spenser.

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still, Under the surly Gloster's governance?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

He liketh to fall into mischance That is regardless of his governance. *Spens. Muirp.*

GO'VERNANT. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A

lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

GO'VERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernesse*, old French, from *gover*.]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the governess of floods, Pale in her anger, washes all the air, That rheumatick diseases do abound.

Shakespeare.

2. A tutorefs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old governess of Danae is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower.

Sidney.

His three younger children were taken from the governess in whose hands he put them.

Clarendon.

3. A tutorefs; an instructress; a directress.

Great affliction that severe governess of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.

More against Atheism.

GO'VERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.

Templ.

No government can do any act to limit itself: the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute.

Leff.

2. An established state of legal authority.

There they shall find

Their government, and their great senate chuse Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordained.

Milton.

While he survives, in concord and content The commons live, by no division rent;

But the great monarch's death dissolves the government.

Dryden.

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.

Addison.

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.

Swift.

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal government are things Which subjects make as happy as their kings.

Waller.

Those governments which curb not evils, cause; And a rich knave's a libel on our laws.

Young.

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;

Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage, Defect of manners, want of government,

Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

'Tis government that makes them seem divine; The want thereof makes thee abominable.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,

Like death, when he shuts up the day of life; Each part depriv'd of supple government,

Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.

Shakespeare.

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god

Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent; But I them warded all with wary government.

Spens.

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working

as a creator and a governor of the world by providence, all are partakers.

Hooker.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governor of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise.

Bentley.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations.

Psalms xxii. 28.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance if my governor should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion.

Smith.

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord governor,

Remains the censure of this hellish villain.

Shakespeare's Othello.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is, Being ordain'd his special governor;

And for his safety there I'll best devise.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.

Locke.

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their governors and courtiers.

Legisl.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth.

Jer. iii. 4.

GOUGE. *n. f.* [French.] A chissel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

Moxon.

GO'JERES. *n. f.* [from *gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French disease.

Hammer.

GO'URD. *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle shaped.

Miller.

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake, Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice

To entertain our angel-guest.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Gourd feeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression; they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions.

Hill.

2. A bottle [from *gout*, old French]. Skinner. The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by Chaucer.

Hammer.

GO'RDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey.

Farrier's Dict.

GOURNET. *n. f.* [*cuculus*.] A fish.

GO'UT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The gout is a disease which may affect any membrane, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the laceration of the nervous fibres, extreme.

Arbutnot on Diet.

One that's sick o' th' gout, had rather Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd

By th' fure physician death.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout, Forgets what he in youthful times has done And swings his own vices in his son.

Dryden's Farnel.

2. A

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians.

I see thee still,

And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GOUT. *n. f.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies. *Woodw. on Fessili.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout* and *wort*, *podagraria*.] An herb.

GO'UTY. *adj.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden's Persius.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities being delicate. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

If ever I laid a loose-bodied *gown*, few me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I laid a *gown*. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat. *Dr. En.*

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and china she's the last appeal;
In these great points she leads the common weal. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;

Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Spens.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants

Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two,
be compos'd of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

TO GRA'BLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

TO GRA'BLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shakspere.*

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately pass'd? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his fight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milt.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the professorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of foreign queen before. *Dryden.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

The *grace* of God, that passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Comm. Pray.*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the publick profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearson.*

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,

Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Pr.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

This forehead, where your verse has laid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do? *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.

One lilac only, with a statelier *grace*,
Presum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*

Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*

To some kind of men,
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Spenser.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden.*

The flow'r which lasts for little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I pass their form and ev'ry charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *graces*,
As justice, verity, temperance, stabilities,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue physical.

O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakspere.*

The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

According to the usual proceedings of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all his main objections. *White.*

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Your soldiers use him as the *grace*'fore meat;
They walk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*

GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after *grace*.

The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*

TO GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,
In speaking for myself. *Shakspere's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich.

Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd.
Dryden.

By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus grac'd his noble line.
Pope.

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
Pope.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.
He writes

How happily he lives, how well below'd,
And daily grac'd by the emperor.

Shakespeare's Two Gent of Verona.
He might at his pleasure grace or disgrace whom
he would in court. *Knollys.*

Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown.

Dryden's Juvenal.

3. To favour.

When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor grac'd with kind
adieu. *Dryden.*

GRACED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in use.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest
and best grac'd men that ever I saw, being of a
middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. Not in use.

Epicurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with
dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms the graceful Turnus rode.
Dryden.

Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide.
Pope.

Graceful to fight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wife are taught.
Young.

GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly;
with pleasing dignity.

Through nature and through art the rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a
beast; but walking gracefully implies a manner or
mode superadded to that action. *Watts's Logick.*

GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance
of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
Did next in gracefulness and beauty stand

To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with so much gracefulness and beauty,
that he alone got money and reputation.

Dryden's Darius.

There is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies
his writings, though the staidness and
fobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Pref.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence

Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,

Which, though her modesty would shroud,

Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;

While gracefulness its art conceals,

And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void of grace;
wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This graceless man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,

Will not so graceless be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

In all manner of graceless and hopeless characters,
some are lost for want of advice, and others
for want of heed. *L'Estrange.*

Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way,

Between the graceless villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRACES. *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom
used in the singular.

Demand deliver'y of her heart,

Her goods and chattels, and good graces,

And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

GRACILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small.
Diç.

GRACILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean.
Diç.

GRACILITY. *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slender-
ness; smallness.

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell
them, that the good and gracious God could not be
pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any
thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and gracious, and a lover of know-
ledge, are two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had
compassion on them. *2 Kings, xiii. 23.*

Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
In which I finde receipt to gracious. *Chapman.*

From now reveal

A gracious beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and gracious by
example than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us gracious before the kings of Per-
sia, so that they gave us food. *1 Esdras, viii. 80.*

Goring, who was now general of the horse,
was no more gracious to prince Rupert than Wil-
liam had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being
gracious, than they are in losing them when they
have approved their virtues. *Shakespeare's Wint. Tal.*

5. Excellent. Obsolete.

The grievous abuse which hath been of councils,
should rather cause men to study how to gracious
a thing may again be reduced to that first perfec-
tion. *Hooker.*

6. Graceful; becoming. Obsolete.

Our women's names are more gracious than their
Rutilia, that is, red head. *Clarendon.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he graciously confirmed, that it
was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and graciously decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to
feed. *Dryden.*

If her majesty would but graciously be pleased
to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal
consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kind condescension.

The graciousness and temper of this answer made
no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION. *n. f.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*,
Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.
The desire of more and more rites by a natural
gradation to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence

By cold gradation, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the
several gradations by which men at last come to this
horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, gradation, where each second
Stood heir to the first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct gradation of consequen-
ces from this principle of merit, that the obligation
to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the
first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from
the cloisters into the church. *Anfworth.*

GRADIENT. *adj.* [*gradient*, Latin.] Walking;
moving by steps.

Amongst those gradient automata, that iron spider
is especially remarkable, which, being but of an
ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it
had been alive. *Willm.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceed-
ing by degrees; advancing step by step; from one
stage to another.

Nobler birth

Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all form'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a gradual natural progress of
things; as, that, from great things and persons
should grow greater, 'till at length, by many steps
and accents they come to be at greatest. *Smith.*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of
steps.

Before the gradual prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd.
Dryden.

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular
progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the ele-
ments, others to the graduality of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual*.]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and
eclipses them, your light vanishes; not gradually,
like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opticks.*

The author of our being weans us gradually
from our foulness of life the nearer we approach
towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much
greater density in diving, and of much less upon
the tops of mountains, provided the changes be
made gradually. *Arbutnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only gradually, but spe-
cifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Grew.*

To GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduare*, French; *gradi-
us*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, graduated a doctor, and dub-
bed a knight, did good service. *Carew's Survey.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, archi-
tects make such a noise, as if the terms of archi-
traves, frizes, and cornices, were enough to gra-
duate a master of this art. *Watson.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood
at the severest cold and greatest heat, and accord-
ing to these observations he graduates his thermo-
meters. *Drobam.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of me-
tals: a chemical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or gra-
duate as much silver as equalled in weight that gold.
Boyle.

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the
salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and
graduate their colours with salts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [*gradue*, French; from *gradi-
us*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical
degree.

Of graduates I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Brampton.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French; from
graduate.]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.
The graduation of the parts of the universe is
likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which
he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in
fire, and often extinguish'd in oyl of mars or iron,
the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail
fasten'd in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFT. *n. f.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet
the

the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep.

GRAFF. } *n. f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cynon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels.

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves.

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With infolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heal the sooner.

Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives.

TO GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]

1. To insert a cynon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graff* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graff* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine.

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief,
shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.

These are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line.

4. To impregnate with an adicious branch.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not

Be *graffed* to your relish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graff* with ignoble plants.

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *graffed* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us.

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graff* my love immortal on thy fame.

TO GRAFT. *v. n.* To practice infition.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:

From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graff*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graff* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few.

GRAFTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graff*.] One who propagates fruit by *graffing*.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *graffers* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graff* the same year in which the infition is made.

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grail*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And lying down upon the sandy *grails*,

Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glafs. *Spens.*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, slaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

Many of the ears being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsmen
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest.

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryd. Paf.*

'Tis a rich foil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds than *grain*.

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*

That issue out of duft. *Shakefp. Meaf. for Meaf.*

By intelligence

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We fee each *grain* of gravel. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*

5. The smallest weight, of which in phyfick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty four make a pennyweight; a *grain* so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Holyday.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which arifeth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing feverally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water.

His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*.

6. Any thing proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance.

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain*.

7. GRAIN of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of allowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving.

I would always give some *grains* of allowance to the sacred science of theology.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*.

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory.

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish.

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimfon dy'd in *grain*.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibæan, or the *grain*
Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,

All in a robe of darkeft *grain*,
Flowing with majestic train.

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*!

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice him conful.

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain*.

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;
Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire.

13. The art; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.

14. The form of a surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glafs until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glafs no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by breaking its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible.

GRAINED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory.

GRAINS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The hulks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Hulks, draff, to drink and fwill.

GRAINS of Paradise. *n. f.* [*cardamomum*, Latin.] An Indian spice.

GRAINY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Gramercy, fir, said he; but mote I weet
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Spenser.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news?

GRAMINEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy.

Gramineous plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voros*, Latin.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides.

GRAMMAR. *n. f.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; *γραμματικὴ*, Greek.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar*.

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to *grammar*.

Varium & mutabile semper femina, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them *grammar*.

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

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GRAMMAR School. *n. f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a grammar school I cannot encourage.

GRAMMARIAN. *n. f.* [grammairien, Fr. from grammar.] One who teaches grammar; a philologist.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

They who have called him the torture of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of translators.

GRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [grammatical, Fr. grammaticus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules.

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse.

2. Taught by grammar.

They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

GRAMMATICALLY. *adv.* [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically.

As grammar teacheth us to speak properly, so it is the part of rhetoric to instruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true.

Baker on Learning.

GRAMMATICASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remark, and eternal triflings of the French grammaticasters.

GRAMPLE. *n. f.* A crab-fish.

GRAMPUS. *n. f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRANARY. *n. f.* [granarium, Latin.] A storehouse for threshing corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our granaries.

The naked nations cloath, And be th' exhaustless granary of a world.

GRANATE. *n. f.* [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [grand, French; grandis, Lat.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity. God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so grand a Lord.

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown To re-enflame a grand design.

3. Principal; chief.

What cause Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state, Favoured of heav'n so highly, to fall off From their Creator.

4. Eminent; superior; very frequently in an ill sense.

Our grand foe, Satan, So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold.

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM. *n. f.* [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady Was fairer than his grandam and as chaste As may be in the world.

Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

We have our forefathers and great grandmes all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.

Thy tygres heart belies thy angel face: Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone; Thy grandame's was the first by Pyrrha thrown.

2. An old withered woman.

The women Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right, And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the night.

GRANDCHILD. *n. f.* [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his feed, but imposthumes broken from him.

These hymns may work on future wits, and so May great grandchildren of thy praises grow.

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of king James.

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both!

He, 'scaping, with his gods and reliques fled, And tow'rd's the shore his little grandchild led.

GRANDDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE. *n. f.* [grand, French; grandis, Lat.] A man of great rank, power or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grantees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed.

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things.

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out vice-royalties for the grantees, and posts of honour for the noble families.

GRANDE'NITY. *n. f.* [from grandeevas, Latin.] Great age; length of life.

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [grandeevus, Latin.] Long lived; of great age.

GRANDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur.

2. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

GRANDFATHER. *n. f.* [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at sea: said another, that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandfather, and grandfather, and father die?

He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed.

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great.

GRANDFICK. *adj.* [grandis and facio, Latin.] Making great.

GRANDINOUS. *adj.* [grando, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail.

GRANDITY. *n. f.* [from grandis, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness.

GRANDMOTHER. *n. f.* [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice.

1. Tim. i. 5.

GRANDSIRE. *n. f.* [grand and sire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne Wherein my grandsire and my father sat?

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Thy grandsire, and his brother, to whom fame Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name.

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap By active toil and military sweat.

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?

Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.

Above the portal, carved in cedar wood, Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfathers stood.

So mimick ancient wits at best, As apes our grandfathers in their doublets drest.

GRANDSON. *n. f.* [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store, Give much to you, and to his grandsons more.

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, they have much less among princes.

GRANGE. *n. f.* [grange, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose.

At the moated grange resides this dejected Mariana.

The loose unletter'd hinds, When for their teeming flocks and granges full In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their granges and priories.

GRANITE. *n. f.* [granit, French, from granum, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish.

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the granite.

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple.

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [granum and voro, Latin.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication.

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granivorous birds and mankind.

GRANNAM. *n. f.* [for grandam.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Of my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning.

TO GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, French, *guarantir* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minsheu* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church.

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate *faints*, be in itself as applicable to things as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones.

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree, The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æneid*.

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire A moment elder than my rival fire,

Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden*. If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man.

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life.

Didst thou not kill this king? — I *grant* ye.

—Do'ft *grant* me, hedgehog? then *grant* me too, Thou may'ft be damned for that wicked deed.

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer; The rest the winds dispers'd.

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juggle for a *grant*, And when they break their friendship plead their want.

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences he often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed.

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty.

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*.

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage.

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before.

GRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life.

GRANTEE. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smoothe the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands.

GRANTOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duple querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office.

GRANULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granularity*

bodies, do make up that powder which is used for guns.

TO GRANULATE. *v. n.* [from *granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar.

TO GRANULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel.

GRANULATION. *n. f.* [from *granulation*, French, from *granule*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or feed.

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula.

GRANULE. *n. f.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow.

GRANULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger.

Anacreon, for thy sake I of the *grape* no mention make;

Ere my Anacreon by thee fell, Curfed plant, I lov'd thee well.

Here are the vines in early flow'r decry'd, Here *grapes* discolour'd on the sunny side.

GRAPE HYACINTH, OR GRAPE FLOWER. *n. f.* A flower.

GRAPESTONE. *n. f.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will, A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill.

GRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*γραφικα*.] Well delineated. Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and graphical.

GRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and graphically described, by Castellus.

GRAPNEL. *n. f.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

TO GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelin*, Dutch; *krapeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to close.

Living virtue, all achievements pass, Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last.

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings?

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive, And both the *grappling* statues seem to live.

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grappling* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the Summer before.

2. To contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York, To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster.

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet, Two *grappling* Æneas on the ocean meet, And English fires with Belgian flames contend.

TO GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy, And leave your England as dead midnight still.

That business Grapples you to the heart and love of us.

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharis.

GRAPPLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd, Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell.

Or did his genius Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*. And, looking round him, found this nook of fate, To skulk behind my sword.

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner.

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast, Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd.

GRAPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent, Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd With their rude hands and grievously *grapplement*.

GRASHOPPER. *n. f.* [*gras* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. The cicada of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grashopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs, The cover of the wings of *grashoppers*.

Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries.

Where silver lakes with verdant shadows crown'd, Disperse a grateful chilnefs all around;

The *grashopper* avoids th' untainted air, Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there.

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we appeared as *grashoppers* before them.

GRASIER. See **GRAZIER**.

TO GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspai*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind the wind.

In his right hand *Grasping* ten thousand thunders, which he sent Before him, such as in their souls infix'd Plagues.

Kings, by *grasping* more than they can hold, First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.

Doom, as they please, thy empire not to stand, I'll *grasp* thy sceptre with my dying hand.

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the Summer before.

5 E 2

For

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*
To GRASP. v. n.

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.
So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men,
that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme
of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not
now in use.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasps*
And tugg'd for life. *Shak. Speare's Henry VI.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.
Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

GRASP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor want in his *grasp*

What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton.*

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It would have come before into my *grasp*,
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may
see it held something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,
And the rich East to boot. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*

Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*
They looked upon it as their own, and had it
even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon.*

GRASPER. n. f. [from *grasp*.] One that grasps,
seizes, or catches at.

GRASS. n. f. [*gras*, Saxon.] The common
herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb
with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and bel-
low as bulls. *Fer. l. 11.*

The beef being young, and only *gras* fed, was
thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to
endure the salt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;

But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming Summer's *gras*. *Swift.*

GRASS of Parnassus. n. f. [*parnassia*, Latin.] A
plant.

This plant is called *parnassia*, from mount Par-
nassus, where it was supposed to grow; and be-
cause the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of
gras, though the plant has no resemblance to the
gras kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. v. n. [from the noun.] To breed
gras; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to *gras*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tupper.*

GRASS-PLOT. n. f. [*gras* and *plot*.] A small
level covered with short *gras*.

Here on this *gras*-plot in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shak. Speare's Tempest.*

The part of your garden next your house should
be a parterre for flowers, or *gras*-plots bordered
with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters
to adorn their walks and *gras*-plots. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. n. f. A species of WILLOW-
SPORT.

GRASSINESS. n. f. [from *grassy*.] The state of
abounding in *gras*.

GRASSY. adj. [from *gras*.] Covered with *gras*;
abounding with *gras*.

Ne did he live the mountains bare unfeen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delight untry'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of *grassy* turf

Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Mil-*

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. n. f. [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to
one another, or crossing each other: such as in
cloysters or prisons.

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three

reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim:
or else you had look'd through the *grates*, like a
geminy of baboons. *Shak. Speare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed
vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the
grates. *Addison.*

2. The range or bars within which fires are
made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fashioned *grate*
consumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. v. a. [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of
a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*.
Spenser.

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*.

To dusty nothing. *Shak. Speare's Troilus and Cressida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to
stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up
and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill
it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious.

Thereat enrag'd, soon he 'gan upstrait,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.
Spenser.

They have been partial in the gospel, culled
and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates
which would less *grate* and disturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and, *grating* as it is,

Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein
I unfortunately differ from almost the whole king-
dom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I

could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship
in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a sound by collision of asperities or
hard bodies.

The *grating* flock of wrathful iron arms.
Shak. Speare's Richard II.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring found,

Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To GRATE. v. n.

1. To rub hard so as to injure or offend; to of-
fend, as by oppression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should seal this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine? *Shak. Speare's Henry IV.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three re-
prieves for you, or else you had looked through
the *grates*. *Shak. Speare.*

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must
be so tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the
truth and reason of things. *L'Estrange.*

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

I never heard him make the least complaint, in
a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's
patience, and have filled their lives with discontent.
Locke.

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough
body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife,
because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*. *Hooker.*

GRATEFUL. adj. [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to
acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but still pays. *Milton.*

When some degree of health was given, he ex-
erted all his strength in a return of *grateful* recog-
nition to the author of it. *Fell.*

Years of service past,
From *grateful* souls exact reward at last. *Dryd. Fat.*

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful*
by custom; but whatever is too pleasing at first,
groweth quickly to satiate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirst,
and refuse such meats and drinks as are most *grate-
ful* to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they
will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is the more *grateful* to strangers, in
respect that it being a frontier town, and bordered
upon divers nations, many languages are under-
stood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope.

GRATEFULLY. adv. [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay
benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Mil-*

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train.
Dryden's Virgil.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers toil the *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occur-
rence of something new, which may *gratefully*
strike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS. n. f. [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obso-
lete.

A Laconian knight having sometime served him
with more *gratfulness* than good courage defended
him. *Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER. n. f. [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate*.] A
kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rub-
bed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains,
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICATION. n. f. [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the pre-
sent *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its
desires and aversions, and to renounce those *grati-
fications* in which he has been long used to place
his happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

To GRATIFY. v. a. [*gratifico*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to grant by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to footh.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fab.*

The captive generals to his ear are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A pallid appetite is humorous, and must be *grati-
fied* with sauces rather than food. *Taylor.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste.

While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. *Pope.*

A thousand little impertinencies are very *grati-
fying* to curiosity, though not improving to the
understanding. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *grati-
fy* you for this trouble.

GRATINGLY. adv. [from *grate*.] Harshly; of-
fensively.

GRATUITIS. adv. [Latin.] For nothing; without
a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repaid.

Shak. Speare.

They sold themselves; but thou, like a kind
fellow, gav'st thyself away *gratis*, and I thank
thee for thee. *Shak. Speare.*

The taking of ufe, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still *gratis* both to friends and strangers.

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Estrange*.
I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities.

Arbutnot's John Bull.

GRA'TITUDE. *n. f.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid

That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude* Tow'rd her deserving children is enroll'd, Should now eat up her own! *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.

Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ, A fullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte*.

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*. *Milton*.
Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

South's Sermons.

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, French.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry. *L'Estrange*.

2. Affected without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray*.

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter: this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GRATUITY. *n. f.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.]

A present or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small *gratuity*.

Brooms on the Odyssey.

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift*.

To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulari*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

2. To gratify the good Andronicus,

And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome, The people will accept whom he admires.

Shakspere's Titus Andronicus.

Whither away to fast?

—No farther than the Tower,

To *gratulate* the gentle princes there.

Shakspere's Richard III.

Since nature could behold so dire a crime, I *gratulate* at least my native clime,

That such a land, which such a monster bore,

So far is distant from our Thracian shore.

Dryden's Fables.

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,

Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,

No less than if from peril; and devout,

Do beg thy care unto thy after state.

Ben Jonson.

GRATULATION. *n. f.* [from *gratulatione*, Latin.]

Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hosker*.

The earth

Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton*.

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and congratulating their fulness, only with their continuance.

South.

GRATULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.]

Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE. a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave.

Gibson's Camden.

GRAVE. *n. f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are reposit.

Now it is the time of night,

That the *graves*, all gaping wide,

Every one lets forth his spright,

In the church-way paths to glide. *Shaksp.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*.

Milton.

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,

Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth.

Burnet.

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs; there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

GRAVE-CLOATHS. *n. f.* [*grave* and *cloaths*.] The drefs of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound, That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths* were unbound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*.

Job xi. 44.

GRAVE. comp. of *grave*. See GRAVE.

GRAVEST. superl. of *grave*. See GRAVE.

GRAVE-STONE. *n. f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the *grave*; the monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy *grave*;

Lye where the light foam of the sea may beat

Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakspere's Timon.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*. [*graver*, French; *græf*.]

1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls.

King Charles.

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;

O! may they *graven* on thy heart remain,

Be humble and be just. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it?

Heb. ii. 18.

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The *gravers* can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold:

Do you damn others, and let this damn you:

And ditches *grave* you all! *Shaksp. Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Answe.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex. xxviii. 36.*

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, French; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,

A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,

A child that guided dotards. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

We should have else desir'd

Your good advice, which still hath been both

grave and prosperous, in this day's council.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of

mattives, or elegance and prettiness, as in your

lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *More against Aths.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

Youth on silent wings is flown;

Graver years come rolling on.

Prior.

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;

And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,

Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and

as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue, as

the *gravest* and wisest among Christian philosophers.

Lucy.

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little

used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their

own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witnesses.

Grew's Cosmology.

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of

cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute

accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the

grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Heldr.*

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French; *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and

colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand.

Woodward.

His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that

it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers.

Sidney.

Proofs as clear as founts in July, when

We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravels* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *More.*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold

The *gravel* bottom, and the bottom gold. *Dryd.*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit.

Spectator.

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mort. Huft.*

2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a fort of a composition or truce with it.

Arbutnot.

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terraces; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*.

Bacon.

2. To stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shakspere.*

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp.

Howel.

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas?

Glanv. Scap.

Mat, who was here a little *gravelled*,

Toft up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Wanting a tomb, unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the discarding of this pelleted storm,

Lie *graveless*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

GRAVELLY.

GRAVELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring waters that will insipidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GRAVELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st

Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wife. *Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravelly* what she would have her to do. *Speci.*

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;

The queen of learning *gravelly* smiles. *Swift.*

A formal story was very *gravelly* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*

Is't not enough the blockhead scarce can read, But must he wily look, and *gravelly* plead?

Young.

2. Without gaudiness or shew.

GRAVENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

You no less becomes

The light and careless livery that it wears,

Than fettle age his fables, and his weeds

Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full;

Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull.

Denham.

GRAVEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong scented.

Diet.

GRAVER. *n. f.* [*graveur*, French; from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Dufr.*

1. The stile or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide, Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.

Gay's Fanny.

GRAVIDITY. *n. f.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the fore-mentioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Abtubon on Diet.*

GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. *2 Chro. ii. 14.*

GRAVITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd, That matter is with active force endu'd, That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert, And to each other *gravitate*, assent. *Blackmore.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITATION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,

Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRAVITY. *n. f.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, Fr.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

The quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards: but the relative or vulgar is the excess of gravity in one body above the specific *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth.

Quincy.

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastic tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Atrocity; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*

Our youths and wildness shall no wit appear,

But all be buried in his *gravity*.

Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.

For the advocates and counsel that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd.

Dryden's Æneid.

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

GRAVY. *n. f.* The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Abtubon on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [ɣrɛɪ, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *grau*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even, Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,

Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later: in horses, that are dappled and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisly, and many others.

Bacon's Natural History.

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation.

Walton's Life of Bishop Sanherfon.

Anon

Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd, Assemble.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected.

Glaucville's Scyllis.

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old! Art thou to learn that in another's gold

Lie charms resistless?

Dryden's Juvenal.

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator.*

Her *gray* hair'd fynods damning books unread, And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or clove of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cælia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,

Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakefppeare.*

I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye; 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.

Shakefppeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies, And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies.

Gay's Trivia.

GRAY. *n. f.* A gray colour.

Down sunk the fun, the closing hour of day Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray*.

Parnel.

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger.

Anfworth.

GRAYBEARD. *n. f.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I. —*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakefppeare.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far, To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth?

Shakefppeare's Julius Cæsar.

GRAYLING. *n. f.* [*ibymallus*.] The umber, a fish. The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRAYNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

TO GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *gras*.] 1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakefppeare's As you like it.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shakefppeare.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows, He fought himself some hospitable house.

Dryden's Fables.

The more ignoble throng Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along.

Dryden.

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champagnis, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The fowls must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the Springs; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*.

Bacon on the War with Spain.

4. [From *rafer*, French.] To touch lightly. Mark then a bounding valour in our English, That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*, Breaks out into a second course of mischief, Killing in relapse of mortality.

Shakefppeare's Henry V.

TO GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakefp.*

O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I see *Grasing* his cattle in those pleasant fields,

If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze* The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low.

Milton.

Their steeds around, Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground.

Dryden.

Some

Some *graze* their land 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His fealy flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

3. To supply with grafs. He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

GRA'ZER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.] One that grazes or feeds on grafs.

His flock daily crops Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf Sufficient: after them the cackling goose, Close *grazes*, finds wherewith to ease her want. *Philips.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle.

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which fillest the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howell.*

His confusion increas'd when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.] 1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten From the murtherer's gibbet, throw Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hop'ft, with sacrifice of oxen slain, To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;

Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horfemanfhip.] A fwelling and gourdinefs of the legs, which happens to a horfe after a journey, or by ftanding long in the ftale. To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fmeat or anoint with *grease*.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with prefents. Envy not the ftore

Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden's Perſus.*

GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease*.] Oilinefs; fatnefs.

Upon the moft of thefe ftones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greafinefs* of unctuoſity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *adj.* [from *grease*.] 1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques

Of her o'reaten faith. *Shakespeare.*

2. Smeared with *grease*. Even the lewd rabble

Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity; I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Orway.*

Buy ſheep and ſee that they be big-boned, and have a ſoft, *greasy*, well curled cloſe wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach. Let's conſult together againſt this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [*great*, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.] 1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with him a great multitude with ſwords and ſtaves. *Mat. xxvi. 47.*

All theſe cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, beſides unwall'd towns a great many. *Deut. iii. 5.*

Elemental air diffuſ'd

In circuit to the uttermoſt convex Of this great round. *Milton.*

And God created the great whales. A dungeon horrible, on all ſides round, As one great furnace flam'd. *Milton.*

The tall'eſt pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the maſt Of ſome great admiral. *Milton.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree. There were they in great fear. *Pſalm xiv. 5.*

Their pow'r was great. *Milton.*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

Charms ſuch as thine, inimitably great He only could expreſs. *Bycome.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative. The idea of ſo much is poſitive and clear: the idea of greater is alſo clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

4. Conſiderable in extent or duration. Thou haſt ſpokeſt of thy ſervants houſe for a great while to come. *2 Samuel, vii. 19.*

5. Important; weighty. Make ſure

Her favours to thee, and the great oath take With which the bleſſed gods aſſurance make. *Chapman.*

Many Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,

For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What is low raiſe and ſupport, That to the height of this great argument I may aſſert eternal Providence,

And vindicate the ways of God to men. *Milton.*

On ſome great charge employ'd He ſeem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton.*

By experience of this great event, In arms not worſe. *Milton.*

After ſilence then, And ſummons read, the great conſult began. *Milton.*

And though this be a great truth, if it be impartially conſidered, yet it is alſo a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vitious practices. *Tillotſon.*

6. Chief; principal. Hear the king's pleaſure, cardinal, who commands you

To render up the great ſeal preſently. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

7. Venerable; adorable; awful. Thou firſt art wont God's great authentick will, Interpreter, though high'eſt heav'n to bring. *Milton.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous. Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton.*

9. Of high rank; of large power. Such men as he be never at heart's eaſe, Whiſt they behold a greater than themſelves. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Worthieſt by being good, Far more than great or high. *Milton.*

Of all the great, how few Are juſt to heav'n, and to their promiſe true! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Miſfortune made the throne her ſeat, And none could be unhappy but the great. *Rowe.*

Deſpiſe the farce of ſtate, The ſober follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*

The marble tombs that riſe on high, Whoſe dead in vaulted arches lie;

Theſe, all the poor remains of ſtate, Adorn the rich, or praife the great. *Parnel.*

10. General; extenſive in conſequence or influence. Prolifick humour ſoftning all her globe, Fermented the great mother to conceive. *Milton.*

11. Illuſtrious; eminent; noble; excellent. O Lord, thou art great, and thy name is great in might. *Jer. x. 6.*

The great Creator thus reply'd. The great Son return'd. *Milton.*

Victorious with his faints. Fair angel, thy deſire that tends to know

The works of God, thereby to glorify The great work-maſter, tends to no exceſs That reaches blame. *Milton.*

Great are thy works Jehovah, infinite Thy pow'r! what thought can meaſure thee, or tongue

Relate thee! greater now in thy return, Than from the giant angels: thee that day Thy thunders magnified, but to create

Is greater than created to deſtroy. *Milton.*

The great luminary, Aloof the vulgar conſtellations thick,

That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due, Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton.*

Here Cæſar grac'd with both Minervas ſhone, Cæſar, the world's great maſter, and his own. *Pope.*

Scipio, Great in his triumphs, in retirement great. *Pope.*

12. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien. Such Dido was; with ſuch becoming ſtate, Amidſt the crowd, ſhe walks ſerenely great. *Dryden's Virgil.*

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded. In her every thing was goodly and ſtately; yet ſo, that it might ſeem that great mindedneſs was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleneſs. *Sidney.*

14. Opulent; ſumptuous; magnificent. Not Babylon, Nor great Alcario, ſuch magnificence

Equal'd in all their glories. *Milton.*

He diſdain'd not to appear at great tables and feſtival entertainments. *Atterbury.*

15. Intellectually great; ſublime. This new created world, how good, how fair, Answering his great idea. *Milton.*

16. Swelling; proud. Solyman perceiv'd that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be diſcouraged with great looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Kneller.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word. Thoſe that would not cenſure, or ſpeak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of thoſe that are great with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming. His eyes ſometimes even great with tears. *Sidney.*

Their bellies great With ſwelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for moſt he ſtings in heat of day, From cattle great with young keep thou away. *May's Virgil.*

19. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as great grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon. I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our great-great-great grandſires tongue came out of Perſia. *Camden's Remains.*

What we call great great grandfather they call'd forthafader. *Camden's Remains.*

Their holyday-cloaths go from father to ſon, and are ſeldom worn out till the ſecond or third generation; ſo that 'tis common enough to ſee a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addiſon.*

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expreſſion. It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek perſons. *Taylor's Devotion.*

GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump. To let out thy harveſt by great or by day, Let this by experience lead thee the way: By great will deceive thee with ling'ring it out, By day will diſpatch. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

It were behoveful, for the ſtrength of the navy, that no ſhips ſhould be build'd by the great; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Effays.*

He did at length ſo many ſlain forget, And loſt the tale, and took them by the great. *Dryden.*

Carpenters build a houſe by the great, and are agreed for the ſum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

I ſet aſide one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the great for any gentlewoman who is turned of fixty. *Addiſon.*

GREAT-BELLIED. *adj.* [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming. *Greatbellied*

Great are thy works Jehovah, infinite Thy pow'r! what thought can meaſure thee, or tongue

Relate thee! greater now in thy return, Than from the giant angels: thee that day Thy thunders magnified, but to create

Is greater than created to deſtroy. *Milton.*

The great luminary, Aloof the vulgar conſtellations thick,

That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due, Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton.*

Here Cæſar grac'd with both Minervas ſhone, Cæſar, the world's great maſter, and his own. *Pope.*

Scipio, Great in his triumphs, in retirement great. *Pope.*

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GRE

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the prefs.

Shakespeare.
A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city
in the day-time, had her child struck out of her
womb, and carried half a furlong from her.

Wilkins's Math. Magick.
To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggran-
dize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.
After they fought to *greaten* themselves in Italy
itself, using strangers for the commanders of their
armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all
their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*

A favourite's business is to please his king, a
minister to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*
GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart*.] High
spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he
neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his
hatred. *Clarendon.*

GREATLY. *adv.* [from *great*.]
1. In a great degree.
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illustriously.
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire.

Dryden's Ann. Mir.
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general fend a brave defiance?

Addison's Cato.
GREATNESS. *n. f.* [from *great*.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or
duration, which is not made up of and commen-
surate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or
days or years, and whereby we judge of the *great-
ness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *great-
ness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain
equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire
equal to itself; because the absence of good is not
always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the
greatness of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence;
empire.

The most fervile flattery is lodged most easily
in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit
draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they
not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatness*.
Shakespeare.

So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms, but beaten, to withdraw.

Dryden's Æneid.
Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state;
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *great-
ness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and
constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.
My lord would have you know, that it is not of
pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your
ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their feat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.
Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.

Pope.
GREAVE. *n. f.* [31æf; Saxon.] A grove.
Spenser.

Yet when their haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the sirup leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves*. *M. Drayton.*

GRE

GREAVES. *n. f.* [from *grèves*, French.] Armour
for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singu-
lar number.

He had *greaves* of brags upon his legs.

1 Samuel, xvii. 6.
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*,
and cures such

As may renown thy workmanship, and honour
him as much. *Chapman's Iliads.*

GRE'CISM. *n. f.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom
of the Greek language.

GREE. *n. f.* [*gré*, French; probably from *gratia*.]
Good will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service teen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
Spenser.

GREECE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *degrees*. It is
written likewise *greeze* or *grice*.] A flight of steps.
Obsolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*

After the procession, the king himself remaining
seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the
greece of the quire, made a long oration.

Bacon's Henry VII.
GREEDILY. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ra-
venously; voraciously; with keen appetite or de-
fire.

Greedy the engorg'd without restraint. *Mil.*
He swallow'd it as *greedy*

As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedy* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

GREEDINESS. *n. f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenous-
ness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite
or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they
gone, and there they intend to sup.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would af-
flict thee.

Shakespeare's Timon.
I with the same *greediness* did feed,

As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denb.*

GRE'EDY. *adj.* [31ædiz, Saxon, *grædig*, Dan.
gretig, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.
As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pf. xvii. 12.*

Be not unfatiable in any dainty thing, nor too
greedy upon meats. *Ecclus. xxxvii. 29.*

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers,
and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now
commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran.

Fairfax.
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.

Proverbs.
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.

Dryden's Virgil.
How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and un-
just ways of raising their fortune?

Low.
GREEN. *adj.* [*grün*, German; *green*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by com-
pounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the
leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said
to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a
colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish
primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*.

Bacon's Natural History.
Groves for ever *green*.

Pope.
2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the
maid's disease the *green sickness*, or *chlorosis*. Like
it is *Sappho's* *χλωροί μοῖρος*.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?

And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of these demure boys come to

GRE

any proof: they fall into a kind of male *green sick-
ness*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

'Till the *green sickness* and love's force betray'd
To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid.

Garth.
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees
in Spring.

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have
Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.*

Dryden.
4. New; fresh; as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*.

Shakespeare.
Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy
friends,

Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.
In a vault,

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies festering in his blood. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own
wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do
well. *Bacon's Essay.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the
power, arts, and interest of the contrary party,
but those are invidious topicks, too *green* in our
remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed fal-
ling even where the wood was *green*, and fasteth
off from any inclination unto furious attempts;
must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose
minds are of themselves as dry fowel, apt before-
hand unto tumults? *Hooker's Dedication.*

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being *green*, must be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be ex-
tended, and therefore stone is more fragil than me-
tal, and so dry wood is more fragil than *green*.

Bacon's Natural History.
If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burn-
ing in a chimney, you will readily discover in the
disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* doth often heat the ripe, and the ripe
so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

6. Not roasted; half raw.
Under this head we may rank those words which
signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccount-
able far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance,
that fancy has introduced between one thing and
another; as when we say the meat is *green*, when
it is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits
are *green* before they are ripe.

My fallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood!

Shakespeare.
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;
So many graces in so *green* an age.

Dryden.
You'll find a difference
Between the promise of his *greener* days,
And these he masters now. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up
when they are about a month old. *Mortim. Husb.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are feen
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*.

King's Cookery.
GREEN. *n. f.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different
shades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd.

Shakespeare.
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to
mourn;

And walks wear fresher *green* at your return.

Dryden.
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of
the same red colour as in day-light; and if at the
lens you intercept the *green* making and blue mak-
ing rays, its redness will become more full and
lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow
and

GRE

and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*.

Watts's *Logic*.

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town.

Shakespeare.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,

Where no print of step hath been,

Follow me as I sing.

Milton.

The young *Æmilia*, fairer to be seen

Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*.

Dryden's *Fables*.

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty
hives,

And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Dryden's *Virgil*.

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The feasts are doubled, and the bowls go round.

Dryden.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.

Dryden.

TO GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make
green. A low word.

Great Spring before

Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms
blush'd

In social sweetness on the self-same bough.

Thomson's *Spring*.

GREENBROOM. *n. f.* [*cytisus genista*, Lat.] A shrub.

Miller.

GREENCLOTH. *n. f.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

Dict.

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest
sense, I have no opinion of it.

Bacon's *Advice to Villiers*.

GREENEYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes
coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embac'd despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeny'd* jealousy.

Shakespeare.

GREENFINCH. *n. f.* [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.
The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other
small birds, are injurious to some fruits.

Mortimer.

GREENFISH. *n. f.* [*ajellus*, Latin.] A kind of
fish.

Ainsworth.

GREENGAGE. *n. f.* A species of plum.

GREENHOUSE. *n. f.* [*green* and *house*.] A house
in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which
you may know by the freezing of a moistened
cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal.

Evelyn's *Kalendar*.

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow
apartments among the rocks and mountains, that
look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being al-
ways shaded with a great variety of trees and
shrubs that never lose their verdure.

Addison.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than
the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse*.

Spektator.

GREENISH. *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green;
tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, unt'y'd,
As each had been a bride.

Spenser.

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems
to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their
colours, and partly because, when they wither,
some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow.

Newt. *Opt.*

GREENLY. *adv.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greenish colour.

2. Newly; freshly.

3. Immaturely.

4. Wanly; timidly. Not in use.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my elo-
quence; nor have I cunning in protestation.

Shakespeare's *Henry V.*

GREENNESS. *n. f.* [from *green*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridness.
About it grew such sort of trees, as either excel-
lency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual

GRE

greenness, or poetical fancies have made at any time
famous.

Sidney.

In a meadow though the meer grass and *green-
ness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heigh-
ten and beautify.

Ben Jonson.

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in
my phantasy, can consider *greenness* by itself, or
mellowness, or sweetness, or coldness, singly and
alone by itself.

Digby on *Bodies*.

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature
were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which
took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's
wife.

Sidney.

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and
vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and de-
clension of his drooping years, and you will scarce
know it to belong to the same person.

South.

4. Newness.

GREENSICKNESS. *n. f.* [*green* and *sickness*.] The
disease of maids, so called from the paleness which
it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, espe-
cially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are
the case of girls in the *greensickness*.

Arbutnot.

GREENSWARD. } *n. f.* [*green* and *sward*: of the
GREENSWARD. } same original with *sward*.]
The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensward*.

Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*.

After break their fast
On *greensward* ground, a cool and grateful taste.

Dryden.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few
inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *green-
sward*, and sloughy underneath; which last turns
all into bog.

Swift.

GREENWEED. *n. f.* [*green* and *weed*.] Dyers
weed.

GREENWOOD. *n. f.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood
considered as it appears in the spring or summer.
It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade.

Fairfax.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;

For Cymon shunn'd the church.

Dryden.

TO GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; *gnetan*,
Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves.

Donne.

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below.

Dryden's *Æneid*.

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great predic-
tion;

To me you speak not.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good.

Shakespeare's *Richard II.*

3. To salute in kindness or respect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet*
you,

—God blefs your grace with health and happy
days.

Shakespeare.

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his
song.

Milton.

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son.

Milton.

The sea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet.

Waller.

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None *greet*s; for none the *greeting* will return;

But in dumb furlines, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war.

Dryden's *Fab.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to *greet* his victorie.

Spenser.

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

GRI

The king's a-bed,

And sent great largesse to your officers;

This diamond he *greet*s your wife withal,

By the name of most kind hofests.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratu-
lations. Not much in use.

Your haste

Is now urg'd on you.

—We will *greet* the time.

Shakespeare's *K. Lear*.

TO GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,

And sleep in peace.

Shakespeare.

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,

Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;

But parting then for that detested shore,

Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more.

Pope's *Odyssey*.

GREETER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who
greet.

GREETING. *n. f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at
meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him

Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother.

Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*.

GREEZE. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *greece*. See
GREECE, or GRIEZE, or GRICE; from *degress*.]
A flight of steps; a step.

GRECAL. *adj.* [*gregis*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to
a flock.

Dict.

GREGARIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going
in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. Ray on the *Great*.

GREMIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to
the lap.

Dict.

GRENADE. *n. f.* [from *pomum granatum*, Lat.]
A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other me-
tal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which,
being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by
means of a small fusée fastened to the touch-hole;
as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many
shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

Harris.

GRENADEIER. *n. f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.]
A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company
in every regiment: such men being employed to
throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*.

Gay's *Pastorals*.

GRENADE. *n. f.* See GRENADE.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenades* can suffice.

Clarendon.

You may as well try to quench a flaming *gre-
nado* with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed.

Watts.

GREUT. *n. f.* A kind of fossile body.

A sort of tin ore, with its *greut*; that is, a
congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar; of the
bigness of bayalt, and of a brown shining colour
immerged therein.

Grew's *Museum*.

GREW. The preterite of *grow*.

The pleasing talk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*.

Dryden's *Fables*.

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly writ-
ten *gray*.] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at
suit of his *grey* beard.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

Our green youth copies what *grey* sinners act;
When venerable age commends the fact.

Dryden.

GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*grugundo*, Saxon.] A tall
fleet dog that chases in sight.

First may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself
into a tyger.

Sidney.

So, on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A haft'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go.

Sidney.

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare.

Dryden.

GRICE. *n. f.*

1. A little pig. Gouldman.

2. A step or *greeze*.

No, not a *grice*;
This is a step to love.

Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

TO GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make
way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

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The poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride.
Spenser.

So fore

The griding sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pais'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GRIDELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed with white and red.

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin.
Dryden's Fables.

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*grina*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron*.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the gridiron. *Spenser.*

GRIEF. *n. f.* [from *grive*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the English.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;

For grief is proud, and makes his owner stout.
Shakespeare.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate grief, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind. *South.*

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.] Not in use.

Be fastidious for redress of all these griefs,

And I will set this foot of mine as far

As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare.*

The king hath sent to know

The nature of your griefs, and whereupon

You conjure from the breast of civil peace

Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

3. Pain; disease. Obsolete.

GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]

1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against grievances, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. *Luke, iii. 33.*

Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. *Psalms.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart.

Grieved at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour

Should be to close those breaches. *Ross.*

2. To make sorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembreth afterwards what he hath done, and is not grieved for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. *Perkins.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has sometimes at and sometimes for before the cause of grief: perhaps at is proper before our misfortunes, and for before our faults.

Do not you grieve at this. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

How didst thou grieve then, Adam, to behold The end of all thy offspring end so sad. *Milton.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear; Nor joy nor grieve too much for things beyond our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

GRIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values The cost that did conclude it.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

GRIEVOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally grievous. *Hooker.*

Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. xv. 10.*

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but grievous truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent grievous complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a grievous fault,

And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so grievous, that they hasten God's judgments and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's grievous sick. *Shakespeare.*

GRIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gush'd grievously. *Spenser.*

2. With discontent; with ill-will.

Gritus perceiving how grievously the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes grievously vexed. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be grievously annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the grievousness of war. *Isaiah, xxi. 15.*

GRIFFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be written GRIFON. } ten *grifon*, or *gryphon*; *gryps*, *yuk*; but it is generally written *griffin*.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the griffin is the most ancient. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations griffins defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG. *n. f.* [*bricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from Greek; *graculus festivus*, Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,

She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a grig is grown,

And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it seems, to harrafs; to hurt: as we now say, to roast a man, for to tease him.

For while we wrangle here and jar,

We're grill'd all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *adj.* [*gumma*, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so grim. *Spenser.*

Grim Saturn yet remains,

Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Dryden.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Their dear causes

Would to the bleeding grim alarm Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires, Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton.*

Expert to turn the sway

Of battle, open when and where to close The ridges of grim war. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He that dares to die,

May laugh at the grim face of law, and scorn The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant's brow. *Denham's Sobhy.*

Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains, Doubling the native horror of the war,

And making death more grim. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait stood up to him

Divine Ulysses; who with looks exceeding grave and grim,

This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Grim visag'd war hath smother'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shakespeare.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but grim. *Shakespeare.*

GRIMACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques, Against th' haranguer's politicks,

With smart remarks of leering faces, And annotations of grimaces! *Hudibras.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with grimaces and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*

The French nation is addicted to grimace. *Spencer.*

2. Air or affectation.

Vice is a vizzard, to avoid grimace, Allows all freedom, but to fee the face. *Grawvill.*

GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malin*, or little *Moll*.] Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap, Pretending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice

Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? the sweats: a man may go over shoes in the grime of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deep.

My face I'll grime with filth, Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look grimly, And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare. Wint. Tale.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;

There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize, Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Sour; sullenly.

The augurs

Say they know not; they cannot tell; look grimly, And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage. *Te*

To GRIN. *v. n.* [grennian, Saxon; *grinsen*, *grinden*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st.

What valour were it, when a cur doth grin,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth.

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin.

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To grinning laughter, and to frantick mirth.

Fools grin on fools, and Stoiclike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.
I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end.

GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble grin,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a grin.

Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace.

What lords are those saluting with a grin?
One is just out, and one is lately in.

GRIN. *n. f.* [grȳn, grȳne, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like a bird that hasteth to his grin,
Not knowing the perils.

The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him.

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [grunban, gegrunben, grohtud, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the grinding.

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn into living and rational meal?

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with time, slack things, said I,
Thy fithe is dull; whet it, for shame:

No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;

But where one man would have me grind it,
Twenty to one too sharp do find it.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And countenance stern, upstanding, gan to grind

His greatest teeth for great disdain.
Harsh sounds, of a saw when it is sharpened,

and grinding of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge.

That the stomach in animals grinds the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach.

4. To harass; to oppress.
Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them so as shall always keep them in poverty.

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves.

5. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for grinding, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of grinding pains,
My throws come thicker, and my cries encrease'd.

To GRIND. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses.

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.
Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws.

GRINDER. *n. f.* [from grind.]
1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether stone.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder.

3. [Grind' togar.] The back teeth: the double teeth.
The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both.

He the raging lion's confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey.

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molars*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind, and commix the aliment.

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much.

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinderstry'd.

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught.

GRINDLESTONE. *n. f.* [from grind and stone.]
GRINDSTONE. *n. f.* The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstone.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties.

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file them; but grind them on a grindstone till bright.

GRINNER. *n. f.* [from grin.] He that grins.

The frightfull grin
Be the winner.

GRINNINGLY. *adv.* [from grin.] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. f.* A small ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [grupan, Gothick; grupan, Saxon; *gripen*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows.

2. To hold hard.
He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.

3. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
To gripe the gen'ral sway into your hands.

4. To close; to clutch.
Unlucky Welford! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his hand the faster.

5. To pinch; to press; to squeeze.
A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the griped prey.

And first the dame came rushing through the wood;
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food,
And grip'd her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws
in blood.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.
Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent.

To GRIPE. *v. n.*
1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ach.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the gripping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others.

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or gripes in us.

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.
It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the worst of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by gripping, made them less, and grew stark beggars.

GRIPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore still on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy gripe to do him dy.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join gripe with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour.

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble gripe, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service.

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my gripe retain'd.

2. Squeeze; pressure.
Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;

'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the gripe,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe.

3. Oppression; crushing power.
I take my cause
Out of the gripe of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my matter.

4. Affliction; pinching distress.
Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound!

Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,

GRI

Frank'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter gripes of smarting poverty?

Orway.

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.

In the jaundice the *chole* is wanting; and the
isterial have a great fourness and gripes, with
windiness. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *n. f.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor; usurer;
extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profess'd usur-
ers, gripers, monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in
the guts.

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts,
and work griping. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRI'PLE. *n. f.* A greedy fnatcher; a griping
miser. *Spenser.*

GRISAMBER. *n. f.* Used by Milton for amber-
grife.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,

In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,

Grisamber steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

GRISE. *n. f.* [See *GRECE*, as it should be writ-
ten.] A step, or scale of steps.

Let me speak like ourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GRI'SKIN. *n. f.* [griskin, roast meat, Irish.] The
vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *adj.* [grisl, Saxon.] Dreadful; hor-
rible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *grisl* locks, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisl* toadstool grown there might I see. *Spenser.*

My *grisl* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Back slept those too fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisl* king;

Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milton.*

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *grisl* legions that troop

Under the footy flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisl* fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

In vision thou shalt see his *grisl* face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryden's Innocence.*

Thus the *grisl* spectre spoke again. *Dryden's Fables.*

Clofe by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd, with many a *grisl*
wound. *Dryden.*

So rushes on his foe the *grisl* bear. *Addison.*

GRIST. *n. f.* [grist, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Left miller lack water. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,

And all the corn they us'd at scholar's hall. *Miller of Tromp.*

2. Supply; provision.

Matter, as wife logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;

And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*. *Swift.*

3. GRIST to Mill, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial
causes, is wont to be made according to the rules
of that law, because it brings *grist* to the mill. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

GRI'STLE. *n. f.* [gristle, Saxon.] A cartilage;
a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard,
as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tor-
toise, have bones within them, but only little
gristles. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Left the asperity or hardness of cartilages should
hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and
of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing

of our meat, therefore the annulary *gristles* of the
windpipe are not made round, or intire circles;
but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there,
to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane,
which may easily give way to the dilation of the
gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *gristle*.] Cartilaginous;
made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it
may be small *gristly* bits that are eaten off from
the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and
less in danger of breaking, than if they were all
one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures. *More against Atheism.*

Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays con-
nected by membranes; so that they may be con-
tracted or extended like womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*

They have a louder and stronger note than
other birds of the same bigness, which have only
a *gristly* windpipe. *Grew.*

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore.*

GRIT. *n. f.* [gritta, gneot, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Silefian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth,
yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth
as soap. *Grew.*

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marle. *Philips.*

4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, form-
ing together a kind of powder; the several parti-
cles of which are of no determinate shape, but
seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses;
not to be dissolved or diffused by water, but re-
taining their figure, and not cohering into a mass.

One fort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which,
if wetted with saltwater, into mortar or paste,
dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a
hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards
diffused by water. This is the *pulvis petolanus* of
the ancients, mixed among their cements used in
buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and
Italy an ingredient in their harder plaisters, under
the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides
of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a
coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocollo*
of the ancients, which they used in folding gold,
long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose
of folding metals better than borax. The ferru-
gineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining
sand employed to throw over writing, found on
the shores of Italy. *Hill on Fossils.*

GRI'TTINESS. *n. f.* [from *gritty*.] Sandiness;
the quality of abounding in *grit*.

In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the
microscope, nor any *grittiness*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRI'TTY. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard parti-
cles; consisting of *grit*.

I could not discern the unevenness of the sur-
face of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall
from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton's Opticks.*

GRI'ZELIN. *adj.* [from properly *gridelin*. See
GRIDELIN.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red,
of all others, is furest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRIZZLE. *n. f.* [from *gris*, gray; *grizzle*,
French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou dissembling cub; what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy face? *Shakespeare.*

GRI'ZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interspersed
with gray.

To the boy Cæsar, send this *grizzled* head. *Shakespeare.*

His beard was *grizzled*: no
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakes. Hamlet.*

His hair just *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their asses ears to hide. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.]
Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair
with age, turning to be gray and white; as is seen
in men, though some earlier, some later; in hor-
ses that are dappled, and turn white; and in old
squirrels, that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [granan, Saxon; *groan*,
Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain
or agony.

Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the foul of
the wounded crieth out. *Job, xxiv. 12.*

Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisd. v. 3.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dis-
positions of humanity, as for one man to see ano-
ther so much himself as to sigh his griefs and
groan his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GROAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from
pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas, poor country,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the
air,

Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled *groans* frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thun-
der,

Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GROANFUL. *adj.* [groan and full.] Sad; agoniz-
ing. Not used.

Adown he keft it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* found. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *n. f.* [groot, Dutch; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaffals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at least your lot. *Dryd. Fab.*

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman
much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her for-
tune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulks taken
off. *Ainsworth.*

GRQ'CKER. *n. f.* [This should be written *graffer*,
from *grofs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally
being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grof-
sus*, a fig, which their present state seems to fa-
vour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar
and plums and spices for gain. *Watts's Logic.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

GRO'CERY. *n. f.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware,
such as tea; sugar; raisins; spice.

His troops being now in a country where they
were not expected, met with many cart loads of
wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM. *n. f.* [gras grain, French; *groffo*,
GRO'GRAM. } *granus*, low Latin. *Ainsworth.*

GRO'GRAN. } Stuff woven with large woof
and a rough pile.

Certes

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind
am,

Your only wearing is your *program*. *Donne.*
Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *gro-*
grams. *Smyth.*

Some men will say this habit of John's was nei-
ther of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its
hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *gro-*
gram, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her be-
haviour shot me through and through, and did
more execution upon me in *program* than the great-
est beauty in town had ever done in brocade.

Addison's Spectator.

Plain goody would no longer down;

'Twas madam in a *program* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The
part next the thigh.

Antipleus, a son of Priam, threw

His lance at Ajax through the prease, which went
by him, and flew

On Leucus, wife Ulysses' friend: His *groine* it
fmoote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,

And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly
wound

Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GRO-MWELL. *n. f.* [*litbosperrum*, Latin.] Gro-
mill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*groom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser.*

From Egypt's kings ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold,
whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of
his chamber, for turning certain of David's psalms
into verse. *Peacham.*

Would'st thou be touch'd

By the presuming hands of faucy *grooms*?
Dryden's Don. Sebast.

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can
keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are
drest'd;

All Rhodes is fummon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryd.*

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove*
or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was
little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tem-
per'd, with several holes in it, each less than
other; and in those holes are threads grooved in-
wards, which *grooves* fit the respective taps that
belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut
hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *grooved*. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [*gnapan*, Saxon.] To feel
where one cannot see.

My sea-grown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

We *grobe* for the wall like the blind, and we
grobe as if we had no eyes. *Jf. lix. 10.*

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grobe* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sand.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand
upon a snake. *L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men that they
should in the dark *grobe* after knowledge; as St.
Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his out-stretched arms around him
grop'd. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,

I *grobe* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbut.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the
dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to *grobe* mens thoughts, and to
pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.
Hayward.

They have left our endeavours to *grobe* them
out by twilight, and by darkness almost to disco-
ver that, whose existence is evinced by light.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grobe*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. f.* [from *grobe*.] One that searches
in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian;
crassus, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway
air,

Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shaksp. King Lear*

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the
power of popes. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were
for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to live
with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will
under them. *Hooker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in
prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome
hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of
fundry whole nations, been darkened, that they
have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin.

Hooker.

There is a vain and imprudent use of their
estates, which, though it does not destroy like
gross sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it
in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure;
unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*

You love my son: invention is aharm'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not.

Shaksp. All's well that ends well.

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above
all, in its Author, that, without the *gross* sen-
suality, we cannot but admire it? *Sparr.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that
our want only and imperfections do naturally in-
duce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,
So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The fun's oppressive ray the roseat bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not
pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the
finer medium, and the object is in the *gross*er, things
shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is
placed in the *gross*er medium, and the object in
the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,

The *gross*er feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Light fumes are merry, *gross*er fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryd. Fab.*

Or fuck the mists in *gross*er air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtle sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood?
Davies.

And in the clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milt.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by
the bare stating of the question with perspicu-
ity and justness, than others by talking of it in
gross confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with
nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Watson's Archib.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all proportion-
ate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross* and
meager. *Fill.*

GROSS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle,
you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy,
without levelling your piece at any particular per-
son. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other pro-
spect in changes and revolutions than of publick
blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its se-
veral parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make
saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was
immortal. *Albion's Description of the World.*

There is confession, that is, the acknowledging
our sins to God; and this may be either general or
particular: The general is, when we only confess
in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular, when
we mention the several sorts and acts of our sins.
Duty of Man.

Remember, son,

You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move.

Dryden's King Arthur.

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of fundry
trades and manufactures, yet, in the *gross*, we ship
off now one third part more of the manufactures,
as also led and tin, than we did twenty years past.
Child on Trade.

3. Not individual; but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow;
they come to him by the *gross*. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

You see the united design of many persons to
make up one figure: after they have separated
themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin
one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power
and effect over the *gross* and mass of things.
Bacon's Essays.

The articulate sounds are more confused, though
the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, Fr.].

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite
repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined to-
gether, make those distinct simple modes of a do-
zen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *adv.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, this
matter is *grossly* pulveriz'd.

2. Without subtilty; without art; without de-
licacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly*
and shamefully abused in the church of Rome,
where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

And thine eyes

See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have de-
serv'd it?

—Speak not so *grossly*. *Shaksp. Merc. of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by
seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored
by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the
rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with co-
lours,

lours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the public by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GROSSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thicknes; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance, whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so, That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which arise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;

Attrit'd with stars we shall for ever sit, Triumphant over death. *Milton.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol-eclip'd, was known Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wife men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotto*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*, Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTESQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grotesco*, Italian.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides With thickest overgrown, *grotesque* and wild, Access deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden's Duressay.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew, Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true, And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors, *Grotesco* roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GROTTA. *n. f.* [*grotta*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run, The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grava*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought The wood began to move:

Within this three mile may you see it coming; I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales: Thrice happy files! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Banish'd from courts and love, Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce passion vex his breast, While every gale is peace, and every *grove* Is melody? *Thompson's Spring.*

To GROVEL. *v. n.* [*grufle*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground* fell.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. The steel-head passage wrought, And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound. *Spenser.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem, Inchas'd with all the honours of the world! If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face, Until thy head be circled with the fame. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Oke mast and beech, and cornell fruit they eate, *Groveling*-like fwine on earth, in fowlelt fort. *Chapman.*

Now they lie *Groveling* and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milton.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden's Duressay.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation. I must disclaim what'er he can exprefs; His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. f.* [*grundo*, Saxon; *grunde*, Dan.]

1. The earth, considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or land, and water; again, we never say under *earth*, but under *ground*. *Israel* shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ez. xiv. 16.*

Man to till the *ground* None was, and from the earth a dewy mist Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*

From the other hill To their fix'd station, all in bright array, The cherubim descended, on the *ground* Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*

A black bituminous gurge Boils up from under *ground*. *Milton.*

And yet so nimble he would bound, As if he scorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water. I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jeremiab.*

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judges, vi. 40.*

They summ'd their wings, and tearing th' air sublime, With clang despis'd the *ground*. *Milton.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found; Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. Land; country. The water breaks its bounds, And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory. On heav'nly *ground* they stood, and from the shore They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton.*

With these came they, who from the bordering flood Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Estate; possession. Uneasy still within these narrow bounds, Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*; His crop invites, to full perfection grown; Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryden's Journal.*

6. Land occupied. The sea o'erflow'd my *ground*, And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Milton.*

7. The floor or level of the place. Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? *2 Samuel, iii. 22.*

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. *1 Samuel, vi. 4.*

A multitude sit on the *ground*. *Mat. xv. 35.*

Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake descends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown's Travels.*

8. Dregs; lees; faeces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors. Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drink, or *grounds*. *Mortimer.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

9. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darksome colours. *Blakewith.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which they are encompassed. *Dryden's Duressay.*

10. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. O'er his head A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was spread, Azure the *ground*, the sun in gold shone bright. *Cowley.*

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope.*

Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine, The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. Get a prayer-book in your hand, And stand between two churchmen, good my lord; For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

12. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest. Though jealousy of state th' invention found, Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*; That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly, Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

13. The first principles of knowledge. The concords will easily be known, if the *fore-grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*

Here statesmen, or of them they which can read, May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unquestionably resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly. *Hammond.*

After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education.*

14. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle. He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit

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albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*
In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method shall be, to examine, in the first place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth. *White.*

Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No ground of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon.*

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roscommon.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would betrust. *Dryd.*
It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not a real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*

Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettlewell.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

15. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;

And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel.*
16. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Seneffe. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*

17. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Adelphi's Spect.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Add.*

18. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

If they get *ground* and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph gloriously over the others. *Atterbury.*

19. State of progress or recession.

I have known too many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dr. Duf.*

20. The foil to set a thing off.

Like bright metal on a fullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakespeare.*

To *GROUND*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground.

2. To found, as upon cause, reason, or principle.
Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker.*

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious observation of the Lord's-day, and of other Christian holidays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. *White.*

It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryden's Aurungs.*

Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph. iii. 17.*
GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*.

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And polish'd looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GROUND-ASH. *n. f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Enid.*

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash*. *Mort. Husbandry.*

GROUND-BAIT. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish. *Walt. Ang.*

GROUND-FLOOR. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *floor*.] The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY. *n. f.* [*bedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *oak*.] If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of hasef or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mort.*

GROUND-PINE. *n. f.* [*chamaepitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of refin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road-sides. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

GROUND-PLATE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney-way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *ground-plates*, breast-summer, and beams. *Martimer.*

GROUND-PLOT. *n. f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon. *Sidney.*

A *ground-plot* square five hives of bees contains; Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *n. f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

The site was neither granted him, nor giv'n;
'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte.*

GRO'UND-ROOM. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

GRO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING. *n. f.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hammer.*

It offends me to the soul to hear a robusiteous perriwig-pated fellow-tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham.*

GRO'UNDEL. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *pile*, the basis, Saxon. perhaps from *sellu*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *ground-sil*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *ground-sil* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

GRO'UNDEL. *n. f.* [*senecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. f.* [from *ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason.

The

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the fame, or through vanity. *Spens. State of Ire.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French; *gruppo*, Ital.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, besides the principal figures, which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addison.*

You should try your graving tools

On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

TO GROUP. *v. a.* [*grupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'quires in scorn will fly the house

For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. f.* [*gnut*, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

King Hardicute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,

Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*: Which dish its pristine honour still retains, And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*;

The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shroud. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agriomelum*, Latin.]

TO GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [*gnopan*, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisdom*, xvi. 26.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Pf. civ. 14.*

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, and at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after growth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?

In colder regions men compose Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go, And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow; And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. To increase in stature.

I long with all my heart to see the prince; I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sam. xii. 3.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every ac-

tion of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then their numbers swell,

And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Dec. of Pie.*

8. To improve; to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *2 Pet. iii. 18.*

He then dispensed his best of legacies, his blessings; most passionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth, Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Acts, v. 24.*

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*, The greedy failor shall the seas forego. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like, and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublesome practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next government, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakespeare.*

Scipio Nafica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,

Which only brutes in human form does yield, And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright, Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

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You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,

Grew out of humour with his former self. *Hart.*

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errors, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Est. iv. 22.*

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the fairs on earth and the fairs in heaven; the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church. *Payson.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you, Is *growing* to me by Antipholus. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unfever'd friends, I th' war do *grow* together. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues to for at least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wise man's Surgery.*

16. To swell; a sea-term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

17. The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always encrease; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

GROWER. *n. f.* [from *grow*] An increaser.

It will *grow* to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Husband.*

TO GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart, And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* to manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Lake.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *grown*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

3. Forbid.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own growth hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
Waller.

The trade of a country arises from the native
growths of the soil or seas.
Temple.

I had thought, for the honour of our nation,
that the knight's tale was of English growth, and
Chaucer's own.
Dryden.

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.
What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon
this subject, may go a great way in preventing the
growth of this disease, where it is but new.
Temple.

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.
They say my son of York
Has almost overtaken him in his growth.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

The stag, now conscious of his fatal growth,
To some dark covert his retreat had made.
Denham.

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a
certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk
till the last period of life.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a
solemn, deliberate manner, altering and extending
their intercessions, as the state and growth of their
children required, such devotion would have a
mighty influence upon the rest of their lives.
Law.

5. Improvement; advancement.
It grieved David's religious mind to confider the
growth of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of
religion continuing still in the former manner.
Hooker.

GR'OWTHHEAD. *n. f.* [from *grow* or *great head*;
GR'OWTNOL. *f.* *capito*, Latin.]
Ainsworth.

1. A kind of fish.
2. An idle lazy fellow. Obsolete.
Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob growthhead for sleeping too long.
Tusser.

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grīb*, to dig,
Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging: to
root out of the ground; to eradicate by throw-
ing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges
about his vineyard to be grubbed up.
L'Estrange.

Forest land,
From whence the furly ploughman grubs the wood.
Dryden.

The grubbing up of woods and trees may be very
needful, upon the account of their unthriftiness.
Mortimer.

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil
but Homer mentions, they are most of them grub-
bed up, since the promontory has been cultivated
and inhabited.
Addison on Italy.

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing*, or *mining*.]
1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a grub and a butter-
fly, and yet your butterfly was a grub.
Shaksf. Cori.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of things;
'Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Dryden.

The grub,
Oft unobscerv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Cerebels.
Philips.

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.
John Romane, a short clownish grub, would
bear a whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged
with him.
Carver.

To GRUBBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German; from
grub.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me rowl and grubble thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels
rough:

Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee.
Dryd.
GRUBSTREET. *n. f.* Originally the name of a
street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited
by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and

temporary poems; whence any mean production
is called *grubstreet*.

Καὶ ἰδὼν μὲν αὐτὰ μὲν ἀνὰ πύργον
Ἀποκρίσεις ἴσιν ὅτις ἐκείνους.

The first part, though calculated only for the
meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by
the better fort.
Arbutnot.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.
Gay.

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to
Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In
this sense we say of one who refents any thing se-
cretly, *he chews it*. *Grugnach*, in Welsh, is to mur-
mur; to grumble. *Grugigh*, in Scotland, denotes
a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another
with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your coun-
sels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to
grudge me part of it?
Sidney.

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryden.

These clamours with disdain he heard,
Much grudge'd the praise, but more the rob'd re-
ward.
Dryden.

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and
taste of the sediments of a grudging uncommuni-
cative disposition.
Spektor.

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the
ocean: and though some have grugged the great
share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet
we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark
and character of the wisdom of God.
Bentley.

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they
did not grudge us our employments.
Swift.

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,
Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

They have grugged those contributions, which
have set our country at the head of all the govern-
ments of Europe.
Addison.

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse,
whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there
cause why the guilty sustaining the same should
grudge or complain of injustice.
Hooker.

We do not grudge or repine at our portion, but
are contented with those circumstances which the
providence of God hath made to be our lot.
Nelson.

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great grudging to
serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be
slaves in the galleys.
Raleigh.

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest
ye be condemned,
Jma. v. 9.

4. To wish in secret. A low word.

E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a grudging still to be a knave.
Dryd. Medal.

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. I
know not whether the word in this sense be not
rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part
of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed
the sieve.

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some grudging; of thy fever?
Dryden.

GRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fullen
malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars,
which, for old grudges to Corinth were, thought
still would conclude there.
Sidney.

Two households, both alike in dignity,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
Shak.

Let me go in to see the generals:
There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Deep fester'd hate:
A grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from fire to son.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his grudge,
Clapt af's ears upon the judge.
Swift.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With grudge prefer'd me.
Ben Johnson's Catiline.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

5. Remorse of conscience.
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a
disease.
Ainsworth.

GRUDGINGLY. *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwilling-
ly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and grudgingly obey'd.
Dryden.

GRUEL. *n. f.* [*gruan*, *gruelle*, French] Food
made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of
mixture made by ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-strang'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and slab.
Shakespeare's Macb.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water gruel?
Prior.

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not
much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general
whatever relaxeth.
Arbutnot.

GRUFF. *adj.* [*gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect;
harsh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat
Fowl bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff discontent, through ignorance misled.
Garib.

The appellation of honour was such an one the
gruff, such an one the stocky.
Addison.

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harshly; rug-
gedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and gruffly look'd the god.
Dryden.

GRUFFNESS. *n. f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of
mein; harshness of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour;
fury; severe. A low word.

Nic looked four and grum, and would not open
his mouth.
Arbutnot.

To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dut.]

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A grumbling groom, and that the girl shall find.
Shakespeare.

Thou grumblest and raillest every hour on Achil-
les, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as
Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Th' accurs'd Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.
Cowley.

Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling, be-
cause they miss of what they think their due.
South.

Providence has allotted man a competency: all
beyond it is superfluous; and there will be grum-
bling without end, if we reckon that we want this,
because we have it not.
L'Estrange.

1. Avare, not using half his store,
Still grumbles that he has no more.
Prior.

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he fees the toils are set,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with fullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his
prey.
Dryden.

3. To make a hoarse rattle.

Thou grumbling thunder join thy voice.
Motteux.

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And grumbles in the wind.
Roscoe's Royal Convert.

Vapours foul
Dash on the mountains brow, and shake the woods
That grumbling wave below.
Thomson's Winter.

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GRUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The halfpence are good halfpence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver it would be the same thing to the grumbler. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING. *n. f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have serv'd

Without or grudge or grumblings. *Shaksp. Temp.*

GRUME. *n. f.* [from *grumme*, French; *grumus*, Lat.] A thick viscid confidence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRUMLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *grum*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumus*, the red part without a due confidence, the serum falline, and of a yellowish green. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or the *grumousness* of the blood. *W. H. Surgeon.*

GRUNSEL. *n. f.* [More usually *grumfils*, unless *Milton* intended to preserve the Saxon *grunsel*.] The groundfil; the lower part of the building.

Next came one

Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive art Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge, Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers. *Milton.*

TO GRUNT. } *v. n.* [from *grunio*, Latin.] To

TO GRUNTLE. } murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,

Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief; For you, like me, have lost your sole relief. *Gay's Pastorals.*

Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd, Or *grunt* secure beneath the chestnut shade. *Tickell.*

The folding quean to louder notes doth rise, To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies; The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

Swine's snouts, swine's bodies, took they, bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs, In panick horror of pursuing dogs; With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,

Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

From hence were heard The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears, And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

GRUNTER. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] 1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fish. [*grunts*.]

GRUNTLE. *n. f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

TO GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be discontented. Not used.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*, Because of abuses that fall,

Left some men should have but too much, And some again nothing at all. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

But what we're born for we must bear, Our frail condition it is such,

That what to all may happen here, If chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben Jonson.*

GRUTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets, To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;

To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*, He ne'er gave quarter 't any such. *Hudibras.*

GRV. *n. f.* [*grv*.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *DiG.*

GUAIACUM. *n. f.*

Guaiaicum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does

singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a refin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE. *n. f.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of protectants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Left y.*

TO GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

TO GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *u* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Gailes* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall *Wal*.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence, To *guard* your own or other's innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guard'd* against the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Brooms on Od.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. Obsolete.

Give him a livery More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shaksp. Msr. of Ven.*

See a fellow In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

TO GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts's Log.*

GUARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. *1 Kings, xiv. 28.*

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste Th' angelick *guards* ascended, mute and sad,

For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They mis'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,

Our judges, like our laws, were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands and gazing eyes, His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd; For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Antony.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy, Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom

Of such a thing as thou. *Shaksp. Othello.*

GUARDER. *n. f.* One who guards. *Ainsworth.*

GUARDIAN. *n. f.* [*garden*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,

Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all, Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;

But kept a reservation to be follow'd With such a number. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used.

Where is Duncan's body? — Carried to Colmekill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors, And *guardian* of their bones. *Shaksp. Macb.*

GUARDIAN. *of the Spiritualities.* He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either *guardian* in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or *guardian* by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

GUARDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and thuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver when the bestows the gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Clements.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage, The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope's Mf.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care, Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUARDIANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*. *Kettwell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUARDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain, Rushes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South's Sermon.*

GUARD-

GUARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!

Under whose wife and careful *guardship*

I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard and ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAVA. *n. f.* An American fruit. The

GUAVA. *f.* fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very astringent, they stop up the belly if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNATION. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

GUDGEON. *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot dignify my boards;

But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

2. A man easily cheated.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait, an allurements: *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for pike.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,

For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

GUERDON. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, *gordon*, French.] A reward; a recompence, in a good and bad sense. A word now no longer in use.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while

Amazed stands herself to mock'd to see,

By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,

For so misfiguring her true knight to be. *Spenser.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,
And flits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

To **GUESS.** *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakespeare.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment? *Raleigh's History.*

There issue swarming bands

Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,
To be Taxcallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,

How that ungrateful charming maid

My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stillingfleet.*

To **GUESS.** *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces. *Shakespeare.*

His *guess* was usually as near to prophecy as any man's. *Fell.*

A poet must confess

His art's like phytick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,

Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*,

True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUESSER. *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer;

one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crocheter,

To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,

To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,

Whom wouldst thou resemble? I leave thee a

guesser. *Swift.*

GUESSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GUEST. *n. f.* [*gæst*, *gijt*, Saxon; *gwist*,

Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table

of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone

to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner. *Luke xix. 7.*

Methinks a father

Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*

That best becomes the table. *Shakespeare. Wint. Tak.*

Tell my royal *guest*

I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O defarts, defarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What *guest* were in his eyes; which parted thence

As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUESTRITE. *n. f.* [from *guest* and *rite*.] Offices

due to a *guest*.

Ulysses so dear

A gift esteem'd it, that he would not bear

In his black fleets that *guest-rite* to the war. *Chapman.*

GUESTCHAMBER. *n. f.* [*guest* and *chamber*.]

Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the

passover with my disciples? *Mark, xiv. 14.*

To **GU'GLE.** *v. n.* [*gorgolare*, Italian.] To found

as water running with intermissions out of a narrow-mouthed vessel.

GUI'DAGE. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given

to a guide. *Amisworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of

wiser men. *Spenser.*

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural

light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them. *Atto b.*

Particular application must be left to Christian

prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*

This to the young—but thy experience'd age,

Wants not the *guidance* of a former sage. *Rowell.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Scayf.*

To **GUIDE.** *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide*

you into all truth. *Jo. xvi. 13.*

The new light served to *guide* them to their

neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in

the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in

another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South.*

2. To influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when

nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men,

they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs

are not to be put up. *Kentwell.*

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Pf. xxxi. 3.*

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them

as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. f.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be

a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisd. xviii. 3.*

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance

So far to make us wist for ignorance?

And rather in the dark to grope our way,

Than, led by a false *guide*, to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,

And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed,

authorised, sanctified, and set apart by the appointment

of God by the direction of the spirit, to direct

and lead the people of God in the same way

of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of

nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those

things which nature is said to do, are by divine art

performed, using nature as an instrument: nor

is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself

working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,

But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUI'DELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having no

guide; wanting a governor or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,

Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,

To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away,

Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *n. f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator;

guide. Obsolete.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct

us. *Shakespeare.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive

pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby,

instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume,

the unknown cause of all his pain, and so

stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely

had great reason to acknowledge chance for his

chirurgion, and Providence for the *guider* of his

hand. *South.*

GUI'DON. *n. f.* [French.] A standard-bearer;

a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD. *n. f.* [*gildcrup*, Saxon, a fellowship, a

corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity

or company, combined together by orders and

laws made among themselves by their prince's licence.

ence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. Cowsl.

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient
guilds that were settled in England for this manu-
facture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that
art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's triple bolted gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake.

Pope's Dunciad.
GUILE. *n. f.* [*guille, gille*, old French, the same
with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice;
mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft fighting fore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor.

Spenser.
When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*
For thou his malice and false *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GUILEFUL. *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]
1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.
The way not to be inveigled by them that are so
guileful through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed
in that which maketh skilful against *guile*. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, through all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the throud,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud.

Dryden's Æneid.
2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.
I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corpses of Bassianus lay.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.
GUILEFULLY. *adv.* [*from guileful*.] Infidi-
ously; treacherously.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milton.*

GUILEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from guileful*.] Secret
treachery; tricking cunning.

GUILELESS. *adj.* [*from guile*.] Free from de-
ceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.

GUILER. *n. f.* [*from guile*. See *BEGUILE*.] One
that betrays into danger by insidious practices.
But he was wary wife in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.

Spenser.
GUILT. *n. f.* [*gilt*, Saxon, originally signified
the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and after-
ward the offence itself.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a
crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state,
that could quench the envy that was upon the
king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

When these two are taken away, the possibility
of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what re-
straint can the belief of the creed lay upon any
man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Clofe pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace.

Shakespeare's King Lear.
GUILTILY. *adv.* [*from guilty*.] Without inno-
cence; without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,

And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
GUILTINESS. *n. f.* [*from guilty*.] The state of
being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fear-
ful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney.*

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness*.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare.*

GUILTLESS. *adj.* [*from guilt*.] Innocent; free
from crime.

I am in this command to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning.

Shakespeare's Richard III.
Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity,
and this woman shall bear her iniquity.

Numbers, v. 31.
Thou, who do'st all thou wishest at thy will,
And never wilt'st aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*

Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he that those vows he
made

On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryd.*

The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*

Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's
name. *Pope.*

GUILTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from guiltless*.] Without
guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from guiltless*.] Inno-
cence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more
than to their value, and valuing money higher than
equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease
oppressed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death, of
whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man
living could be. *King Charles.*

GUILTLY. *adj.* [*giltig*, Saxon, one condemned
to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not inno-
cent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beg-
gar?

—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three
ages since. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence's
death? *Shakespeare.*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in
that we saw the anguish of his soul when he be-
fought us, and we would not hear. *Genesis, xlii. 21.*

With mortal hatred I purfu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife:
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind.

Dryden.
Farewel the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans.

Dryden.
There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but
is *guilty* to himself; and there is no man, that car-
ries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into
his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toft by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*

GUINEA. *n. f.* [*from Guinea*, a country in
Africa, abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued
at one and twenty shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to design
a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea*
that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUINEADROPPER. *n. f.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One
who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards.

Guinea.
GUINEAHEN. *n. f.* A fowl, supposed to be of
Guinea.

GUINEAPEPPER. *n. f.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

GUINEAPIC. *n. f.* A small animal with a pig's
snout, brought, I believe, from *Africa*.

GUISE. *n. f.* [*The same with wif, guise, Fr.*
pira, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed, as is com-
mon, into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.
His own fire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*

Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife. *Fairfax.*

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very *guise*;
and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand
close. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Hath to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God a-right. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

Their external shapcs are notoriously accommo-
dated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has de-
signed them. *Mov.*

2. Practice; custom; property.
I have drunk wine past my usual *guise*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the
wife. *Chapman.*

This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben Jonson.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To flight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.
When I was very young, nothing was so much
talked of as rickets among children, and consump-
tions among young people: after these the spleen
came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the
general complaint, and both were thought to ap-
pear in many various *guises*. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by
the specious pretences of some, who, under the
guise of religion, sacrificed to many thousands to
their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITAR. *n. f.* [*guitarra*, Italian; *guitare*, Fr.]
A stringed instrument of music.

Sallads and eggs and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian *guitar's* guitar. *Prior.*

GULCH. } *n. f.* [*from gulo*, Latin.] A little
GULCHIN. } glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *adj.* [*perhaps from gule*, the throat.]
Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules, gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

He whose fable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules*. *Shakespeare.*

GULF. *n. f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land.
The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther
off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adri-
atic. *Knolles.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth.
Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenser.*

I know

GUL

GUM

GUN

I know thou'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulf,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shaksp. Cor.*

This is the gulf through which Virgil's Alecto
shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the
woods that encompass it, are all in the description.

Addison on Italy.
The sea could not be much narrower than it is,
without a great loss to the world; and must we
now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to
the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads
should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping
abysses and unfathomable gulfs? *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy.
England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulf. *Shak. Hen. V.*

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or sto-
mach.
Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shak. Macb.*

Gu'LFY, *adj.* [from gulf.] Full of gulfs or
whirlpools; voracious.

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or gulfy Dun. *Milton.*

All their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years surviv'd,
And scap'd the perils of the gulfy main. *Pope's Od.*

High o'er a gulfy sea the Pharian isle
Fronts the deep roar of disemboguing Nile.
Pope's Odyssy.

To GULL, *v. a.* [guiller, to cheat, old French.]
To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not gull him into a nay word, and make
him a common recreation, do not think I have
wit enough to lie frait in my bed.

Shakspere's Twelfth Night.
Yet love these forc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to gull thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have gull'd him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be gull'd twice with the same
trick. *L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly gull'd twice or
thrice over, and as often enlaved in one century,
and under the same pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*

By their designing leaders taught,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-riden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He footh'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god. *Dryden.*

GULL, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. [Mergus.] A sea-bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.
I should think this a gull, but that the white-
bearded fellow speaks it. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

Either they have these excellencies they are
praised for, or they have not; if they have not,
'tis an apparent cheat and gull.

Government of the Tongue.
3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungente gull, the cuckow bird,
Useth the sparrow. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and gull
That e'er invention plaid on. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such gulls as you. *Hudibras.*

Gu'LLCATCHER, *n. f.* [gull and catch.] A
cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly
people.

Here comes my noble gullcatcher.
Shakspere's Twelfth Night.

Gu'LLER, *n. f.* [from gull.] A cheat; an im-
postor.

Gu'LLERY, *n. f.* [from gull.] Cheat; impo-
sture.

Gu'LLET, *n. f.* [goulet, French; gula, Latin.]

1. The throat; the passage through which the
food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.
It might be his doom,
One day to sing
With gullet in string. *Denham.*

Many have the gullet or feeding channel which
have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which have
gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such
thereof as have lungs and respiration, are not
without whizzon, as whales and cetaceous ani-
mals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. A small stream or lake. Not in use.
Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful gullet is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of
that which is separated from its inward coat, the
spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which
distils from the gullet. *Arbutnot.*

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small
gullets, if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn.*

To Gu'LLY, *v. n.* [corrupted from gurgle.] To
run with noise.

Gu'LLYHOLE, *n. f.* [gully and hole.] The hole
where the gutters empty themselves in the subter-
raneous sewer.

Gu'LO'SITY, *n. f.* [gulofus, Latin.] Greediness;
gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in
ebriety, nor erring in gulosity, or superfluity of
meats. *Brown.*

To GULP, *v. a.* [golpen, Dutch.] To swallow
eagerly; to suck down without intermission.

He loosens the fish, gulps it down, and so soon
as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Estrange.*

I see the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Guy.*

GULP, *n. f.* [from the verb.] As much as can
be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large gulps
of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and
fervor. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM, *n. f.* [gummi, Latin.]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin,
in being more viscid and less friable, and gene-
rally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas
resins, being more sulphurous, require a spiri-
tuous solvent. *Quincy.*

One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shaksp. Otello.*

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [Goma, Saxon; gumme, Dutch.] The fleshy
covering that invests and contains the teeth.

The babe that milks me,
I'd pluck my nipples from his boneless gums.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

Sh' untwists a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To close
with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together with
a viscous humour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Gu'MMINES, *n. f.* [from gummy.] The state
of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great gummi-
ness and collection of matter. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Gu'MMOSITY, *n. f.* [from gummosus.] The na-
ture of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the
elastic fermenting particles are detained by their
innate gummosity. *Floyer.*

Gu'MMOUS, *adj.* [from gum.] Of the nature of
gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and

relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that
amber is not a gummos or resinous substance
drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a na-
tural fossil. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Gu'MMY, *adj.* [from gum.]
1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there
issueth out a gummy juice, which hangeth down-
ward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields.
Dryden's Virgil.

How each arising alder now appears,
And o'er the Po distils her gummy tears. *Dryd. Sil.*

2. Productive of gum.
The clouds
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame
driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milne.*

3. Overgrown with gum.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GUN, *n. f.* [Of this word there is no satisfac-
tory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that gun in
Iceland signifies battle; but when guns came into
use we had no commerce with Iceland. May not
gun come by gradual corruption from *canon*, *gaune*,
gunne? *Canne* is the original of *cannon*.] The ge-
neral name for fire-arms; the instrument from
which shot is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil
And turn upon thyself. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor
was yet slain with a gun. *Knolles's History.*

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil. *Cleav.*

In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring gun. *Granville.*

Gu'NNEL, *n. f.* [corrupted from *gunwale*. See
GUNWALE.]

Gu'NNER, *n. f.* [from gun.] Canonier; he
whose employment is to manage the artillery in
a ship.

The nimble gunner
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shak. Hen. V.*

They slew the principal gunners, and carried
away their artillery. *Hayward.*

Gu'NNERY, *n. f.* [from gunner.] The science
of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

Gu'NPOWDER, *n. f.* [gun and powder.] The
powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of
about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sul-
phur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are
not exactly kept.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, salt-
petre, smallcoal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Burning by gunpowder frequently happens at sea. *Wifeman.*

Gu'NSHOT, *n. f.* [gun and shot.] The reach or
range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be
thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are
supposed to be out of gunshot. *Dryden.*

Gu'NSHOT, *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.
The symptoms I have translated to gunshot
wounds. *Wifeman.*

Gu'NSMITH, *n. f.* [gun and smith.] A man whose
trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the gunsmiths for
stocks. *Mortimer.*

Gu'NSTICK, *n. f.* [gun and stick.] The rammer;
or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a gunstick flying into fame. *Stewart.*

Gu'NSTOCK, *n. f.* [gun and stock.] The wood to
which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pullies, screws,
mills, and gunstocks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Gu'NSTONE, *n. f.* [gun and stone.] The shot of
cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from
artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to gunshots, and his soul
3 *Shall*

Shall stand forecharged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL *n. f.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE *n. f.* [*gurgus*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. Marching from Eden he shall find

The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GU'RGION *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

TO GU'RGLE *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's gurgling waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race. *Young.*

GU'RNARD } *n. f.* [*gournal*, French.] A kind of
GU'RNET } sea fish.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a
fow'd *gurnet*: I have misus'd the kings' preb dam-
nable. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

TO GUSH *v. n.* [*gushen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to
spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

A sea of blood gush'd from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Spenser.*

The covering of this abyfs was broken asunder,
and the water gush'd out that made the deluge. *Barnet.*

Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*

On either hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my gushing eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] An emission of
liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor fo
emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first
cough a great gush of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET *n. f.* [*gousset*, French.] Any thing
sewed on to cloth in order to strengthen it.

GUST *n. f.* [*gust*, French; *gustat*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting.
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of sensual en-
joyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual gust, and fought with fury
pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My sight, and smell, and hearing were em-
ploy'd,
And all these senses in full gust enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Love; liking.
To kill, I grant, is sin's extreme gust;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Old age shall do the work of taking away both
the gust and comfort of them. *L'Estrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the gust and
relish of true happiness. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
The principal part of painting is to find what

nature has made most proper to this art, and a
choice of it may be made according to the gust
and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [*From guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent
blast of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting gust,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of li-
bels, which are the gusts of liberty of speech re-
strained. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps
descend,
From his firm roots with struggling gusts to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part stay for passage, 'till a gust of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining fleet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak distemper'd foul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *gusts*,
sports.

For jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did fit,
As one for knightly gusts and fierce encounters
fit. *Spenser.*

GU'STABLE *adj.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted.
This position informs us of a vulgar error,
terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing
gustable sweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.
A gustable thing, seen or smelt, excites the ap-
petite, and affects the glands and parts of the
mouth. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION *n. f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of
tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the
nerves of gustation, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-
tasted.

What he defaults from some dry insipid fin, is
but to make up for some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO *n. f.* [*Italian.*]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by
which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant gusts gratify the appetite of the luxuri-
ous. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.
In reading what I have written, let them bring
no particular gust along with them.

GU'STY *adj.* [*from gust*.] Stormy; tempestu-
ous.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the gusty wind. *Thomson.*

GUT *n. f.* [*Intestine*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolu-
tions from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his
guts in his head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

A vial should have a lay of wire-strings below,
close to the belly, and then the strings of guts
mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the
upper strings stricken should make the lower re-
sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The intestines or guts may be inflamed by any
acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: pro-
verbially.

And cram'd them 'till their guts did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras.*

With false weights their servants guts they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
Apicius, thou did'st on thy guts bestow

Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In potion'd potion drank't. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TO GUT *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.
The fishermen save the most part of their fish:
some are gutted, splitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwall.*

2. To plunder of contents.
In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and gut their palaces. *Dryden.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having gutted
a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as
he pleased. *Addison.*

GU'TTATED *adj.* [*from gutta*, Latin, a drop.]
Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dis.*

GU'TTER *n. f.* [*from gutter*, a throat, Latin.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by
water.

These gutter tiles are in length ten inches and a
half. *Maxon.*

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep
gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of
rain. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A small longitudinal hollow.
TO GU'TTER *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cut in
small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling
winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

My cheeks are gutter'd with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*

TO GU'TTLE *v. n.* [*from gut*.] To feed luxu-
riously; to gormandize. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence. *Dryden.*

TO GU'TTLE *v. a.* [*from gut*.] To swallow,
A low word.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd
hiss: they did not hiss, and so he guttled them up,
and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER *n. f.* [*from guttle*.] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS *adj.* [*from guttulus*, Latin.] In
the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but
round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and fi-
gured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

GU'TTURAL *adj.* [*gutturialis*, Latin.] Pro-
nounced with the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are
labial, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some
of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to
labour, and makes that which we call a guttural
pronunciation. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS *n. f.* [*from guttural*.] The
quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT *n. f.* [*gut and wort*.] An herb.

GUY *n. f.* [*from guide*.] A rope used to lift any
thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

TO GU'ZZLE *v. n.* [*from gut*, or *gust*, to *gustle*
or *gustle*.] To gormandize; to feed immoderate-
ly; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while the guzzles chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*

They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they burst
themselves. *L'Estrange.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TO GU'ZZLE *v. a.* To swallow with immode-
rate gust. *The*

GYM

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still guzzling must of wine. *Dryden.*
GUZZLER. *n. f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiser; an immoderate eater or drinker.
GYBE. *n. f.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.
Ready in gybes, quick answer'd, faucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.
The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to gybe and fleer. *Spenser.*

GYMNASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.
Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnastically composed, nor actively use those parts. *Brown.*
GYMNASTICK. *adj.* [*γυμναστικός*; *gymnastique*, French.] Pertaining to athletick exercise; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants gymnasticks as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

GYMNICK. *adj.* [*γυμνικός*; *gymnique*, French.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry fort

GYR

Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners? *Mil.*
GYMNOSPERMOUS. *adj.* [*γυμνός* and *σπέρμα*.] Having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRACY. *n. f.* [*γυναικονομία*; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRATION. *n. f.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a gyration carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with gyrations, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newton.*

GYRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike gyre,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenser.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r in the sky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her gyres the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless gyres about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*

GYV

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyves,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*

GYRED. *adj.* Falling in rings.
Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd,
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose
Ungarter'd, and down gyred to his ankle. *Shakespeare.*

GYVES. *n. f.* [*gevyu*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had gyves on. *Shakespeare.*

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden gyves. *Ben Jonson.*

The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break
off their chains and gyves. *Knollis.*

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

H.

H A B

H Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expression of wonder, surprize, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shakespeare.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!
It is my Hastings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter. Used with replication.

He faith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job, xxxix. 25.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crown. *Dryden.*

HAAR. *n. f.* A fish. *Anfworth.*

HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowel.*

H A B

HABERDASHER. *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsheu* from *habt ibr dast*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-house, declared his opinion. *Addison.*

HABERDINE. *n. f.* A dried salt cod. *Anfworth.*

HABERGEON. *n. f.* [*haubergeon*, French; *balbergium*, low Latin.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breast-plate; neck-piece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *habergeon*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*

The shot let fly, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brags *habergeon*. *Hudibras.*

HABILIMENT. *n. f.* [*habilement*, Fr.] Dreß; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,
Teaching the satyres. *Fairy Queen.*

My riches are these poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you should here disfigure me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

To HABILITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitare*, French.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted; and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to

H A B

serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITATION. *n. f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABILITY. *n. f.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now ability.

HA'BIT. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habitus* of body.

2. Dreß; accoutrement; garment.

I shifted
Into a madman's rags, t' assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakespeare.*

Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden.*

Change's there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits* or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the statues several of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakespeare.*

4. Custom;

4. Custom; inveterate use.

The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, 'till at length settles into a fixed confirmed habit of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction. *South.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by habit does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea.

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such habits, as shall ever afterwards remain.

To HABIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair princes
Before Leontes;
She shall be habited as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be habited, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They habited themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden.*
HABITABLE. *adj.* [habitable, Fr. habitabilis, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her habitable tropique clime. *Donne.*
The torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*
Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue.

HABITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from habitable.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the habitableness of the torrid zone. *More.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the habitableness of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HABITANCE. *n. f.* [from habitatio, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine habitance?

And these rich heaps of wealth do't hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right use. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

HABITANT. *n. f.* [habitant, Fr. habitant, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's habitant. *Milton.*

Pow'r's celestial to each others view
Stand still confest, though distant far they lie,
Or habitants of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*

HABITATION. *n. f.* [habitation, French; habitatio, Latin.]

1. The state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and every star perhaps a world
Of destin'd habitation. *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

For want of habitation and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages
were high and craggy, and consequently then
inconvenient for habitation, were by continual de-
tention brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end the might save many, built
her house of that nature which is common unto all;
she made not this or that man her habitation, but
dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their habitations walks
To mark their doings. *Milton.*

HABITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The sun's preference is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern habitator. *Brown.*

HABITUAL. *adj.* [habitus, from habit, French.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*
Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No speck is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*
'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art habitual to you. *Dryden.*

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from habitual.] Customarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us habitually holy.

To HABITUATE. *v. a.* [habituere, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition; with *to*.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they habituate themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

Such as live in a rarer air are habituated to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbuthnot.*

HABITUDE. *n. f.* [habitus, Lat. habitudo, Fr.] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or habitudo they hold unto the sun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several habitudes of this rule unto it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain habitudo, or relation to one another. *South.*

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred: so by the formal part must be understood the best and last habitudo of man toward that best object. *Norris.*

In all the habitudes of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife,
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But habitudes with those who live. *Dryden.*
To write well, one must have frequent habitudes with the best company.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. This is more properly habit.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long habitudo. *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long habitudo from bad to worse;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact habitudo, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HABENAB. *adv.* [hap ne hap, or nap; as would, would, or ne would; will nill, or ne will; that is, let it happen or not.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,

Although set down *babnab* at random. *Hudibras*
To HACK. *v. a.* [paccan, Saxon; hacken, Dutch; bacher, French, from acare, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unskilful blows. It bears commonly some notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though backed in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed. *Sidney.*
What a slave art thou, to back thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shak. Henry IV.*
Richard the Second here was back'd to death. *Shakespeare.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my flesh be back'd. *Shakespeare.*

One flourishing branch of his most royal root
Is back'd down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murders bloody axe. *Shak.*
Burn me, back me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

Not the back'd helmet, nor the dusty field,
But purple vests and flow'ry garlands please. *Adelphi.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, back and mawl. *Pope.*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation.
Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and back our English. *Shakespeare.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hammer.*

HACKLE. *n. f.* Raw filk; any flimsy substance unspun.

Take the hackle of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the hackle filk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

To HACKLE. *v. a.* [from back.] To dress flax.

HACKNEY. *n. f.* [hacnai, Welsh; hackney, Teuton; hague, French.]

1. A pacing horse.

2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and hackneys are taken to hire. *Bacon.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And hackney of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post. *Hudibras.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and hackney tongue. *Rojan.*

That is no more than every lover
Does from his hackney lady suffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each spurgall'd hackney of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one ought;
A hackney coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physick derive
from their hackney authors. *Harvey.*

To HACKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practice in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.

He is long hackney'd in the ways of men. *Shakespeare.*

HACQUETON. *n. f.* [haquet, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his hacqueton, and his habergeon. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of have.

I had better, you had better, &c. means the same as, it would be better for me or you; or, it would be more eligible: it is always used potentially, not indicatively; nor is *had* ever used to that import.

We say likewise, it had been better or worse.

I had rather be a country servant maid.
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakespeare.*

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Add. Cato.*

H A G

HAGGACK. *n. f.* [*badot*, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and haddock. *Carew.*

HAGT. *n. f.* [*hæft*, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch, from *to have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *hag* in her fair breast.

Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.
These extremities of the joints are the *hags* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *hag* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Wait's Logic.*

HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a *hag*. *Amfworth.*

HAG. *n. f.* [*pægerre*, a goblin, Saxon; *beckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a she-monster.
Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;

His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;

And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Græharu.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.
Out of my door, you witch! you *bag*, you *baggage*, you poultar, you runion! *Shakespeare.*

3. An old ugly woman.
Such affectations may become the young;

But thou, old *bag*, of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryd.*

TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *bag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*

How are superstitious men *bagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Estrange.*

HAGARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.
As *bagard* hawk, presuming to contend

With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,

To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Q.*
She's too disdainful;

I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this sense I have put the following passage; for the author ought to have written *bagard*.

A *bagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with good flesh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Estrange.*

3. Deformed with passion; wildly disordered.
Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,

His hands and *bagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryd.*
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,

Now flushing red, the down-cast *bagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith*

HAGGARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.
I will be married to a wealthy widow,

Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *baggard*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A species of hawk.
Does the wild *baggard* tow'r into the sky,

And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandy.*
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aures, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *baggard*. *Walton.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has used it for want of understanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *baggard* lay,

Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HAGGARDLY. *adv.* [from *baggard*.] Deformedly; uglily.

For her rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,

How *baggardly* so'er she looks at home. *Dryden.*

H A I

HAGGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *back*.] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and inclosed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of the same animal, cut small, with suet and spices.

HAGGISH. *adj.* [from *bag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *baggy* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakespeare.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *backle* or *back*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad sense.

Suffolk first died, and York all *bagged* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd. *Shakespeare.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *baggle*.]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGGLOPHER. *n. f.* [*hæp* and *hæp*.] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagglopers*.

HAIL. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.
Her coats tack'd up, and all her motions just,

She stamps, and then cries *hail*! at ev'ry thrust. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hazel*, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend th' Egyptian sky. *Milton.*

TO HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation

when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *Isaiah, xxxii. 19.*

HAIL. *interj.* [*hæl*, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same as *salve* of the Latins, or *υγιασις* of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; health be to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. *Shakespeare.*

Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*,

Or health with'd in it, as on other morns. *B. Jonf.*
The angel *hail*

Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Milton.*

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*

Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton.*

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once first of men below, now first of birds above. *Dryden.*

Hail to the sun! from whose returning light
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take. *Rowe.*

TO HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the shore, was
hail'd by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of

horsemen. *Knolles.*
Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your

breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HAILSHOT. *n. f.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail.

The master of the artillery did visit them sharply
with murdering *hailshot*, from the pieces mount-

ed towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*
HAILSTONE. *n. f.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle

or single ball of hail.
You are no surer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the fun. *Shakespeare.*

Hard *hailstones* lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAILY. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest

pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers. *Pope.*

H A K

HAIR. *n. f.* [*hæp*, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body.
It is to be found upon all the parts of the body,

except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round

bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five

or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near

the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running

along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*
My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakespeare.*

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a drill? *Locke.*

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,

Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak. King Lear.*
Much is breeding;

Which, like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleo.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.
If thou tak'st more

Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,

Thou diest. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and

knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of fowls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the *hair*

of your profession. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
HAIIRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be

written *barebrained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irregular; unsteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

HAIIRBREATH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *breath*.] A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could
fling stones at an *hairbreath*, and not miss. *Judge. xx. 16.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;

Of *hairbreath* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly
breach. *Shakespeare.*

HAIIRBEL. *n. f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HAIIRCLOTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew's Museum.*

HAIIRLACE. *n. f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harv.*

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,

She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*
HAIIRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

White beads have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare.*

HAIIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *hair*.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIIRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.
She his *hairy* temples then had rounded

With coronet of flowers. *Shakespeare.*
Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are

more perspirable. *Bacon.*
2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd.*

HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake*. *Carew.*

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H A L

HALKOT. *n. f.* [from *bake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a palace. In Gothic *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibson's Camden.*

HALBERD. *n. f.* [*halbarde*, French; *halbebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an axe, and *halbe*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast. *Shakespeare.*

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shak. H. VI.*
Four knaves in garbs fuccinct, a trusty hand,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. *n. f.* [*halbardier*, French, from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The dukes appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person. *Bacon.*

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HALCYON. *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such smiling rogues, as these, footh ev'ry passion,
Bring oil to fire snow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Shakef.*

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter sea. *Dryden.*

HALCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempest cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALF. *adj.* [This should be rather written *half*, from *heal*, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My feely sheep like well below,
For they been *half* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wife partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *half* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *half*,
But now he's quite another thing;

I wish he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

TO HALF. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *half* him up and down. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Held out to murder. *Shakespeare.*

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *half* thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *half'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *half'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*

This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then subdivides and *halfeth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be *halfed* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *half* one another about, yet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HALER. *n. f.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. f.* plural *halves*. [Deaf, Saxon, and all the Teutonic dialects. The *l* is often not sounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. An *half* acre of land. *1 Sam. xiv. 14.*

H A L

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *Ben Jonson.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble Of virtues, all our joys make double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dry.*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty in thy foster *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbutnot.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land selected of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

HALF. *adv.*
1. In part; equally.
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins,
who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.
—Nor in thine, lord.

—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly set off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare. Tim. of Ath.*

HALF-DEAD. *n. f.* [*half* and *dead*, Saxon.] Part. *Spenser.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face; small faced: in contempt.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-faced* fun striving to shine. *Shakef.*

This same *half-faced* fellow, shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailstones pour
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could close;
Back to thy native islands might'st thou fail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *n. f.*
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon.
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.
Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and fold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare.*

H A L

I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-penny*. *Shakespeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat. *Dryden.*

To save a farthing in a ferryboat.
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-penny*. *Swift.*

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves for a penny. *Shakespeare.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE. *n. f.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike*. *Talr.*

HALF-PINT. *n. f.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. f.* One imperfectly learned.
We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watt.*

HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half-seas over* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's *half-finish'd*. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*. *Bacon.*

HALF-SPHERE. *n. f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere*. *Ben Jonson.*

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Halibred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. f.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearless he fees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *n. f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to found, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surpris'd to find him in such a roguery. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

HALIBUT. *n. f.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HALIDOM. *n. f.* [*halig dom*, holy judgment, or *halig and dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady. In this it should be *Halidom*.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubbard's Tale.*

HALIMASSA.

H A L

HALLIMASS. *n. f.* [Palz and mafs.] The feast of All-fouls.

She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *balimafs*, or shortest day. *Shakspeare.*
HALLITOUS. *adj.* [*balitus*, Latin.] Vaporious;
fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar
thin and *balituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit
of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. *n. f.* [Pal, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice; as Westminster Hall.
O lost too soon in yonder house or hall. *Pope.*
2. A manour-house so called, because in it were
held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken
possession of the hall house, and the whole estate. *Addison.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the hall. *Garrth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That light we see is burning in my hall. *Shak.*
Courtly is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'try halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELUJAH. *n. f.* [הללויה] Praise ye the
Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy faints

Unfained *hall-lujabs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly an-
them, in which the church militant seems ambi-
tious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back
the solemn praises and *hall-lujabs* of the celestial
choirs. *Boyle.*

HALLLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is
controversial: some imagine it corrupted from a
lui, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and
Skinner from *halter*, to draw.] A word of encour-
agement when dogs are let loose on their game.
Some popular chief,

More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To **HALLLOO.** *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.
A cry more tuneable
Was never *hallo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakspeare.*

2. To treat as in contempt.
Country folks *halloed* and houted after me, as
the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoul-
ders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To **HALLLOO.** *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.
If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloos* his bounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chafe with shouts.
If I fly, Marcius,

Halloo me like a hare. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or shout to.
When we have found the king, he that first
lights on him.

Halloo the other. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

To **HALLLOW.** *v. a.* [Palzian, Palz, Saxon,
holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.

When we sanctify or *halloo* churches, it is only
to testify that we make them places of publick
refort; that we invest God himself with them,
and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that
he putterh fire to his neighbour's house, but yet to
halloow the same with prayer, that he hopeth it
shall not burn.

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous trai-
tor?

Sword, I will *halloo* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.

My prayers
Are not words duly *halloow'd*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

H A L

God from work

Now resting, blest'd and *halloow'd* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *halloow'd* temples burn. *Dryden.*

No satyr lurks within this *halloow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granville.*

2. To reverence as holy; *halloow'd* be thy name.
HALLUCINATION. *n. f.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Er-
rour; blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently
termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a mere
hallucination of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the tran-
scriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I
for a T. *Addison.*

HALM. *n. f.* [pealm, Saxon.] Straw: pro-
nounced *hæum*: which see.

HALLO. *n. f.* A red circle round the sun or
moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmit-
ted may grow so strong, at a little less distance
than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo*
about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as
the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating wa-
ter, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about
the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to
his body. *Newton.*

HALSENING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scot-
tish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious
in the throat or tongue. Not in use.

This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto
in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carew.*

HALSER. *n. f.* [from Palz, neck, and reel, a
rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted
to *baswer*.] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow bafe
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halser* hoise
Their white sails. *Chapman.*

No *halser* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryden.*

To **HALT.** *v. n.* [Pealt, Saxon, lame; pealtan,
to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.
And will she yet debate her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shakspeare.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.
How long *halt* ye between two opinions? *Kin.*

4. To fail; to faulter.
Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, taying,
peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall pre-
vail against him. *Jeremiab.*

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.
Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*,
and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alte*, French.] A stop in a march.
The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milton.*

Scouts each coast light armed scour
Each quarter to descry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two
armies. *Clarendon.*

H A M

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and at-
tillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

HALTER. *n. f.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HALTER. *n. f.* [Dealtze, Saxon, from Palz,
the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.
He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halter* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shakspeare.*

They were to die by the sword if they stood
upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded;
wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldi-
ers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowfy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halter*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A cord; a strong string.
Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To **HALTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind
with a cord; to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivo-
lous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To **HALVE.** *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide
into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves*, being the
plural.] An expression by which any one lays
claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves* she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

HAM. whether initial or final, is no other than
the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson's Camden.*

HAM. *n. f.* [Pam, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation
of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some
contraction remaining. *Wifeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.
Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham*
pye

Are no rewards for want of infamy? *Pope.*

HAMATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hookeed;
set with hooks.

To **HAMBLE.** *v. n.* [from *ham*.] To cut the fi-
news of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME. *n. f.* [Pama, Saxon.] The collar by
which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET. *n. f.* [Pam, Saxon, and let, the di-
minutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*,
lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden.*

HAMMER. *n. f.* [Pamep, Saxon; *hammer*,
Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle
and heavy head, with which any thing is forged
or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will
break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and
his anvil. *South.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Any thing destructive.
That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of
heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **HAMMER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.
His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpasses. *Sandys.*

2. To

H A M

2. To forge or form with a hammer.
Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden*.
- Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden*.
- I must pay with *hammer'd* money instead of mil-
led. *Dryden*.
3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellec-
tual labour: used commonly in contempt.
Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakespeare*.
- He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his
name an invention by this witercraft, and picture it
accordingly. *Candem*.
- Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and
guided in the name of the people, *hammer'd* up the
articles. *Hayward*.
- To HAMMER, *v. n.*
1. To work; to be busy: in contempt.
Nor need it thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shakespeare*.
- I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakespeare*.
2. To be in agitation.
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shakespeare*.
- HAMMERER, *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He who
works with a hammer.
- HAMMERHARD, *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]
Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel
with much hammering on it. *Moxon*.
- HAMMOCK, *n. f.* [*Pamaca*, Saxon.] A swing-
ing bed.
- Prince Maurice of Vassau, who had been ac-
customed to *hammocks*, used them all his life. *Temp.*
- HAMPER, *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minsheu* to be
contracted from *band panier*; but *banperium* ap-
pears to have been a word long in use, whence
banper, *banper*.] A large basket for carriage.
- What powdered wigs! what flames and darts!
What *banpers* full of bleeding hearts; *Swift*.
7. HAMPER, *v. a.* [The original of this word,
in its present meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* ob-
serves that *banplyns* in Teutonic is a quarrel:
others imagine that *banper* or *banaper*, being the
treasury to which fines are paid, to *banper*, which
is commonly applied to the law, means originally
to fine.]
1. To shackle: to entangle, as in chains or nets.
O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *banper'd* thing. *Herbert*.
- We shall find such engines to assail,
And *banper* thee, as thou shalt come of force. *Milton*.
- What was it but a lion *banper'd* in a net!
L'Estrange.
- Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *banper'd* in the nooze,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras*.
- They *banper* and entangle our souls, and hinder
their flight upwards. *Tillotson*.
2. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with al-
lurements.
She'll *banper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakespeare*.
3. To complicate; to tangle.
Engend'ring heats; these one by one unbind,
Stretch their sinul tubes, and *banper'd* nerves un-
wind. *Blackmore*.
4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and
troubles.
And when they're *banper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'ers for the cause. *Hudibras*.
- HAMSTRING, *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The ten-
don of the ham.
A prayer, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich

H A N

- To hear the wooden dialogue, and found
Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare*.
- On the hinder side it is guarded with the two
hamstrings. *Wifeman*.
- To HAMSTRING, *v. a.* preter and part. pass.
hamstring. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting
the tendon of the ham.
- Hamstring'd* behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then I halaris is added to his side. *Dryden*.
- HAN for have, in the plural. Obsolete. *Spenser*.
- HANAPER, *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A
treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hana-*
per receives the fees due to the king for the seal of
charters and patents.
- The fines for all original writs were wont to be
immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon*.
- HANCES, *n. f.* [in a ship.] Falls of the five-
rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-
deck down to the gangway. *Harris*.
- HANCES, [in architecture.] The ends of ellep-
tical arches; and these are the arches of smaller
circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.
Harris.
- The sweep of the arch will not contain above
fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement
pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to
make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon*.
- HAND, *n. f.* [*Pand*, *Pond*, Saxon, and in all
the Teutonic dialects.]
1. The palm with the fingers; the member
with which we hold or use any instrument.
They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *band*
and foot. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
- They *band* in *band*, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way. *Milton*.
- That wonderful instrument the *band*, was it
made to be idle? *Berkley*.
2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in
the matches of horses; a palm.
3. Side; right or left.
For the other side of the court-gate on this *band*,
and that *band* were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exodus, xxxviii. 15*.
4. Part; quarter; side.
It is allowed on all *bands*, that the people of Eng-
land are more corrupt in their morals than any
other nation this day under the sun. *Swift*.
5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.
Of which offer the *basia* accepted, receiving in
band one year's tribute. *Knolles's History*.
- These two must make our duty very easy; a
considerable reward in *band*, and the assurance of
a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson*.
6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.
Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee,
but give it him out of *band*. *Job. iv. 14*.
7. Rate; price.
Time is the measure of business; money of
waves; business is bought at a dear *band*, where
there is small dispatch. *Bacon*.
8. Terms; conditions; rate.
With simplicity admire and accept the mystery;
but at no *band* by pride, ignorance, interest, or va-
nity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor's Rule of living body*.
- It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and there-
fore at no *band* consistent with humility.
9. Act; deed; external action.
Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart
and *band*. *King Charles*.
10. Labour; act of the hand.
Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never
would fet his *band* to any business during his fa-
ther's life. *Addison*.
- I rather suspect my own judgment than I can
believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so
long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *band*
put to it. *Addison*.
11. Performance.
Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *band*! fel-
lows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakespeare*.

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12. Power of performance.
He had a great mind to try his *band* at a *Specta-*
tor, and would fain have one of his writing in my
works. *Addison*.
- A friend of mine has a very fine *band* on the
violin. *Addison*.
13. Attempt; undertaking.
Out of them you dare take in *band* to lay open
the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland*.
14. Manner of gathering or taking.
As her majesty hath received great profit, so may
she, by a moderate *band*, from time to time reap
the like. *Bacon*.
15. Workmanship; power or act of manufac-
turing or making.
An intelligent being, coming out of the *bands*
of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even in-
differency to be reunited with its Author, the
source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and
deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is
not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne*.
16. Manner of acting or performing.
The matter saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *band*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden*.
17. Agency; part in action.
God must have set a more than ordinary esteem
upon that which David was not thought fit to have
an *band* in. *South*.
18. The act of giving or presenting.
Let Tamer dress the meat in my sight, that I
may eat it at her *band*. *2 Sam. xiii. 5*.
- To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *band*. *Addison*.
19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's
hand, when it only waits to be taken.
His power reaches no farther than to compound
and divide the materials that are made to his *band*;
but can do nothing towards the making or destroy-
ing one atom of what is already in being. *Locke*.
- Many, whose greatness and fortune were not
made to their *bands*, had sufficient qualifications
and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison*.
20. Care; necessity of managing.
Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *bands*,
for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estrange*.
- When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense
Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunc by dunc be whistled off my *bands*. *Pope*.
21. Discharge of duty.
Let it therefore be required, on both parts,
at the *bands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of
estate like the apostles; at the *bands* of the laity,
to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hosker*.
22. Reach; nearness: as, at *band*, within reach,
near, approaching.
Your husband is at *band*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakespeare*.
- Confins, I hope the days are near at *band*
That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare*.
- He is at *band*, and Pindarus is come:
To do you salutation. *Shakespeare*.
- The fight of his mind was like some fights of
eyes; rather strong at *band* than to carry afar off. *Bacon*.
- Any light thing that moveth, when we find no
wind, sheweth a wind at *band*. *Bacon*.
- A very great sound near *band* hath stricken
many deaf. *Bacon*.
- It is not probable that any body should effect
that at a distance, which, nearer *band*, it cannot
perform. *Brown*.
- When mineral or metal is to be generated, na-
ture needs not to have at *band* salt, sulphur, and
mercury. *Boyle*.
23. Manuel management.
Nor swords at *band*, not hiffing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden*.
24. State.

24. State of being in preparation.
Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *band*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakef.*
25. State of being in present agitation.
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in *band*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakef.*
It is indifferent to the matter in *band* which way
the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*
26. Cards held at a game.
There was never a *band* drawn, that did double
the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*
27. That which is used in opposition to another.
He would dispute,
Confute, change *bands*, and still confute. *Hudibras.*
28. Scheme of action.
Consult of your own ways, and think which
band
is best to take. *Ben Johnson.*
They who thought they could never be secure,
except the king were first at their mercy, were
willing to change the *band* in carrying on the war.
Clarendon.

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.
The French king, supposing to make his *band*
by those rude ravages in England, broke off his
treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayes.*
30. Competition; contest.
She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *band* with any prince of the world. *Shak. f.*
31. Transfession; conveyance; agency of conveyance.
The salutation by the *band* of me Paul.
Col. iv. 18.

32. Possession; power.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of
God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our
band, the effect in his. *Hooker.*
And though you war, like petty wrangling
states,
You're in my *band*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*
Between the landlord and tenant there must
be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly
in their *band*. *Locke.*
It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which
one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect,
as soon as an approach to manhood, setting
him free from a governor, shall put him into the
bands of his own inclination. *Locke.*
Vegetables Agri were lands taken from the enemy,
and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left
in the *bands* of the proprietors under the condition
of certain duties. *Arbutnot.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.
Hollow men, like horses hot at *band*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shakespeare.
34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menelaus bore an heavy *band* over the citizens,
having a malicious mind against his countrymen.
2 Mac. v. 23.
He kept a strict *band* on his nobility, and chose
rather to advance clergymen and lawyers.
Bacon's Henry VII.

However strict a *band* is to be kept upon all desires
of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted
to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.
Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *band* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*
36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing
perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast
as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow
one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is
evident in the *bands* of clocks and shadows of sundials.
Locke.

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.
The wisest prince, if he can save himself and
his people from ruin, under the worst administration,
what may not his subjects hope for when he
changeth *bands*, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred
in the mind of man, than transmitted from *band* to
band through all generations. *Tillotson.*

39. An actor; a workman; a soldier.
Your wrongs are known: impose but your
commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *bands*.
Dryden.

Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased
that he could preserve that *band* from the barbarity
and infolence of soldiers. *Dryden.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires
too many *bands*, as well as too much time,
ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.
The men of Israel smote as well the men of
every city as the beast, and all that came to *band*.
Judges.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *band*. *Milton.*

41. Form or cast of writing.
Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set *band* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakef.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted,
asking him if he knew not that *band*, if he
knew not that seal? *Knolles.*

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr.
Cowley's *band*, I happily escaped. *Danham.*
If my debtors do not keep their day
Deny their *bands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman *band*, or
any other, there is something peculiar in every
one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a place
graved with the characters of such *band* you like.
Locke.

Constantia saw that the *band* writing agreed with
the contents of the letter. *Addison.*

I present these thoughts in an ill *band*; but scholars
are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanic
part of writing. *Fulton on the Cliffs.*
They were wrote on both sides, and in a small
band. *Arbutnot.*

42. *HAND over head*. Negligently; rashly, without
feeling what one does.

So many strokes of the alarm bell of fear and
awaking to other nations, and the facility of
the titles, which, *band over head*, have served their
turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from
a tree: Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people
will be doing things *band over head*, without either
fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

43. *HAND to HAND*. Close fight.
In single opposition, *band to band*,
He did confound the best part of an hour.
Shakespeare.

He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and poniards *band to band*,
He banish'd from the field. *Dryden.*

44. *HAND in HAND*. In union; conjointly.
Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the
war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of
the country, which would then have gone *band in
band* with his own. *Swift.*

45. *HAND in HAND*. Fit; pat.
As fair and as good, a kind of *band in band* comparison,
had been something too fair and too good
for any lady in Brittany. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

46. *HAND to mouth*. As want requires.
I can get bread from *band to mouth*, and make
even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

47. *To bear in HAND*. To keep in expectation;
to elude.
A rascally yea forsooth knave, to bear *in band*,
and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

48. *To be HAND and GLOVE*. To be intimate and
familiar; to suit one another.

TO HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give or transmit with the hand.
Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped
in the same dish, but because he was so near

that our Saviour could *band* the sop unto him.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
I have been shewn a written prophecy that is
banded among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.
Angels did *band* her up, who next God dwell.
Denn.

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from
a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step
in life: this therefore should be carefully watched,
and a young man with great diligence *banded*
over it. *Locke.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on.
Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *band* me: on mine own accord, I'll off.
Shakespeare.

4. To manage; to move with the hand.
'Tis then that with delight I rove,
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *band* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore. *Prior.*

5. To transmit in succession, with down; to deliver
from one to another.
They had not only a tradition of it in general,
but even of several the most remarkable particular
accidents of it likewise, which they *banded* down-
wards to the succeeding ages. *Woodward.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments,
and making them numerous enough to be
banded down to future ages. *Addison.*
Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems
and practices, which are *banded* about amongst the
masters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, till
some great genius appears, who collects these dis-
jointed propositions, and reduces them into a regu-
lar system. *Arbutnot.*

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of,
and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *banded
down* to us. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

HAND is much used in composition for that
which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or
borne in the hand, as a *hand-barrow*.

HANDBARROW. *n. f.* A frame on which any
thing is carried by the hands of two men, without
wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade.
Tupper.

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a
handbarrow, and carry them to the place you intend.
Mortimer.

HAND-BASKET. *n. f.* A portable basket.
You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with,
and a small *hand-basket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL. *n. f.* A bell rung by the hand.
The strength of the percussion is a principal
cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in
ringing of a *band-bell* harder or softer. *Bacon.*

HAND-BREADTH. *n. f.* A space equal to the
breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of *band-breadth* round about.
Exodus, xxv. 27.

The eastern people determined their *band-breadth*
by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit,
and twenty-four a *band-breadth*. *Arbutnot.*

HANDED. *adj.* [from *band*.]
1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right *banded*, whose livers are weakly
constituted; and many use the left, in whom that
part is strongest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. With hands joined.
Into their inmost bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton.*

HANDER. *n. f.* [from *band*] Transmitter; convey-
or in succession.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *banders* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own?
Dryden.

HANDEFAST. *n. f.* [*band* and *fast*.] Hold; cus-
tody. Obsolete.
If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, lest him fly.
Shakespeare.

HANDFULL. *n. f.* [*band* and *full*.]

1. As

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.
I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.
Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the found will be more refunding from the vessel of silver than that of wood.

Bacon.

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was too manifold. *Hudibras.*
3. A small number or quantity.
He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle.

Clarendon.

4. As much as can be done.
Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing.

Raleigh.

HAND-GALLOP. *n. f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and found as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground.

Dryden.

HAND-GUN. *n. f.* A gun wielded by the hand.
Guns have names given them, some from serpents, or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubines; others in other respects, as cannons demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets.

Camden.

HANDICRAFT. *n. f.* [*hand and craft.*]
1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*.

Addison.

2. A man who lives by manual labour.
The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid.

Dryden.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner.

Gulliver's Travels.

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *n. f.* [*handicraft and man.*]
A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*.

Shakespeare.

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens.

Shakespeare.

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters.

Bacon.

The profane and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater.

Swift.

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and *handicraftsmen*.

Swift.

HANDLEY. *adv.* [*from bandy.*] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS. *n. f.* [*from bandy.*] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDWORK. *n. f.* [*bandy and work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which willeth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handwork*, all happenings; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient.

Hooker.

As proper men as ever trod upon neat-leather have gone upon my *handwork*.

Shakespeare.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handwork*.

Psalms.

He parted with the ere-test blessing of human nature for the *handwork* of a taylor.

L'Estrange.

HANDKERCHIEF. *n. f.* [*band and kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*,

which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.

Sidney.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows.

Shakespeare.

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face.

Arbutnot.

TO HANDLE. *v. a.* [*bandelen*, Dutch, from *band*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.
The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them.

Locke.

2. To manage; to wield.
That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper.

Shakespeare.

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year.

Temple.

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.
He left nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse.

Shakespeare.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse.

Shakespeare.

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment.

2 Mac.

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of founts.

Bacon.

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise, for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*.

Wilkins's Dædalus.

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be said.

Atterbury.

5. To deal with; to practise.
They that *handle* the law know me not.

Jer. ii. 8.

6. To treat well or ill.
Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shakespeare.*

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill.

Clarendon.

7. To practise upon; to transact with.
Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her.

Shakespeare.

HANDLE. *n. f.* [*Pansle*, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre;

Shakespeare.

Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp.
Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp.

Bacon.

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it.

Taylor.

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it.

L'Estrange.

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unfav'ry haut-gout from the haft.

Dryden.

A beam there was, on which a beechen pole
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail.

Dryden.

2. That of which use is made.
They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature.

South.

HANDLELESS. *adj.* [*band and less.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handleless*?

Shakespeare.

His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, *handleless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector.

Shakespeare.

HANDMAID. *n. f.* A maid that waits at hand.
Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee.

Shakespeare.

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain.

Fairfax.

I will never set politicks against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion.

Bacon.

Heav'n's youngest teamed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending.

Milton.

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaid*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge.

Milton.

Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid*'s sight.

Sandy.

By vic'ing nature, nature's *handmaid*, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings great;
Thus finesse first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Dryden.

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom,
health, wealth, victory, and honour should always
wait on her as her *handmaid*.

Adams.

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms and make her more beloved.

Pope.

HANDMILL. *n. f.* [*band and mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Of the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and laden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain.

Dryden.

HANDS OFF. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion.

L'Estrange.

HANDSAILS. *n. f.* Sails managed by the hand.
The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer.

Temple.

HANDSAW. *n. f.* Saw manageable by the hand.
My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*.

Shakespeare.

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife, and a small *handsaw*.

Motimer.

HANDSEL. *n. f.* [*handfel*, a first gift, Dutch.]
The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. It is now not used, except in the dialect of trade.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handfel* or earnest of that which is to come.

Hooker.

Thou art joy's *handfel*! heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee.

Herbert.

TO HANDLE. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handles* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.

Cowley.

I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handle* fate before you.

Dryden.

HANDSOME. *adj.* [*bandfsem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.
For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him.

Spenser.

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.
A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling.

Addison.

3. Elegant; graceful.
That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way.

Felton.

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handsome* action.

7.

To **HANDSOME**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him aⁿ repute

For his device in *bandfoming* a fuit;

To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

HANDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *handsome*.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *bandfomely* in his way. *Spenser.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,

Becomes unhandfome, *bandfomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath fawn down a tree, hath wrought it *bandfomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisdom.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *bandfomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *handsome*.] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *bandfomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *bandfomeness*' sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In cloths, cheap *bandfomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairest sex like that *bandfomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HANDVICE. *n. f.* [hand and vice.] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HANDWRITING. *n. f.* [hand and writing.] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;

If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,

Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakespeare.*

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

HANDY. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *bandy* blows. *Knollys.*

Both parties now were drawn so close, Almost to come to *bandy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

She stript the stalks of all the leaves; the best she cull'd, and them with *bandy* care she dress'd. *Dry.*

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is *bandy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *bandy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HANDYDANDY. *n. f.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *bandydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shakespeare.*

Neither crows and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To **HANG**. *v. a.* preter and part. pass. *hang'd* or *hung*, anciently *hang* [hangan, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hang* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made, That *hang*'st the solid earth in fleeting air,

Vain'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck,

so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*

Hanging supposes human soul and reason; This animals below committing treason:

Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel? That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole mistled several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Ecclus. xix. 26.*

The beauties of this place should mourn; Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return

Should *hang* their wither'd head; for fure my breath Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time; The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;

White lilies *hang* their heads, and soon decay; And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

The cheerful birds no longer sing; Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hang'd* doors upon them. *Mac. iv. 57.*

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hang be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Shakespeare.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore; Heads and their mangled members *hang* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainfocott'd than *hang'd*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,

Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils, And *hang* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,

Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hang* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

To **HANG**. *v. n.*

1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair Portcullis *hang*, Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compass and compacture strong. *Spenser.*

2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part: to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears, Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudib.*

If gaming does an aged fire entice, Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,

And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue, Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hang*? *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of his house. *Addison.*

6. To rest upon by embracing.

She *hang* about my neck, and kifs on kifs She vied. *Shakespeare.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck, Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakespeare.*

Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacbam.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy; And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne, That speak him full of grace. *Shakespeare.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hang* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be, loosely joined.

Whither go you? —To see your wife: is she at home? —Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together. *Shakespeare.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

10. To be compact or united: with *together*.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addison.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

12. To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day *Hang* upon his penthouse lid. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high, Which *hang* not, but so swift with tempest fell On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hang*, And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours! *Shakespeare.*

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,

On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hang* on all he spoke, The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Suffex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and fir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hang*, Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HANGER. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

HANGER. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

HANGER-ON. *n. f.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HANGING. *n. f.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house, So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls, And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

HANGING. *n. f.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. Dryden.

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hangings*. Prior.
2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. Shakespeare.

HANGING, participial adj. [from *hang*.]
1. Foreboding death by the halter.
Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. Shakespeare.

What Ethiops lips he has!
How full a shout, and what a *hanging* face! Dryden.
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter; a *hanging* matter.

HANGMAN, *n. s.* [from *hang* and *man*.]
1. The public executioner.
This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. Sidney.

Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*; you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. Shakespeare.
Men do not stand

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;

Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. Donne.
I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. Addison.

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these *hangmen's* hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. Shakespeare.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring,
and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him. Shaks.
HANK, *n. s.* [bank, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.
2. A tie; a check; an influence. A low word.
Do we think we have the *bank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? Decay of Pity.

TO HANKER, *v. n.* [bankeren, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish: it has commonly after before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel *bankerings*,
To see an empire all of kings. Hudibras.

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *bankering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. L'Estrange.

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *bankers* after something else. L'Estrange.
Do'st thou not *banker* after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution. Calamy.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *bankering* after the diversions of the town. Addison.

The republic that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *bankerings* after its ancient liberty.

HANT for *has not*, or *have not*.
That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *ban't* that simper about the mouth for nothing. Addison.

HAP, *n. s.* [anap, in Welch, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.
Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flow'ring forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap.

And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did envelop. Spenser.

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that build their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair For all these certain blows the surest shield. Sidney.

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. Hooker.

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap*. Hooker.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. Knolles.

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. L'Estrange.

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared the among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. Fairfax.

HAP-HAZARD, *n. s.* Chance; accident; perhaps originally *hap hazard*.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. Hooker.

We live at *hap hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. L'Estrange.

We take our principles at *hap hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. Locke.

TO HAP, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.
It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom.

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*. Shaks.
In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. Bacon.

HAP'LY, *adv.* [from *hap*.]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. Shaks.
To warn

Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. Milton.

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. Rowe.

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances. Swift.

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him *haply* flum'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
Who fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. Milton.

HAP'LESS, *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! Shakespeare.

Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. Dryden.
Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. Smith.

TO HAP'PEN, *v. n.* [from *hap*.]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall *happen*. Isaia.

Say not I have sinn'd, and what harm hath *happened* unto me. Eccles. v. 4.

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. Tillotson.

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. Graunt.

HAP'PILY, *adv.* [from *happy*.]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:

If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. Shakespeare.

Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. Waller.
Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. Dryden.

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. Pope.

3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives *happily*.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply*.

One thing more I shall with you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. Digby.

HAPPINESS, *n. s.* [from *happy*.]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. Hooker.

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. Denham.

Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. Temple.

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing. Locke.

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. Denham.

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. Pope.

Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd mere through *happiness* than pains. Pope.

HAP'PLY, *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. Sidney.

Am I *happy* in thy news?

—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be *happy* then;
For it is done. Shakespeare.

Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne

Of him, whose *happy* making fight alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. Milton.

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. Addison.

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. Boyle.

Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought. Dryden.

3. Addressful; ready.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. Swift.

HAPQUETON, *n. s.* A coat of mail. Spenser.

HARANGUE, *n. s.* [harangue, French.] The original of the French word is much questioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *harang*, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *oratione orationis*, or *orator*, *oranger*, *haranguer*. A speech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,

4

Assemble,

H A R

H A R

H A R

Assembly, and *barangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys
than the art of making plausible or implausible
barangues, against the very opinion for which they
resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their *ba-
rangues*. *Watts.*

To *HARA'NGUE*, *v. n.* [*barangue*, French.] To
make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

To *HARA'NGUE*, *v. a.* To address by an ora-
tion; as, he *barangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER, *n. f.* [from *baranguer*.] An ora-
tor; a public speaker: generally with some
mixture of contempt.

To *HA'RASS*, *v. a.* [*barasser*, French, from *ba-
rasser*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.]
To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and
uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day be-
fore, *barassed* with a long and wearisome march.

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watch-
ing, *Bacon.*

And *barass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppress'd, and *barass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RASS, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waste; dis-
turbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *barass* of their land, beset me round. *Milton.*

HA'RINGER, *n. f.* [*berberger*, Dutch, one who
goes to provide lodgings or an *barbour* for those
that follow.] A forerunner; a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all
breath,

Those clam'rous *barbingers* of blood and death.

I'll be myself the *barbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *barbinger*. *Milton.*

And now of love they treat, till th' evening
star,

Love's *barbinger*, appear'd.

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *barbinger*, who all
invites. *Milton.*

As Ormond's *barbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'ROUR, *n. f.* [*barberge*, French; *berberg*,
Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *barbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dry.*

Doubly curs'd

Be all those easy fools who give it *barbour*. *Rew.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *barbour* suddenly. *Shakespeare.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious, hospitable *barbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and
security.

To *HA'ROUR*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To re-
ceive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.

This night let's *barbour* here in York. *Shakesp.*

They are sent by me,
That they should *barbour* where their lord would
be. *Shakespeare.*

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *barbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:

Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *barbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To *HA'ROUR*, *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though she *bar-
bours* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your
disorders. *Shakespeare.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,

Than twenty filky ducking observants. *Shakesp.*

Let not your gentle breast *barbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rome.*

We owe this old house the same kind of grati-
tude that we do to an old friend who *barbours* us
in his declining condition, nay even in his last ex-
tremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of
liberty, should be capable of *barbouring* such weak
superstition; and that so much bravery and so
much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this
country is very dangerous for murdering thieves
to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HA'BOURAGE, *n. f.* [*berbergerge*, Fr. from *bar-
bour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Foreworn in this action of swift speed,
Crave *barbourage* within your city walls. *Shakesp.*

HA'BOURER, *n. f.* [from *barbour*.] One that
entertains another.

HA'BOURLESS, *adj.* [from *barbour*.] Want-
ing harbour; being without lodging; without
shelter.

HARBROUGH for *barbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD, *adj.* [*peant*, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation;
not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some discases, when they are easy to be cured,
are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but
every small matter they judged themselves. *Ex.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged
to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I
substituted in place of others that were too low.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of diffi-
culties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?
Possess. *Geoffis.*

As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton.*

He now discern'd he was wholly to be on the
defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part
too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symp-
toms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleshy ones.

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suf-
fering.

Rachael travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genfis.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day:
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakespeare.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, les-
sened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to
the necessity of having twice as much victuals as
one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a
very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful
plough,

The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, to *hard* a mother thou.

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would
not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

A loss of one third of their estates will be a ve-
ry *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity
than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on
the contrary, there are none who suffer more un-
der the grievances of a *hard* government than the
subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon
the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What have you given him any *hard* words of
late? *Shakespeare.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to
say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Asterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakespeare.*

Abalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard*
on his fanattick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitt'd from
t'other side the water, and rumours of the fever-
est kind. *Swift.*

8. Infensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward.

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate,
that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all
our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* Win-
ter; *hard* weather. *Dryden.*

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last
consequence to the very being of the clergy, this
whole reverend body should be the very sole per-
sons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hard* case in the world, that Steele
should take up the reports of his faction, and put
them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one
hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders,
which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise
from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater
number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the
horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard*
for him, and rides the one to death, and outright
kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treasur-
ing up for themselves, by struggling with a power
which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is
too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse.

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over
against the noon sun, which distill out the more
oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and
hard. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the
ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the
marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his
tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably
strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are bonfires decreed; and, if the times
had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too.

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD, *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

V° L. L. N° 21. 5 I 1. Close

H A R

1. Close; near; often with *ly*.
Hardy was a house of pleasure, built for a Summer retiring place. *Sidney*.
 They doubted awhile what it should be, 'till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. *Sidney*.

A little lowly hermitage it was,
 Down in a dale *hard* by a forest's side,
 Far from resort of people that did pass
 In travel to and fro. *Spenser*.
 Scarce had he said, when *hard at hand* they spie
 That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Spenser*.
 When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand
 Comes the master and main exercise. *Shakespeare*.
 Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower,
 To burn it with fire. *Judges*.
 The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Samuel*.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
 From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton*.
 2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.
 Genevra rose in his defence,
 And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
 That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden*.
 An ant works as *hard* as a man who should
 Carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Milford*.

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he
 Presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that
 point. *Atterbury*.

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.
 When a man's servant shall play the cur with
 him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakespeare*.

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.
 The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to
 doubt. *Brown*.

A stag that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, be-
 took himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange*.

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.
 The wolves scamper'd away as *hard* as they
 could drive. *L'Estrange*.

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreshew rain, as boxes and pegs
 of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon*.
 7. Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains
 sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise
 people defend themselves against it. *Taylor*.

HARDBOUND, *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Cofative.
 Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
 And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a-year. *Pope*.

To *HARDEN*, *v. n.* [*from hard*.] To grow hard.
 The powder of loadstone and flint, by the ad-
 dition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made
 into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hard-
 ness of a stone. *Bacon*.

To *HARDEN*, *v. a.* [*from hard*.]
 1. To make hard; to inure.
 Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
 In *hard* oak his heart did hide,
 And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden*.
 A piece of the *hard* marl. *Woodward*.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impu-
 dent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdu-
 rate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be
hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews*.
 He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart
 from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron*.

It is a melancholy consideration, that there
 should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded
 as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Add*.

4. To make insensible; to stupify.
 Religion sets before us not the example of a stu-
 pid Stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hard-
 ened* himself against all sense of pain; but an ex-
 ample of a man like ourselves, that had a tender
 sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently en-
 dured the greatest. *Tillotson*.

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an
 addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope*.

H A R

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.
 Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would
harden myself in sorrow. *Job*.

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the
 other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden*.

HARDENER, *n. f.* [*from harden*.] One that
 makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOUR'D, *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse
 of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
 Disguise fair Nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
 Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakespeare*.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister
hardfavour'd. *L'Estrange*.

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so
hardfavour'd that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden*.

HARDHAND'D, *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.] Coarse;
 mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.
 —*Hardhand'd* men that work in Athens here,
 Which never labour'd in their minds till now. *Shakespeare*.

HARDHEAD, *n. f.* [*hard* and *head*.] Clash of
 heads; manner of fighting in which the comba-
 tants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citi-
 zens; I have routed your herd, I have dispers'd
 them. *Dryden*.

HARDHEARTED, *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel;
 inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; in-
 human; savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
 My soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare*.

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
 My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden*.

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was
 very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbutnot*.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, *n. f.* [*from hardhearted*.]
 Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compas-
 sion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhu-
 man vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange*.

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may
 be seen in those vices which it is always in combi-
 nation with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of
 compassion. *South*.

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of
 a libertine. *Clarissa*.

HARDHEAD, } *n. f.* [*from hardy*.] Stoutness;
HARDHOOD, } bravery. Obsolete.

Enam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
 He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
 And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser*.

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
 Where if he be, with dauntless *hardhood*. *Milton*.

HARDIMENT, *n. f.* [*from hardy*, *hardiment*,
 adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not
 in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
 The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Spenser*.

On the gentle Severn's sedge bank,
 In single opposition, hand to hand,
 He did confound the best part of an hour,
 In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakespeare*.

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardi-
 ment*. *Fairfax*.

HARDINESS, *n. f.* [*hardieffe*, French; from
hardy.]

1. Hardship; fatigue.
 They are valiant and *hardy*; great endurers of
 cold, hunger, and all *hardies*. *Spenser*.

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.
 If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
 Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
 Let us be worried; and our nation lose
 The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakespeare*.

Perkin had gathered together a power of all na-
 tions, neither in number, nor in the *hardiness* and
 courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon*.

He has the courage of a rational creature, and

H A R

such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom
 and use to bring children to. *Locke*.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against
 the *hardies*: of one that should tell you of it. *Spenser*.

3. Effrontery; confidence.
HARDLA'Boured, *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Ela-
 borate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
 A satire and the gentry buy!
 While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
 Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift*.

HARDLY, *adv.* [*from hard*.]
 1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received,
 although in themselves they be most certain, yet,
 because men presume them granted of all, we are
hardly able to bring such proof of their certainty
 as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly and be-
 sides expectation they require the fame at our
 hands. *Hooker*.

There are but a few, and they endued with great
 ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such
 affairs as might trouble their meditations, instruc-
 ted in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning;
 who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find
 out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker*.

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-
 edged sword, piercing the very closest and most
 unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law
 of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means,
 possibly reach unto. *Hooker*.

There are in living creatures parts that nourish
 and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair
hardly. *Bacon*.

The barks of those trees are more close and soot
 than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moths can
 the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon*.

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden*.

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
 His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden*.

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly*
 laid down. *South*.

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no like-
 lihood.
 The fish that once was caught, new bait will
hardly bite. *Fairy Queen*.

They are worn, lord consul, so
 That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
 Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare*.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he de-
 fires the credit of being thought good. *South*.

3. Almost not; barely.
 The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
 Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden*.

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who
 hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift*.

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.
 If I unwittingly
 Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
 By any in this presence, I desire
 To reconcile me. *Shakespeare*.

5. Severely; unfavourably.
 If there are some reasons inducing you to think
hardly of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative,
 are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker*.

6. Rigorously; oppressively.
 Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt
 with. *Clarendon*.

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly*
 enough; for there are fifteen dead within two
 years. *Addison*.

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances,
 where he has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift*.

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.
 Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly
 to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but
 ill down. *Locke*.

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.
 Heav'n.

H A R

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*bard* and *mouthe'd*.] Disobedient to the rein; not lenient of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* couriers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryd.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden.*

HARDNESS. *n. f.* [*from bard*.]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.
Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specific gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This label on my bosom
Is *so* from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention
to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprise. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof
is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul
a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the
hardness of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keeness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them,
neither the loss of feed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare.*

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Makeroughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denb.*

9. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of
the painters, and to make many ample folds,
which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a
rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HARDOCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with
hardock.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*

HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [*from hard*.]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have
conquered for them; and so are we, to recover
the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Spratt.*

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addison.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HARDWARE. *n. f.* [*bard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by
fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in
Ireland. *Swift.*

HARDY. *adj.* [*bardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to
make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more
cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite

The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryd.*

Who is there *hardy*, enough to contend with the
reproach which is prepared for those, who dare
venture to dissent from the received opinions of
their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An
unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy*
fabrick. *South.*

3. Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARE and **HERE**, differing in pronunciation
only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold*
is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in
the army; *Harwin*, a victorious army; which are
much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarcbus*, and *Hegestistratus*
among the Greeks. *Gibson's Cæden.*

HARE. *n. f.* [*Papa*, Saxon; *karb*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short
tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity,
vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of
hunters.

Dismay'd not this

Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

As sparrows, eagles; or the *bare*, the lion. *Shak.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of
swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-
breathed *bare*. *More.*

Your dressings must be with *bare's* fur. *Wifeman.*

Poor is the trimph'o'er the timid *bare*. *Thomson.*

2. A constellation.

The *bare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To **HARE.** *v. n.* [*barier*, Fr.] To fright; to hurry
with terror.

To *bare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex
them. *Locke.*

HARE'BELL. *n. f.* [*bare* and *bell*.] A blue flower
campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack

The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *barebell*, like thy veins. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

HAREBRAINED. *adj.* [*from bare* the verb and
brain.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering;
hurried.

That *barebrained* wild fellow begins to play the
fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HAREFOOT. *n. f.* [*bare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HARELIP. *n. f.* A fissure on the upper lip with
want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand

Shall not in their issue stand;

Never mole, *barelip*, nor scar,

Shall upon their children be. *Shakespeare.*

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles,
as in *barelips*. *Wifeman.*

HARESEAR. *n. f.* [*buplurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HAREIER. *n. f.* [*from bare*.] A dog for hunting
hares. *Ainsworth.*

To **HARK.** *v. n.* [*Contracted from harken*] To
listen.

The king,

To me inveterate, *barks* my brother's suit. *Shak.*

Pricking up his ears, to *bark*

If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of
the verb *bark*.] Lift! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *bark*!
Shakespeare.

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a
piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark ye*, friend,
you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange.*

H A R

H A R

Hark! methinks the roar that late perfu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods

Invite you forth! *Thomson.*

HARL. *n. f.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of
privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

HARLEQUIN. *n. f.* [This name is said to have
been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon,
in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage
derives it more probably from a famous comedian
that frequented Mr. Harley's house, whom his
friends called *Harlequin*, little Harley. Tree.] A
buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace;
a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like
that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;

And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HARLOT. *n. f.* [*barlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others
for *barlet*, a little whore. Others from the name of
the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlet* is
used in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A whore;
a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakespeare.*

They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*.
Ben Jonson.

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*

HARLOTRY. *n. f.* [*from harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakespeare.*

HARM. *n. f.* [*Deapum*, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harm*, which the wife Powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare.*

How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not sin. *Milton.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would
keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them
from evil courses. *Swift.*

To **HARM.** *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Passions ne'er could grow

To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them
under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes
the heat, should *harm* them. *Ray.*

HARMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful;
mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved quire

His spear of eben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square. *Spenser.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less,
because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man,
without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden.*

HARMFULLY. *adv.* [*from harmful*.] Hurtfully;
noxiously, detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping,
than spending his time not only vainly, but
harmfully in such kind of exercise. *Alibon.*

HARM.

HARMFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS, *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amits to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye On him, her brothers, me, her master: hitting Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh.*

HARMLESSLY, *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently, without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into woods or feathers. *Doc. of Pie.*

HARMLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence: freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility, In dough-lav'd men some *harmlessness* we see, 'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliability to virtuous counsel, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged long practised sinner. *South.*

HARMONICAL, *adj.* [from *harmonia*, *Fr.*]

1. Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requires, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other: less properly.

Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darknesses are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as, *Harmonick* twangs of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

HARMONIOUS, *adj.* [from *harmonia*, *Fr.*; from *harmonia*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky, And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high, And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual word *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once! we must bring it home piecemeal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move *harmonious* numbers. *Milton.*

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him, thought it musical. *Dryd.*

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruis'd; But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd: Where order in variety we see, And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the music. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMONIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

To **HARMONIZE**, *v. a.* [from *harmonia*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme, The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryd.*

HARMONY, *n. f.* [from *harmonia*, *Fr.*]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence: so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things, As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cowley.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment:

In us both one soul, *Harmony* to behold in wedded pair! More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd; My heart, which by a secret *harmony* Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*

HARNESS, *n. f.* [from *harnis*, *Fr.*; supposed from *harn* or *harn*, *Runic*; *harn*, *Welsh* and *Erse*, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet, That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenser.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right, He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakespeare.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink: Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakespeare.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say gear.

Or wilt thou ride: Thy horses shall be trapp'd, Their *harness* saddled all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

Their steeds around, Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To **HARNESS**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakespeare.*

Full fifty years, *harnest* in rugged steel, I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood, All ready *harnest* for journey new. *Spenser.*

Harnest the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xlv. 4.*

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnest* and chained to my plow. *Hal's Origin of Man.*

To the *harnest* yoke They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HARP, *n. f.* [from *harp*, *Fr.*; *harp*, *Fr.*]

It is used through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romansq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ. Ven Fort.

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck He forth was thrown into the greedy seas, Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make, Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd God and his works. *Milton.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harps*, nor vocal quire; The muses song, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise; Thus when sweet Orpheus struck, to lifting rocks He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To **HARP**, *v. n.* [from *harp*, *Fr.* from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harp'd*? *1 Cor.*

The helmed cherubim, And sworded seraphim, Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd, *Harping* in loud and solemn quire, With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

You *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Collier.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke, *Harp* not on that, nor do not banish reason For inequality; but let your reason serve To make the truth appear. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

For thy good caution, thanks: Thou'st *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

He seems Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am, Not what he knew I was. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

HARPER, *n. f.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd, Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue; Nor woo in rhyme, like a blind *harper's* song. *Shakespeare.*

I'm the god of the harp: stop, my finest:—in vain; Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HARPING, *Iron. n. f.* [from *harpago*, *Latin*.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go, Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe; Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd, Loud as the sea, that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Wallis.*

HARPONER, *n. f.* [from *harponeur*, *Fr.* from *harpone*.] He that throws the harpoon in whale fishing.

HARPOON, *n. f.* [from *harpone*, *Fr.*] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, *n. f.* A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

HARPY, *n. f.* [from *harpys*, *Latin*; *harpis*, *Fr.*]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and four long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakespeare.*

HARQUEBUSS, *n. f.* [See *ARQUEBUSE*.] A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, *n. f.* [from *harquebuse*.] One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Kneller.*

HARRIDAN, *n. f.* [corrupted from *haridilla*, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the Winter she began, And in four months a batter'd *harridan*; *Rowe.*

Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawd for others, and go share with punk.

Swift.

HARROW. *n. f.* [*harrou*, French; *harre*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the feed.

The land with daily care

Is exercis'd, and with an iron war

Of rakes and harrows.

Dryden.

Two small harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down.

Mortimer.

To HARROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means,

Not only thy peafon, but also thy beans.

Tuff.

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee?

Job.

Let the Volcians

Plow Rome, and harrow Italy.

Shakespeare.

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word

Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres.

Shakespeare.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd, My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips;

Or hear me groaning on the rending rack.

Rowe.

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the rather.

Bacon.

5. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From Persian, Saxon.] Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy frowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.

Fairy Queen.

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;

And having harrow'd hell, didst bring away Captivity thence captive, us to win.

Spenser.

6. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather be written *barry*, *barer*, French.]

Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder.

Shakespeare.

Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and care.

Milton.

HARROW interj. An exclamation of sudden distress. Now out of use.

Harrow low out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,

To see my lord so deadly damnify'd?

Spenser.

HARROWER. *n. f.* [from *harrow*.]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk.

Ainsworth.

To HARROW. *v. a.* [*harer*, Fr.]

1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.

—I repent me much

That I so harry'd him.

Shakespeare.

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, *one harried a nest*; that is, he took the young away: as also, *he harried me out of house and home*; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See To HARROW.

HARSH. *adj.* [*harvische*, German; *Skinner*.]

1. Austere; roughly four.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;

Some forts, when old, continue brisk and fine:

So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought t' appear.

Denham.

Sweet, bitter, four, *harsh* and falt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes.

Locke.

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our natures, may contribute to that rough-

ness of our language, which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder countries.

Swift.

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmusical to Volcians ears,

And *harsh* in found to thine.

Shakespeare.

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;

But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line.

Dryden.

The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harsh*.

Dryden.

Thy lord commands thee now

With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,

To fervile duties.

Dryden.

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wife man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harsh* and haughty.

Bacon.

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty.

Taylor.

No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou canst not praise.

Prior.

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him.

Auterbury.

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth.

Boyle.

5. Unpleasant; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd.

Dryden.

HARSHLY. *adv.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourly; austere to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentleness, unless in the following passage it rather signifies unripe.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd.

Milton.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature.

Addison.

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould found *harshly* in her ears.

Shakespeare.

Get from him why he puts on this confusion,
Grating so *harshly* all his days of quiet

With turbulent and dangerous lunacy.

Shakespeare.

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung.

Dryden.

HARSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *harsh*.]

1. Sourness; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard:
the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts: for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*.

Bacon.

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian.

Dryden.

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harshness* of their sound?

Dryden.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

Pope.

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch.

Bacon.

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine

Shakespeare.

Do comfort and not burn.

HART. *n. f.* [peopt, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe.

Shakespeare.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me.

Shakespeare.

The deer

And fearful harts do wander every where

Amidst the dogs.

May's Virgil.

HARTSHORN. *n. f.*

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water.

Hill.

Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn.

Woodw.

HARTSHORN. *n. f.* An herb.

Linnaeus.

HART-ROYAL. *n. f.* A plant: A species of buckthorn plantain.

HARTSTONGUE. *n. f.* [*lingua cervina*, Lat.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe.

Miller.

Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed.

Mortimer.

HARTWORT. *n. f.* [*ordylum*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant.

Miller.

HARVEST. *n. f.* [*hæppest*, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn:

As it ebbs, the seedman

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.

Shakespeare.

With *harvest* work he is worse than in Spring.

L'Estrange.

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd.

Shakespeare.

When the father is too fondly kind,

Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find.

Dryden.

3. The product of labour.

Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat;
Tis labour makes the coarsest diet sweet.

Dryden.

HARVEST-HOME. *n. f.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;

Come, my boys, come,

Come, my boys, come,

And merrily roar out *harvest-home*.

Dryden.

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay.

Dryden.

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoo's
rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home*.

Shakespeare.

HARVEST-LORD. *n. f.* The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do.

Taylor.

HARVESTER. *n. f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *n. f.* [*harvest* and *man*.] A labourer in harvest.

Like to a *harvestman* that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire.

Shakespeare.

To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm

Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,

As if he meant to *hash* her quick.

Hudibras.

What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho' some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and politeness; but *hashed* up in haste?

Garth.

HASK.

HASK. *n. f.* This seems to signify a cafe or habitation made of rushes or flags. Obsolete.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*. *Spenser.*

HASLET. *n. f.* [*haslet*, *hlandick*, a bundle;
HASLET. *f. basleret, basleran, baslier*, French.]
The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *n. f.* [*Dæpp*, Saxon, whence in some provinces it is yet called *haspe*.] A clasp folded over a staple, fastened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to them. *Mortimer.*

TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK. *n. f.* [*hasseck*, German. *Skinner.*]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church. He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and common prayer book. *Addison.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit; it is therefore probable that *hassock* and *hasp* are the same.

HAST. The second person singular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. f.* [*basie*, Fr. *basle*, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him, death!

But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!

Haste hath never time to hear. *Crafter.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,

Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;

But as the present, so the last age writ;

In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much *haste* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden.*

The wretched father, running to their aid

With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

I laid in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Psalms.*

TO HASTE. *v. n.* [*basier*, French; *basien*,

TO HASTEN. *f. Dutch.*]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to be speedily.

I have not *hastened* from being a pastor to follow thee. *Jeremiah.*

2. To move with swiftness; eagerness; or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;

He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you go? *Shakespeare.*

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Psalms.*

All those things are pass'd away like a shadow,

and as a post that *hasted* by. *Wisdom.*

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,

Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

These rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,

Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way. *Dryden.*

To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste

Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*. *Pope.*

Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court

Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport. *Prior.*

TO HASTE. *v. a.* To push forward; to urge

TO HASTEN. *f. on;* to precipitate; to drive to a swifter pace.

Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the

farthest by five of the clock. *Shakespeare.*

All hopes of succour from your arms is past:

To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*

Each fees his lamp with diff'rent lustre crown'd;

Each knows his course with diff'rent periods

bound;

And in his passage through the liquid space,

Nor *hastens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HASTENER. *n. f.* [from *hasten*.] One that

hastens or hurries.

HASTILY. *adv.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice, that called loud and clear,

Come hither, hither, O come *hastily*! *Spenser.*

If your grace incline that we should live,

You must not, sir, too *hastily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,

Half cloth'd, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.

Without considering consequences, we *hastily*

engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HASTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.]

1. Haste; speed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be

for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilus. *Sidney.*

3. Rash eagerness.

The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety,

his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far

imitated as the poverty of our language, and the

hastiness of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness*

to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence,

should cause posterity to feel those evil. *Hosker.*

4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS. *n. f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come

early.

The large white and green *hastings* are not to be

set till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

HASTY. *adj.* [*hastif*, Fr. from *haste*; *hastig*,

Dutch.]

1. Quick; speedy.

Is this the counsel that we two have shar'd,

The sisters' vows, the hours that we have spent,

When we have chid the *hasty* footed time

For parting us! *Shakespeare.*

2. Passionate; vehement.

He that is flow to wrath is of great under-

standing; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth

folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Rash; precipitate.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?

There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.*

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine

heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God. *Ecc. v. 2.*

4. Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty*

fruit before the Summer. *Isaiah.*

HASTY-PUDDING. *n. f.* A pudding made of

milk and flower, boiled quick together; as also

of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dith,

With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

HAT. *n. f.* [*hæt*, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A

cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *bat*,

and her muffler too. *Shakespeare.*

Out of mere ambition you have made

Your holy *bat* be stamp'd on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*

His *bat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,

And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;

His *bat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,

And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

HAT-BAND. *n. f.* [*bat* and *band*.] A string tied

round the hat.

They had *bats* of blue velvet, with fine plumes

of divers colours, set round like *batbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! see

His coat and *batband* shew his quality. *Dryden.*

HAT-CASE. *n. f.* [*bat* and *case*.] A flight box for

a hat.

I might mention a *hatcase*, which I would not

exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addison.*

TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*becken*, German, as *Skinner*

thinks, from *bechen*, *egben*, *egg*, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth

of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing,

And *hatches* plenty for the ensuing Spring. *Denham.*

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,

Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, than

foam

Burking with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd

Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid such a number of eggs as

they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give

over, and begin to sit. *Ray.*

Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till

it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt

not, will easily confess, who live to their great both

toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are

renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their heresy,

have chosen those churches as fittest nests where

Athanasius's creed is not heard. *Hosker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmless and faithful, and one

who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the

king, but always intended his safety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To shade by lines in

drawing or graving.

Who first shall wound, through others arms,

his blood appearing fresh,

Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece

Should hold up high in brais; and such again

As venerable Nestor, *hatcht* in silver,

Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree

On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Those tender hairs, and those *hatching* strokes of

the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in

painting, are never able to deceive the sight. *Dryden.*

TO HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.

He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they

were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something's in his foul,

O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;

And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclosure

Will be some danger. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*Hæca*, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half

door; a door with opening over it: perhaps from

hacher, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in

two.

Something about, a little from the right,

in at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by

which they descend from one deck or floor of a

ship to another.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,

There shalt thou find the mariners asleep

Under the *hatches*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

There she's hid;

The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Shakespeare.*

So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,

Affault the sides; and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*

A ship was fasten'd to the shore;

The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,

For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,

And skip'd and sculk'd 'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. To be under *HATCHES*. To be in a state of ig-

nominy, poverty, or depression.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its

course, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the

poor fatherhood was under *hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches*. Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*

TO HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To

beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle

part.

The *asbestos*, mentioned by Kircher in his de-

scription of China, put into water, moulders like

clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs

growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*,

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must have drawn from the observation I have enlarged upon.

The gods have placed labour before virtue.

This observation we have made on man. Addif. Evil spirits have contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. Addif. These torments have already taken root in them.

That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it.

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; *have this at you; let this reach you; or take this; have with you; take this with you;* but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which must be considered as more elliptical; as, we will *have* a trial *at it*, or *at him*.

He that will cope with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at him*.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation? *have at it with you.*

I never was out at a mad frolic, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with you, lady mine; I take you at your word.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, Fr.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years.

Order for sea is given:

They have put forth the *haven*. After an hour and an half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city.

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd.

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath: Love favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his haste, and fills his sail, 'Till he arrive, where the must prove The *haven*, or the rock of love.

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of Heaven visits, Are to a wife man ports and happy *havens*.

HA'VENER. *n. f.* [*from haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customer.

HA'VER. *n. f.* [*from have*.] Possessor; holder. Valour is the chiefest virtue, and

Mott dignifies the *have*.

HA'VER is a common word in the northern countries for oats; as, *have* bread for oaten bread: perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *have* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron.

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haute*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

The proud insulting queen, With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland, Have wrought the easy melting king like wax.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man; Nor no man's lord.

2. High; proudly; magnanimous.

His courage *haught*, Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known, And far abroad for strange adventures fought.

HAUGHTILY. *adv.* [*from haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* she priz'd; His person hated, and his gifts despis'd.

HAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [*from haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications,

our threatnings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred.

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*haute*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him.

I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage, And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate, In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate.

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey: Her goodness takes our liberty away;

And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. Prior. 3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete.

Who now shall give me words and found Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise?

Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground

My lowly verse may loftily arise?

HA'VE. *n. f.* [*from have*.]

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;

I'll make division of my present with you:

Hold, there's half my coffer.

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield.

Thou art not for the fashion of these times, Where none will sweat but for promotion; And having that, do choke their service up, Even with the *having*.

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*; he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much.

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*for behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not used.

Their ill *havio*ur garres men mislay Both of their doctrines and their fay.

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*hale*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *bale*; etymology is regarded in *bale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in safe durance and contagious prison, Haul'd thither by mechanic dirty hands.

The youth with songs and rhimes, Some dance, some *haul* the rope.

Some the wheels prepare, And fasten to the horses feet; the rest With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast.

In his grandeur he naturally chafes to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments must resemble his own.

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;

The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. Rump loving mifs

Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. Haul. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the *haul*.

HAUM. *n. f.* [*or hame, or balm*; Pealm, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake:

The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rye, Which once being reaped, they mow by and by.

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops stack them up.

HAUNCH. *n. f.* [*haunke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind, Whose right *haunch* carit my stedfast arrow strake?

To make a man able to teach his horse to fly, and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war.

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a Summer bird, Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter sings, The lifting up of day.

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but comes to his ears.

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us.

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus, Because some tell me that thou art a king.

She this dangerous forest *haunts*, And in sad accents utters her complaints.

Earth now Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt* Her sacred shades.

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves; Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla-loves.

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, fir, thus still to *haunt* my house; I told you, fir, my daughter is disposed of.

Oh, could I see my country feat! There leaning near a gentlebrook, Sleep, or peruse some ancient book; And there in sweet oblivion drown Those cares that *haunt* the court and town.

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place, And ghastly visions break my sleep by night.

All these the woes of Oedipus have known, Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors: In honest plainness thou hast heard me say, My daughter's not for thee.

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd

The air is delicate.

HAUNT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps, for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.

To me pertains not, the replies, To know or care where Cupid flies; What are his *haunts*, or which his way, Where he would dwell, or whither stray.

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight, A god might gaze and wonder with delight! Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunts* survey'd.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary.

HAUNTER. *n. f.* [*from haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceit of Aristophanes.

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green, Queen of the nether skies!

HA'VECK. *n. f.* [*hafeg*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but *haveck* and confusion of all they met with.

Saul made *haveck* of the church.

**Ye gods! what hawk does ambition make
Among your works!** *Addison's Cato.*

The Rabbins, to express the great hawk which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater hawk than any history mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry hawk, kings. *Shakespeare.*

Ate by his side,
Cries hawk! and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the foldier spoileth and hawketh; so that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenser.*

See with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and hawk yonder world, which I
So fair and good created. *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. f.* [from *haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name;
for you might have trussed him and all his apparel
into an eel-skin: the case of a treble hautboy was a
manifor for him. *Shakespeare.*

Now give the hautboy; breath; he comes, he
comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *n. f.* [Pag, Saxon.]

1. The berry and feed of the hawthorn.

The feed of the bramble with kernel and haw.
Tusser.

Store of haws and hips portend cold Winters.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns
and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather
than haws and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [Pag, Saxon; haw, a garden, Danish.] A
small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In
Scotland they call it *haugh*.

Upon the haw at Plymouth is cut out in the
ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in
their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from hawk or
hawk.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission
and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little hum-
ming and hawing upon't, he agreed to undertake
the job. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *n. f.* [hæwig, Welsh; papoc, Saxon;
accipiter, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport
to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will
fear

Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to
draw a fair picture, than to cut his hawk's meat.

Whence borne on liquid wing
The founding culver shoots; or where the hawk,
High in the beetling cliffs, his airy builds.

2. [Hoch, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm
up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from hawk.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by
means of hawks.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.

One followed study and knowledge, and another
hawking and hunting.

He that hawks at larks and sparrows has no less
sport, though a much less considerable quarry,
than he that flies at nobler game.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks.

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,
Or hawk at flies elsewhere, concern us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. [Hoch, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a
noise.

Come, fit, fit, and a song.—Shall we clap into't
roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying
we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a
bad voice? *Shakespeare.*

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm
which she hawked up in the mornings. *Wilem.*

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is
spit out with a hawking or small cough; that out
of the gums is spit out without hawking, coughing,
or vomiting. *Havvay.*

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. [From
hawk, German, a salesman.]

His works were hawk'd in every street;
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from hawk.] Formed like a
hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an a-
quiline or hawked one unto the Persian, a large
and prominent nose unto the Roman.

HA'WKER. *n. f.* [from hawk, German.] One
who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the
street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much
thought hawled about by common hawkers, which
I once intended for the consideration of the greatest
person. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen pro-
claims,

By herald hawkers, high heroick games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.

HA'WKWEED. *n. f.* A plant.

Oxtongue is a species of this plant.

HA'WSESS. *n. f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes
under the ship's head or beak, through which the
cables pass when she is at anchor.

HA'WTHORN. *n. f.* [Pæg ðorn, Saxon.] A spe-
cies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the
white thorn.

The use to which it is applied in England is to
make hedges; there are two or three varieties of
it about London; but that sort which produces
the smallest leaves is preferable, because its bran-
ches always grow close together.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses
our young plants with carving Rosalind on their
barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on
brambles. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine or of hawthorn held.

Now hawthorn blossom, now the daisies spring.

The hawthorn whitens.

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. f.* An insect.

The hawthorn fly is all black, and not big.

HAY. *n. f.* [Piez, Piez, Saxon; hay, Dutch.]
Grass dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make hay while the sun shines. *Camd. Remains.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and hay stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears.

We have heats of dungs, and of hays and herbs
laid up moist.

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd hay cock in the mead.

Bring them for food sweet boughs and others cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy hay rick shut.

Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of
ivory, as small as an hay stalk.

By some hay cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn.

The best manure for meadows is the bottom of
hay mows and hay stacks.

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom,
will make ale.

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: proba-
bly from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabag to the worthies,
And let them dance the hay.

This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There dancing hays by two and three,
Just as your fancy cast them.

The gum and glitt'ning, which with art
And study'd method in each part
Hangs down,
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the hay.

HAY. *n. f.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A
net which incloses the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are destroyed by hays, curs, spaniels, or
tumblers bred up for that purpose.

HAYMAKER. *n. f.* [hay and make.] One em-
ployed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were
you here, you might enquire of his haymakers.

HA'ZARD. *n. f.* [bazzard, French; azar, Spa-
nish; bazki, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.

I will upon all hazards well believe.
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so
well.

Where the mind does not perceive connection,
there men's opinions are not the product of judg-
ment, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a
mind floating at all adventures, without choice and
without direction.

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the
Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he
hath delivered his law unto the world; a law
wherein so many things are laid open, as a light
which otherwise would have been buried in
darkness, not without the hazard, or rather not
with the hazard, but with the certain loss of thou-
sands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved.

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darkness, not without the hazard, or rather not
with the hazard, but with the certain loss of thou-
sands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved.

The hazard I have run to see you here, should
inform you that I love not at a common rate.

Men are led on from one stage of life to another
in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet with-
out the least apprehension of their danger.

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at hazard, held in a great
many hands together, and drew a huge heap of
gold.

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [bazzarder, Fr.] To expose
to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of
that opinion, hazard greatly their own estates, and
so weaken that part which their places now give.

It was not in his power to adventure upon his
own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to hazard
himself against a man of private condition.

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may
hazard your own share.

To HAZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company.

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than hazard to have you her foe.

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from hazard.] Venturous;
liable to chance.

An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctu-
ating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive
type or period.

HA'ZARDER. *n. f.* [from hazard.] He who hi-
zards.

Vol. I. N° 21. 5 K HA'ZARD

HAZARDRY, *n. f.* [from *hazard*]. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete.
Hasty wrath and heedless *hazardry*.
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.* [from *hazard*, Fr. from *hazard*].
Dangerous; exposed to chance.
Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain.

HAZARDOUSLY, *adv.* [from *hazardous*]. With danger or chance.

HAZE, *n. f.* [The etymology unknown]. Fog; mist.

To **HAZE**, *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To **HAZE**, *v. a.* To fright one.

HAZEL, *n. f.* [Dærel, Saxon; *corylus*, Lat.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit.

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the kernels.

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut.
Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made?

There are some from the size of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fist.

HAZEL, *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of *hazel*.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould.

HAZY, *adj.* [from *haze*]. Dark; foggy; misty.
Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light.

Of engender'd by the *hazy* North,
Myriads on myriads, insect armies waft.
HE, *pronoun*. gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*.
[by Dutch; *pe*, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *þi*, plural *þay*, dative *þum*.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conspirators, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar.

If much you note *him*,
You shall offend *him*, and increase his passion;
Feed and regard *him* not.

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would hang.

Adam spoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd.

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her.

Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd
On to their blissful bow'rs.

Him first, *him* last, *him* midst.

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much desires.

2. Man or male being.
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy fort.

Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And *he* charged who built the walls of Troy.

4. Male: as, a *he* bear; a *he* goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers.
5. In the two last senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD, *n. f.* [Deafod, *peap*, Saxon; *beof*, Dutch; *hæd* old English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought.
Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill.

Over *head* up-grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*.

I could still have offers, that some who held their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept.

2. Persons as exposed to any danger or penalty.
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my *head*.

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My *head*? ill fare our ancestor impure.

3. **HEAD and EARS**. The whole person.
In jingling rhimes well fortified and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head* and ears in song.

4. Denomination of any animals.
When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service.

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle.

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.
For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*.

Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord.

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition.

6. Place of honour; the first place.
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the Bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them.

7. Place of command.
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing.

8. Countenance; presence.
Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head*.
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never shew thy *head* by day or night.

Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his *head*.
9. Understanding; faculties of the mind: commonly in a ludicrous sense.
The wenches laid their *heads* together.

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, says Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me.

Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being so very industrious in starting scruples.

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them.

If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his *head*, and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine?

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we speak only in relation to her comode.

We lay our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George.

10. Face; front; fore part.
The gathering crowd pursues;
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews.

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.
Then made *he head* against his enemies,
And Hymner flew.

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* against my power.

Two valiant gentlemen making *head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away.

Sin having depraved his judgment; and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* against it.

12. Spontaneous resolution.
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any part or commission from the state.

13. State of deer's horns, by which his age is known.
It was a buck of the first *head*.
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*.

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.
If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*.

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.
His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron.

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rd's hell his roots descend.

Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water.

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus or artichokes.

Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal.

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.
By galleys with brazen *heads* the might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers.

His galleys moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.

17. That which rises on the top.
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it.

18. The blade of an axe.
A man fetcheth a stroke with an axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* flippeth from the helve.

19. Upper part of a bed.
Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*.

20. The brain.
As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the fun.

21. Dress of the head.
Ladies think they gain a point when they have teased their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat.

22. Principal topick of discourse.
These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world.

'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends.

23. Source of a stream.
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail.

The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles.

Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below.

24. Crisis; pitch.
The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself.

25. Power.

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,

Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

26. Body; confus.

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an head together in confusion. *Bacon.*

A mighty and a fearful head they are, As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakespeare.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were, Making another head to fight again. *Shakespeare.*

Let all this wicked crew gather Their forces to one head. *Ben Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head. *Shakespeare.*

At sixteen years, When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought Beyond the mark of others. *Shakespeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.

He gave his a'le horse the head, And bounding forward struck his agile heels Against the panting sides of his poor jade Up to the rowel-head. *Shakespeare.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he cannot now govern or controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their swelling heads below, And how the cloving coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in several companies. *L'Estr.*

They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoulders by main force, in spite of nature and their subject. *Felton.*

HEAD, *adj.* Chief; principal; as, the head workman; the head inn.

The horse made their escape to Winchester, the head quarters. *Clarendon.*

TO HEAD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled, Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. *Dryd.*

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*

This lord had head'd his appointed hands, In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Head'd with fints and feathers bloody dy'd, Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of cornel-wood a spear upright, Head'd with piercing steel, and polish'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the fummit entire: it may be necessary to head them too. *Mortimer.*

HEADACH, *n. f.* [head and ach.] Pain in the head.

From the cruel headach, Riches do not preserve. *Sidney.*

Nothing more exposes to headachs, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the headach he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

At some dear idle time, Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HEAD AND, *n. f.* [head and hand.]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands. *Joban.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, *n. f.* [head and borough.] A constable; a subordinate constable.

Herodias John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,

Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;

A headborough and a constable, a man of fame, The first of his house, and last of his name. *Comm.*

This none are able to break through, Until they're freed by head of borough. *Hudibras.*

HEADRESS, *n. f.* [head and dress.]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a ladies headress: I have known it rise and fall. *Addison.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads, Or discompos'd the headress of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing resembling a headress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful headress, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addison.*

HEADDER, *n. f.* [from head.]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. The first brick in the angle.

If the header on one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the headers of one side would be in the middle of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other side. *Mason.*

HEADGARGLE, *n. f.* [head and gargle.] A disease, I suppose, in cattle.

For the headgargle give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HEADINESS, *n. f.* [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HEADLAND, *n. f.* [head and land.]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an heroic poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these Sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with headlands and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grass upon headlands about, That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout. *Tusser.*

HEADLESS, *adj.* [from head.]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His shining helmet he'gan soon unlace, And left his headless body bleeding at the place. *Spenser.*

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood, I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks, And smooth my way upon their headless necks. *Shakespeare.*

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king, A headless carcase, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found; Headless the moth, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They rested not until they had made the empire stand headless about seventeen years. *Raleigh.*

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for headless.

Him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning. *Spenser.*

HEADLONG, *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many examples having taught them, never stopp'd his race, 'till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

HEADLONG, *adv.* [head and long.]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more, Left thy brain turn, and the deficient sight Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare.*

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore

His course from Africk to the Latian shore, Fell headlong down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs, And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on headlong into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good. *South.*

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which publick late Pursues and hurries headlong to their fate; Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb! Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently used by Shakespeare.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels, Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave. *Shak.*

HEADMOUND-SHOT, *n. f.* [head, mound, and shot.] This is when the futures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and deaths. *Quincy.*

HEADPIECE, *n. f.* [head and piece.]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

The word is giv'n; with eager speed they lace The shining headpiece, and the shield embrace. *Dryden.*

A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a headpiece, or martial vizor, that had but one sight. *Brown.*

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals

Of headpiece extraordinary, lower meffes Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakespeare.*

Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HEADQUARTERS, *n. f.* [head and quarters.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. This is properly two words.

Those spirits, posted upon the out-guards, immediately pour off to the head-quarters, which is the head-quarters, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HEADSHIP, *n. f.* [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HEADSMAN, *n. f.* [head and man.] Executioners one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our associates bleeding backs, And headsmen lab'ring till they blunt their ax? *Dr.*

HEADSTALL, *n. f.* [head and stall.] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-checked bit, and a head-stall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burly, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare.*

HEADSTONE, *n. f.* [head and stone.] The first or capital stone.

The stone, which the builders refused, is become the headstone. *Psalms, cxviii. 24.*

HEADSTRONG, *adj.* [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

An example, for *beadstrong* and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom. *Hooker.*

How now, my *beadstrong*! where have you been gadding?

—Where I have learnt me to repent the sin Of disobedient opposition.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

But such a *beadstrong* potent fault it is, That it but mocks reproof.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

He ill aspires to rule

Cities of men or *beadstrong* multitudes,

Subject himself to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There's no opposing the torrent of a *beadstrong* multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Now let the *beadstrong* boy my will controul: Virtue's no slave of man; no sex confines the soul:

I, for myself, th' imperial feat will gain,

And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. *Dryden.*

Your father's folly took a *beadstrong* course;

But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*

Can we forget how the mad *beadstrong* rout

Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account

Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason

This *beadstrong* youth, and make him spurn at

Cato. *Addison.*

You will be both judge and party: I am sorry

thou discoverest so much of thy *beadstrong* humour. *Arbutnot.*

HEADWORKMAN. *n. f.* [*head work and man.*]

The foreman, or chief servant over the rest.

Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the

mechanick, the *beadworkman*, to prepare furnace

and stamps. *Swift.*

HEADY. *adj.* [*from head.*]

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; un-

governable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,

While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace

O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds

Of *beady* murder, spoil and villainy. *Shakespeare.*

I am advised what I say:

Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,

Nor, *beady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;

Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad. *Shakespeare.*

I'll forbear,

And am fall'n out with my more *beady* will,

To take the indispos'd and sickly fit

For the found man. *Shakespeare.*

Wives, the readiest helps

To betray *beady* husbands, rob the easy. *B. Jonson.*

Those only are regarded who are true to their

party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to

be *beady*, to be violent on one side or other. *Temp.*

Men, naturally warm and *beady*, are transported

with the greatest flush of good-nature. *Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which

was very *beady*, but otherwise seemed to be sack. *Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,

Here's julep-dance, ptisan of song and show:

Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *beady*;

You're come to farce, that's asses milk, already. *Dryden.*

Flow, Welfed! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;

Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood

With such a *beady* current scow'ring faults;

Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness

So soon did lose his feat. *Shakespeare.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [*balgan, Gothick; pælan,*

Saxon; *beelen, Dutch.*]

1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or

sickness. *Jeremiah, xxx.*

I will restore health, and *beal* thee of thy wounds.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *bealed*

the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles? *Addison.*

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *bealing*. *Watts.*

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no *bealing* medicines. *Jer. xxx. 13.*

A fontanel had been made in the same leg,

which he was forced to *beal* up, by reason of the

pain. *Wiseman.*

3. To perform the act of making a fore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and

bealed. *Wiseman.*

4. To reconcile: as, he *bealed* all dissensions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Used of wounds

or sores.

Those wounds *beal* that men do give themselves. *Shakespeare.*

Abcesses will have a greater or less tendency

to *beal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp.*

HE'ALER. *v. f.* [*from beal.*] One who cures or

heals. *Isaiah.*

I will not be an *bealer*.

HE'ALING. *participial. adj.* [*from beal.*] Mild;

mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as he is of a *beal-*

ing pacific temper.

HEALTH. *n. f.* [*from Peel, Saxon.*]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions

proper to a human body, in the most perfect man-

ner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen.*

May be he is not well;

Infirmary doth still neglect all office,

Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakespeare.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; prin-

ciple of salvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in

health, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me,

and art so far from my *health*, and from the words

of my complaint? *Psalms.*

4. With of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first

was to the king's mistress, and the second to his

wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the public wealth,

I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryden.*

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health and full.*]

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance

from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature was

his physician, and innocence and abstinence would

have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,

Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by ha-

bitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from

other airs. *Bacon.*

While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules

To loathsome sickness; worthily since they

God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Mil.*

Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,

At first embracing what it straight doth crush. *Dryden.*

4. Salutory; productive of salvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Common Prayer.*

HEALTHFULLY. *adv.* [*from healthful.*]

1. In health.

2. Wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from healthful.*]

1. State of being well.

2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

You have tasted of that cup whereof I have

liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phy-

sick, having that in *healthfulness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charin.*

We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* from the proportion of acute and epidemic diseases. *Graust.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HEALTHILY. *adv.* [*from health.*] Without

sickness or pain.

HEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [*from health.*] The state

of health.

HEALTHLESS. *adj.* [*from health.*]

1. Weak; sickly; infirm.

2. Not conducive to health.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him

whose garment is all made of fringes, and his

meat nothing but fauces; they are *healthless*,

chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

HEALTHSOME. *adj.* [*from health.*] Wholesome;

salutary. Not used.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,

To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,

And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

HEALTHY. *adj.* [*from health.*]

1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale;

sound.

The husbandman returns from the field, and

from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, be-

cause innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit,

running thro' the whole body of the people in

Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth,

of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers,

as a much more *healthy* one could never have

struggled against without those advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exercise contribute to make the animal

healthy. *Arbutnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome.

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood,

are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or

business. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. f.* In beast the same as the after-birth

in woman.

HEAP. *n. f.* [*Peap, Saxon; hoop, Dutch and*

Scottish.]

1. Many single things thrown together; a pile;

an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,

And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,

In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon

another. *Wisd. xviii. 23.*

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rife. *Dryden.*

Venice in its first beginning had only a few

heaps of earth for its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. Crowd; a throng; rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vassals and slaves,

no freemen, no inheritance, no strip or ancient

families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry rebounds aloud;

The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To throw in *heaps*; to pile; to throw to-

gether.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Exekiel, xxiv. 10.*

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust,

and raiment as the clay; but the just shall put it

on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job. xxvii. 16.*

How great the credit was, wherein the oracle

was preserved, may be gathered from the vast

riches which were there *heaped* up from the offer-

ings of the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profession of painting, must

heap up treasures out of their reading, and there

will find many wonderful means of raising them-

selves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to something else.

For

H E A

For those of old,

And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakespeare.*

HEAPER. *n. f.* [from *heap*.] One that makes
piles or heaps.

HEAPY. *adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.
Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay.*
Scarce his head

Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies slumbering fullen on the white abyss. *Thomson.*
To HEAP. *v. n.* [Dýnan, Saxon; *booven*, Dut.]
1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the
external air, which, being gathered by the external
air, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana
tympani, which moves the four little bones in the
tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external
air, these little bones move the internal air
which is in the tympanum and vestibulum; which
internal air makes an impression upon the auditory
nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it
is moved by the little bones in the tympanum; so
that, according to the various reflections of the external
air, the internal air makes various impressions
upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ
of *hearing*; and these different impressions represent
different sounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is sound, whose variety is
so great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence.
Holder.

Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor
hear with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To listen; to hearken to; as, he *heard* with
great attention.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd but answer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to see the hubbub *strange*,
And *hear* the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with *of*.
I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts*, ix. 13.
I was bowed down at the *hearing* of it; I was
dismay'd at the seeing of it. *Isaiab.*

Hear of such a crime

As tragic poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the
dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to
civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing
at all of heir or descent. *Locke.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*

1. perceive by the ear.
The trumpeters and fingers were as one sound
to be *heard* in praising the Lord. *2 Chron.* v. 13.
And sure he *heard*, but he would not *hear*.
Dryden.

2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.
He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the
faith in Christ. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

I must beg the forbearance of censure, 'till I
have been *heard* out in the sequel of this discourse.
Locke.

3. To attend; to listen to; to obey.
A scorn'd *hearer* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*
Hear the word at my mouth, and give them
warning from me. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not
your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.
They think they shall be *heard* for their much
speaking. *Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denb.*
The goddess *heard*. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.
Hear the causes, and judge righteously.
Deut. i. 16.

6. To attend, as to one speaking.
On earth

Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin phrase.
Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton.*

H E A

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD signifies a keeper, and is sometimes
initial; as *beardbear*, a glorious keeper: some-
times final, as *cynbeard*, a royal keeper. *Gibson's*
Camden. It is now written *beard*: as, *cowbeard*, a
cowkeeper; *Dýnt*, Saxon.

HEARER. *n. f.* [from *hear*.]

1. One who hears.
And so was she dull'd withal, that we could
come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she
not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded
these sermons, heard them; and being *hearers*,
did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees.
Hooker.

Words, be they never so few, are too many,
when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will shed tears,
And say, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shakespeare.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And send the *hearers* weeping to their beds.
Shakespeare.

2. One who attends doctrine or discourse orally
delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the gospel.

3. One of a collected audience.
Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor
fears;

Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben Jonson.*

Her *hearers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*

HEARING. *n. f.* [from *hear*.]

1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
Bees are called with sound upon *hears*, and
therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. Audience.
The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Judicial trial.
Agrippa and Burnice entered into the place of
hearing. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to
the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another
hearing before some other court. *Dryden.*

Those of different principles may be betrayed
to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you
have to say for yourself. *Addison.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of hearing.
If we profess as Peter did, that we love the
Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity
is prone to hear all things, and therefore charita-
ble men are likely to think we do so. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware
that none touch Absalom. *2 Sam.* xviii. 12.

You have been talked of since your travels
much,

And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they say you shine. *Shakespeare.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*.
L'Estrange.

To HEARKEN. *v. n.* [Peapeman, Saxon.]

1. To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously.
The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from access of suitors.
Shakespeare.

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakespeare.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were so, I might have let alone
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakespeare.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:

I mount the terraces, thence the town survey,
And *hearken* what the fruitless sounds convey.
Dryden.

He who makes much necessary, will want
much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the at-
tainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that of-
fers to shorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.
Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor. *Numb.*

Those who put passion into the place of reason,
neither use their own, nor *hearken* to the other

H E A

people's reason, any farther than it suits their hu-
mour. *Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HEARKENER. *n. f.* [from *hearken*.] Listener;
one that hearkens.

HEARSAY. *n. f.* [bear and say.] Report; ru-
mour; what is not known otherwise than by ac-
count from others.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants faved
themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia.
Raleigh's History.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon
him, publish every blot in his life, and depend
upon *hearsay* to defame him. *Addison.*

HEARSE. *n. f.* [of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed
to the grave.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave.
To add to your laments,

Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*,
I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shakespeare.*

HEART. *n. f.* [Deoht, Saxon; *bertz*, Ger-
man.]

1. The muscle which by its contraction and di-
lation propels the blood through the course of cir-
culation, and is therefore considered as the source
of vital motion.

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the
seat sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection,
sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so pass'd over
all, that the mother took such pitiful grief at it,
that her *heart* brake withal, and she died. *Sidney.*

Thou wouldst have left thy dearest *heart* blood
there,

Rather than made that savage duke thine heir,
And disinherited thine only son. *Shakespeare.*

Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that sting my
heart. *Shakespeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our *hearts* should be as good.
Shakespeare.

I thank you for my venison, master Shallow.
—Master Page, much good do it your good *heart*.
Shakespeare.

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of
sense,

How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
—The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this sympathy doth bring.
Davies.

We all set our *hearts* at rest, since whatever
comes from above is for the best. *L'Estrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by
a good light in the head, and that which consists of
good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spratt.*

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous
or efficacious part.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon
a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and, if it be
let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out.
Bacon.

4. The inner part of any thing.
Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by
water into the *heart* of the country.

Ablet's Description of the World.

The king's forces are employed in appeasing
disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom.

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder
than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour, where it wants convey.
Dryden.

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made
of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground. *Moxon.*

5. Person; character. Used with respect to
courage or kindness.

The

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare.*
Hey, my *heart*; cheerily my *heart*. *Shakespeare.*
What says my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead?
Shakespeare.

6. Courage; spirit.
If it please you to make his fortune known, I
will after take *heart* again to go on with his false-
hood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen
out of England, which gave *heart* and good oppor-
tunity to them to regain their old possessions.

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm
flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the painim spy'd the streaming
blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory.

Eve, recov'ring *heart*, reply'd.
Having left that city well provided, and in good
heart, his majesty removed with his little army to
Bewdly.

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took
heart upon't, went up to't, and viewed it.

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they
fly from one country invade another.

7. Seat of love.
Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who lost my *heart* while I preserv'd my sheep!

8. Affection; inclination.
Joah perceived that the king's *heart* was towards
Abalom.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's skill of Westminster is found.

Nor set thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine.

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too
much upon any thing, is what we cannot justify.

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before
me; but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and
if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the
rest.

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his
heart.

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain.

9. Memory; though South seems to distin-
guish.

Whatsoever was attained to, concerning God
and his working in nature, the fame was delivered
over by *heart* and tradition from wise men to a
posterity equally zealous.

We call the committing of a thing to memory
the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that
must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to
expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any
truth, when the memory has let it go.

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Composing songs for fools to get by *heart*.

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to *heart*
any thing, is to be zealous or solicitous or ardent
about it.

If he take not their causes to *heart*, how should
there be but in them frozen coldness, when his
affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs
should take fire?

If he would take the business to *heart*, and deal
in it effectually, it would succeed well.

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her
husband to take this business to *heart*.

Amongst those, who took it most to *heart*, Sir
John Stawel was the chief.

Every prudent and honest man would join
himself to that side which had the good of their
country most at *heart*.

Learned men have been now a long time search-
ing after the happy country from which our first

parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all
my *heart*.

I would not be sorry to find the Presbyterians
mistaken in this point, which they have most at
heart.

What I have most at *heart* is, that some method
should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing
our language.

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.
Set your *heart* at rest;

The fairy land buys not the child of me.
12. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing
before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*,
and every way else, become English; so as there
will be no difference or distinction, but the Irish
sea, betwixt us.

Thou fawest the contradiction between my
heart and hand.

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and
ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him
first.

Men, some to pleasure, some to business take:
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake.

13. Disposition of mind.
Doing all things with go pretty a grace, that it
seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss,
because he had a *heart* to do well.

14. The *heart* is considered as the seat of ten-
derness: a hard *heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld
Heart hardening spectacles.

Such iron *hearts* we are, and such
The base barbarity of human kind.

15. To find in the *HEART*. To be not wholly
averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with
you, I could find in my *heart* to ask you pardon for
it, but that your now handling of me gives me
reason to confirm my former dealing.

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.
I will on with my speech in your praise,
And then shew you the *heart* of my message.

17. Conscience; sense of good or ill.
Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good
or evil, even secretly committed, and known to
none but itself, either like or disallow itself.

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.
Try whether leaves of trees, swept together,
with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them
more *heart*, would not make a good compost.

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by cessation, bear the grain.

Care must be taken not to plow ground out of
heart, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by
man again.

19. Utmost degree.
This gay charm,
Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Regu'd me to the very *heart* of loss.

20. Life. For my *heart* seems sometimes to fig-
nify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tender-
ness.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my *heart* to do it.

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not for my *heart* deny it him.

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
As English Merlin for his *heart*.

21. It is much used in composition for mind, or
affection.

HEART-ACH. n. f. [*heart* and *ach*.] Sorrow;
pang; anguish of mind.

To die—to sleep—
No more; and, by a sleep, to say we end
The *heart-ach*, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to.

HEART-BREAK. n. f. [*heart* and *break*.] Over-
powering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart*-
break.

HEART-BREAKER. n. f. A cant name for a
woman's curls, supposed to break the *heart* of all
her lovers.

Like Samson's *heart-breakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.

HEART-BREAKING. adj. Overpowering with
fellow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad time,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
Making your musick of *heart-breaking* mone.

HEART-BREAKING. n. f. Overpowering grief.
What greater *heart-breaking* and confusion can
there be to one, than to have all his secret faults
laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed
upon him?

HEART-BURNED. adj. [*heart* and *burn*.] Having
the *heart* inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can
see him but I am *heart-burned* an hour after.

HEART-BURNING. n. f. [*heart* and *burn*.]
1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an
acid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble abor-
bents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the
acid humours in the stomach: this property ren-
ders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart*-
burning.

2. Discontent; secret enmity.
In great changes, when right of inheritance is
broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and
discontent among the meaner people.

HEART-DEAR. adj. Sincerely beloved.
The time was, father, that you broke your
word,

When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his pow'r; but he did long in vain!

HEART-EASE. n. f. Quiet; tranquillity.
What infinite *heart-ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy?

HEART-EASING. adj. Giving quiet.
But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heav'n y'clep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men *heart-easing* mirth.

HEART-ELT. adj. Felt in the conscience.
What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sun-shine, and the *heart-elt* joy,
Is virtue's prize.

HEART-PEAS. n. f. A plant with round seeds
in form of peas, of a black colour, having the fi-
gure of an *heart* of a white colour upon each.

HEART-QUELLING. adj. Conquering the af-
fection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* son, upon you smile.

HEART-RENDING. adj. Killing with anguish.
Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue:
That death should licence have to rage among
The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young!

HEART-ROBBING. adj. Ecstatick; depriving
of thought. Obsolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art;
For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness,
A melting pleasure ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.

HEART-SICK. adj.
1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-sick*, or afflicted with an uncertain
soul, then we are true desirers of relief and
mercy.

2. Mortally ill: hurt in the *heart*.
Good Romeo, hide thyself.
—Not I, unless the breach of *heart-sick* groans
Mist like, unfold me from the search of eyes.

HEART.

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant.
Heart's-ease is a sort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it sows itself.

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* That which pains the mind.
 Wherever he that godly knight may find,
 His only heart-sore and his only foe. *F. Queen.*
HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*String* and *heart*.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
 Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Spenser.*

How, out of tune on the strings?
 —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my
 very heart-strings. *Shakespeare.*
 That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him!

Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*
 If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot
 blame thee to be sad 'till thy heart-strings crack. *Taylor.*

There's the fatal wound
 That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found,
 My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK. *adj.*
 1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
 —None but the fool who labours to out jest
 His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.
 He added not; for Adam at the news
 Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
 That all his senses bound! *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
 Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate. *Spenser.*

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*
 1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am
 confident you are heart-whole. *Dryden.*
 Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll
 warrant him heart-whole. *Shakespeare.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
 Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek heart-wounding loud the cry'd,
 While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,
 Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

He ne'er like bullies coward hearted,
 Attacks in publick to be parted. *Gay.*

TO HEARTEN. *v. a.* [*from heart*.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, heartening them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
 And hearten those that fight in your defence:

Unheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakespeare.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;

That he might conquer, hearten'd him. *Chapman.*

Thus hearten'd well, and flesh'd upon his prey,
 The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
 With richest dung to hearten it again. *May's Virgil.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
 Hath brought me to this hearth. *Shakespeare.*

Cricketer, to Windfor chimneys shalt thou leap,
 Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and hearths unswept,

There pinch the maids as blue as bluberry. *Shakespeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth
 The fairy ladies danc'd upon the hearth. *Milton.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;

Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
 Each household genius shews again its face,

And from the hearths the little larks creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTILY. *adv.* [*from hearty*.]

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
 But those that fought it, I could wish more Christians;

Be what they will, I heartily forgive them. *Shakespeare.*

If to be sad is to be wise,
 I do most heartily despise

Whatever Socrates has said,
 Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men
 on a publick account, he would do it vigorously
 and heartily; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating heartily of the food, know that
 anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison.*

HEARTINESS. *n. f.* [*from hearty*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive
 a liberty from heartiness, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or
 admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness
 than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor.*

HEARTLESS. *adj.* [*from heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chafe the trembling pricket,
 Or hunt the heartless hare 'till she were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, heartless 'gan the cunning thief,
 Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

What, art thou drawn among these heartless
 hinds? *Shakespeare.*

Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death.

Thousands besides stood mute and heartless there,
 Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and
 grew heartless as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their
 ground,

While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. *adj.* [*from heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that hearty inclination to
 peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
 With hearty welcome and an open face;

In all they did you might discern with ease
 A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment,
 provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring
 himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are hearty, though his jests are
 coarse,

And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being
 strong in all positions, may be better trusted in
 cross and transverse work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

HEARTY-HEAL. *adj.* [*heart* and *heal*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
 Sound favery, and basil hearty-bale. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *n. f.* [*Heat*, *per*, Saxon; *heete*, Dan.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word heat is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself: and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of heat. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable heats there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
 The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
 Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the heats might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The heats smiths take of their iron are a blood-red heat, a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding heat. *Moxon.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the heats. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a heat,
 And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
 Which look as if they struck them at a heat. *Tate.*

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
 But the last heat, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and
 heats in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with
 them, issued against the tyrant while they were in
 this heat, before practices might be used to dis-
 sever them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath lost his friend;
 And the best quarrels in the heat, are curst

By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare.*

It might have pleased in the heat and hurry of
 his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate re-
 flection. *South.*

We have spilt no blood but in heat of the bat-
 tle, or the chase. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of
 gold; but in the heat of play, never observed a
 sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and
 hope to come upon them in the heat of their divi-
 sion. *Shakespeare.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and po-
 pular heat elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
 Than those distemper'd heats? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *beat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.

Addison's Cato.

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *beat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *beated*.

Daniel, iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *beats* them, and changes their colour.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.

—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *beat* fools.

Shakespeare.

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *beats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *beats* your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest.

Dryden.

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *beated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder intended not for the gift, but for the honour.

Dryden.

HE'ATER. *n. f.* [from *beat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smoothen and plait linen.

HEATH. *n. f.* [*ericæ*, Lat.]

1. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year.

Miller.

In Kent they cut up the *beath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Of with bolder wing they foaring dare

The purple *beath*.

Thomson.

2. A place overgrown with *beath*.

Say, from whence

You owe this strange intelligence? or why,
Upon this blasted *beath*, you stop our way

With such prophetic greeting.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and rather on the *beaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils.

Temple.

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *beaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea.

Racon.

HEATH-CKOCK. *n. f.* [*beath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *beath-ckock*, and powte.

Carew's Survey.

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*beath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not *beath-pout*, or the rarer bird

Which Phasos or Ionia yields,

More pleasing morsels would afford

Than the fat olives of my fields.

Dryden.

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which feeds.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*beath* and *rose*.] A plant.

Anfworth.

HE'ATHEN. *n. f.* [*beyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *beatben*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name.

1 Chron. xvi. 35.

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *beatben* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England.

Locke.

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *beatbens*.

Addison.

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *beatben* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen.

Addison.

HE'ATHENISH. *adj.* [from *beatben*.]

1. Belonging to the Gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *beatbenish* reli-

gion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled together, and unlettered men.

Hooker.

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *beatbenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing.

Spenser.

That execrable Cromwell made a *beatbenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school.

South.

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *beatbenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. f.* [from *beatben*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *beatbenism*.

Hammond.

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *beath*.] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *beathy* land.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *beaved*, antiently *hove*; part. *beaved*, or *boven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay, Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence Had ris'n, or *beav'd* his head, but that the will And high permission of all-ruling heaven Left him at large.

Milton.

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king

Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there be-
ing seen,

Heave him away upon your winged thoughts

Athwart the sea.

Shakespeare.

2. To raise; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *beaved* up on high,

And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite.

Spenser.

I cannot *beave*.

My heart into my mouth.

Shakespeare.

He dy'd in fight;

Fought next my person, as in comfort fought,
Save when he *beav'd* his shield to my defence,

And on his naked side receiv'd my wound.

Dryden.

4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *beave* it up: they pant and stick half way.

Dryden.

The glittering finny swarms,
That *beave* out friths and crowd upon our shores.

Thomson.

5. To force up from the breast.

Made the nonverbal quest?

—Yes, once or twice she *beav'd* the name of father

Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

The wretched animal *beav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat

Almost to bursting.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen,
One *beav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below.

Shakespeare.

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *beaved* up into high hope of victory,
took the English for foolish birds fallen into their

net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain.

Hayward.

To HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis such as you,

That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *beavings*; such as you

Nourish the cause of his awaking.

Shakespeare.

He *beaves* for breath, which, from his lungs
supply'd,

And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.

Dryden.

2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *beaved*
at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days.

Att.

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *beave* up, my hair to rise in bristles.

Dryden.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *beav'd* the heart.

Dryden.

No object affects my imagination so much as
the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *beaving* of this
prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, with-
out a very pleasing astonishment.

Addison.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *beaves*.

Prior.

The *beaving* tide

In widen'd circles *beats* on either side.

Gay's Trist.

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *beave* of
the earthquake would settle them on the first
foundation, or swallow them.

Dryden.

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound
beaves.

You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them.

Shakespeare.

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *beaves*,

He got up to his saddle eaves.

Hallam.

HEAVE OFFERING. *n. f.* An offering among the
Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough
for a *beave* offering, as ye do the *beave* offering of the
threshing floor.

Nam.

HEAVEN. *n. f.* [Heaven, which seems to be
derived from *peop*, the places over head, Sax.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *beaven* kissing hill.

Shakespeare.

Thy race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;

Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *beav'n* invade.
Involving earth and ocean in her shade.

Dryden.

The words are taken more properly for the air
and ether than for the *beavens*.

Raleigh's History.

This act, with shouts *beav'n* high, the friendly
band

Dryden.

Applaud.

Some fires may fall from *beaven*.

Temple.

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure
souls departed.

It is a knell
That summons thee to *beaven*, or to hell,

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

These the late
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell.

Milton.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in station stood, or just array,

Sublime with expectation.

Milton.

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of *heaven*.

Now *beav'n* help him.

Shakespeare.

The will
And high permission of all-ruling *beav'n*

Left him at large.

Milton.

The prophets were taught to know the will of
God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled
to prophecy, as a testimony of their being sent by
beaven.

Temple.

4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the *beavens* more just.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *beaven*

Will not have earth to know.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at every
blow.

Dryden.

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *beav'n* of invention.

Shakespeare.

6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *beav'n-begot*, assert your son

Dryden.

HEAVEN-BEGOT.

HEC

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H E D

Like the *bedlick* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of *He'ctor*, the great *Homeris* warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *be'ctor*. *Prior.*

To **HECTOR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *be'ctored* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit Fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when *be'ctor'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night,
found another fellow domineering in his family,
be'ctoring his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

To **HECTOR**. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *be'ctoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *be'ctoring*, the storming, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spe'ctator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *be'ctor*. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *n. f.* [*Pegge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomf.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-priest* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To **HEDGE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. *Eccl. xxviii. 24.*

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hof. ii. 6.*

3. To incircle for defence.

England, *bedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare's King John.*

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. To shut up within an inclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge* in, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but

hedge may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as in to a *hedge*.

You forget yourself

To *hedge* me in. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

When I was hasty, thou delay'd'st me longer:
I pr'ythee let me *hedge* one moment more

Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.

Swift's Directions to the Footman.

To **HEDGE**. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-CREEPER. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *creep*.] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. f.* A plant; *fumaria sepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hog*; *erinaceus*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one fee in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under-part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.

—Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica ebinata*. *Ainsworth.*

4. The globe-fish; *orbis ebinatus*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant; *galeopsis*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low-writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green, *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*; *curruca*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGING-BILL. *n. f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting-hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

H E D

H E E

The labour'd ox

In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *bedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *bedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To **HEED**. *v. a.* [*De'dan*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *beeds*; *Dryden.*
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds.

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *beed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *beed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *beed* that in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *beed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Add.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *beed* of their company. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Take *beed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take *beed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *beed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *beed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unfeal them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *beed*

Was in his countenance. *Shakespeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *beed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HE'DFUL. *adj.* [from *beed*.]

1. Watchful; suspicious; vigilant.

Give him *beedful* note;

For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing; with of.

I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late entering at his *beedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare.*

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like *beedful* of the other. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, *beedful* of advice, secure proceed;

My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *beedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor, and *beedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'DFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *beedful*.] Cautiously; vigilance; attention.

HE'DILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'DINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *beed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving; with of.

The *beedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Headless of verve, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *beedless*; as

in children, or otherwise employed, as in men.

Locke.

Surprises are often fatal to *heedless* unguarded innocence.

Sherlock.

HEEDLESSLY, adv. [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilst ye discharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin.

Abraham and Pope.

HEEDLESSNESS, n. f. [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the like harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*.

Locke.

HEEL, n. f. [Pele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone.

Wifeman's Surgery.

2. The whole foot of animals.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed, His winged *heels*, and then his armed head; With these t' avoid, with that his fare to meet; But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet.

Deabam.

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*.

Addison.

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't.

L'Esrange.

2. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth? — Upon the *heels* of my presentment.

Shakespeare's Timon.

But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this Mother's admiration?

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

5. To attend closely.

Could we break our way By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise With blackest insurrection, to confound Heav'n's purest light.

Milton.

6. To pursue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder.

Bacon.

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,

Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view.

Orway.

7. To follow close as a dependant.

Through proud London he came fighting on, After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke.

Shakespeare.

8. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads

Shakespeare.

Clap round fines for neglect.

One half of man, his mind, Is, *for juris*, unconfin'd,

Hudibras.

And cannot be laid by the *heels*.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies; and wondered that none of the Mid-*west* justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*.

Addison.

9. Any thing shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

10. The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase to be out at *heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*.

Shakespeare.

To *HEEL*, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot sing, Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.

Shakespeare.

2. To lean on one side; as, the ship *heels*.

To *HEEL*, v. a. To arm a cock.

HEELER, n. f. [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his *heels*.

HEEL-PIECE, n. f. [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To *HEEL-PIECE*, v. a. [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe *heel*.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-pieces* her shoes.

Arbutnot.

HEFT, n. f. [from *heave*.]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the oyp

A spider sleep'd, and one may drink; depart, And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge

Is not infected; but if one present Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known

How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides With violent *hefts*.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

2. [For *heft*.] Handle.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*.

Waller.

HE'GIRA, n. f. [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which

happened on Friday, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

Harris.

HE'FER, n. f. [Deafone, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *beifer* dead and bleeding fresh, And fees fast by a butcher with an axe,

But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?

Shakespeare.

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain.

Bacon.

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food, Nor thirty *heifers* seek the gliding flood.

Pope.

HEIGH HO, interj.

1. An expression of flight languor and uneasiness.

Heigh ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd.

Shakespeare.

2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand, And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.

Dryden.

HEIGHT, n. f. [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou seest,

Milton.

From what *height* fall'n! An amphitheatre's amazing *height*

Here fills the eye with terror and delight.

Addison.

2. Altitude; definite space measured upwards.

Abroad I'll study thee,

As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes.

Dante.

There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty.

Bacon.

An amphitheatre appear'd, Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;

That when a man was plac'd in one degree, *Height* was allow'd for him above to see.

Dryden.

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South.

Abbot's Description of the World.

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends; His daughter's husband in the plain attends.

Dryden's Æneid.

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*, From that contented hap which I enjoy'd.

Shakespeare.

Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,

When England to her greatest *height* attain'd, Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state.

Daniel.

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived.

Watts.

6. The utmost degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once.

Bacon.

Did not she

Of Timna first betray me, and reveal The secret, wrested from me in the *height*

Of nuptial love profess'd?

Milton.

Hide me from the face

Of God, whom to behold was then my *height* Of happiness!

Milton.

Despair is the *height* of madness.

Shakespeare.

7. Utmost exertion.

Come on, fir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding.

Shakespeare.

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion.

Addison.

To *HEIGHTEN*, v. n. [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war.

Addison.

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for state, the *height* of the roof should bear a proportion to the *ara*; so in the *heightening* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion.

Dryden.

HEINOUS, adj. [from *heinous*, French, from *haine*, hate; or from the Teutonic *heon*, shame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege.

Heber.

This is the man should do the bloody deed: The image of a wicked *heinous* fault,

Lives in his eye.

Shakespeare.

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us.

HEINOUSLY, adv. [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, n. f. [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them.

Rogers.

HEIR, n. f. [*heire*, old Fr. *heire*, Latin.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land.

Locke.

What lady is that?

—The *heir* of Alanfon, Rosalind, her name.

Shakespeare.

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side, To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,

God knows, I will not do it.

Shakespeare.

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life.

1 Peter, iii. 7.

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost, And I his *heir* in misery alone.

Pope.

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions.

Swift.

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate.

Swift.

To *HEIR*, v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate; Only one daughter *heir'd* the royal state.

Dryden.

HEIRESS, n. f. [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive; All that was her's to him did give.

Waller.

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law.

Dryden.

HEIRLESS, adj. [from *heir*.] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of The wrong I did myself; which was so much, That *heir's* bath made my kingdom.

Shakespeare.

HEIRSHIP, n. f. [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

HEIR

HEIRLOOM *n. f.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,

Transmitted to the hero's line;

Thence through a long descent of kings

Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings.

Swift.

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold*.

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held up* of friends.

Ecclos.

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design.

Dryden.

HELVACAL. *adj.* [*belique*, French; from *hel*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *beliacal* ascent.

Brown.

HELIACALLY. *adv.* [from *beliacal*.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *beliacally*, that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days.

Brown.

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *beliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically.

Dryden.

HELICAL. *adv.* [*belice*, French; from *hel*.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a *vectis* at one end of it.

Wilkins.

HELIOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle.

Harris.

HELIOCENTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, French; from *hel*, and *kentron*.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.

Harris.

HELIOSCOPE. *n. f.* [*helioscope*, French; from *hel*, and *skopein*.] A fort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

Harris.

HELIOTROPE. *n. f.* [*heliotrope*, and *trope*; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*; Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turn-sol, or sun-flower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather.

Government of the Tongue.

HELISPHERICAL. *adj.* [*belix* and *sphere*.]

The *heli-spherical* line is the rhomb-line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it.

Harris.

HELIX. *n. f.* [*belic*, French; from *hel*.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *belix* does contain.

Wilkins.

HELL. *n. f.* [*Pelle*, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell

That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shakesp.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespear's Macbeth.*

Let none admire

That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best

Deserve the precious bane.

Milton.

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold

The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to *hell*.

Gen. vi. 35.

He descended into *hell*.

Apostles Creed.

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Psalms* xviii. 4.

Sidney.

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;

They of both ends the middle two do fly;

The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,

Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,

To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,

That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had as well

As the bold Trojan knight seen *hell*;

Not with a counterfeit'd pass

Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,

Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.

King's Cookery.

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,

While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain. *Cow.*

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as *hell*.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head

In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,

And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred*.] Produced in *hell*.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,

With foul enfolded smog and flashing fire,

The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies. *Spens.*

HELL-BROTH. *n. f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;

For a charm of powerful trouble,

Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakesp. Macb.*

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to *hell*.

And reckon't thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,

Hell-doom'd! and breath't defiance here and scorn,

Where I reign king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by *hell*.

Earth gape open wide and ate him quick,

As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,

Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakesp.*

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like *hell*.

Back do I to these treasons to thy head,

With the *hell-bated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakesp.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt*.] Haunted by the devil.

Pierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,

And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,

Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden.*

HELL-BOUND. *n. f.* [*Pelle* pun'd, Saxon.]

1. Dog of *hell*.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept

A *hell-bound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakesp.*

Now the *hell-bound* with superior speed

Had reach'd the dame, and, fastning on her side,

The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of *hell*.

I call'd

My *hell-bound* to lick up the draff, and filth,

Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed

On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *n. f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh! *hell-kite!* all?

What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,

At one fell swoop? *Shakespear's Macbeth.*

HELLLORE. *n. f.* [*belloborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HELLLORE *White*. *n. f.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true *bellobore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HELLENISM. *n. f.* [*ἑλληνισμός*.] A Greek idiom.

Answorth.

HELLISH. *adj.* [from *hell*.]

1. Sent from *hell*; belonging to *hell*.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or

what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have,

for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the son of God, Now entering his great duel, not of arms, But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of *hell*; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefit shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South.*

HELLISHLY. *adv.* [from *hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell*.] Towards *hell*.

Be next thy care the fable sheep to place

Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence; like *Anytas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HELM. *n. f.* [*Pelm*, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; an headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land!

With plumed *helm* the slayer begins his threats. *Shakespear.*

Mnestheus lays hard load upon his *helm*. *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters. *Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretended to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*. *Boyle.*

4. [*Pelma*, Saxon.] The steerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;

And such they are make happy states. *Ben Jonson.*

More in prosperity is reason tost

Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost. *Denham.*

Fair occasion shews the springing gale,

And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Prior.*

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means; but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended. I think *steersman*.

You slander

The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,

When you curse them as enemies. *Shakespear.*

To **HELM**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hamer.*

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakespear.*

HELMED. *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

HELMET. *n. f.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A *helm*; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;

From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er. *Shakesp.*

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound.

From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* found. *Dryden.*

HELMINTHICK. *adj.* [from *ἑλμινθός*.] Relating to worms.

To **HELP**. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothick; *Pelpan*, Sax.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us word as valiant men behave;

For boldest hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*

O Lord, make haste to *help* me. *Psalms.*

God *helpeth* him against the Philistines. *2 Chron. xxvi. 7.*

They *helped* them in all things with silver and gold. *1 Esdr.*

A man

HEL

HEL

HEM

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to help his understanding and direct his expressions.

2. It has in familiar language, the particle out, which seems to have meant, originally, out of a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about, If all of you should join to help him out.

What I offer is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and helps them out with the main thing whereat they stuck.

The god of learning and of light, Would want a god himself to help him out.

3. To raise by help: with up.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up.

4. To enable to surmount: with over.

Wherever they are at a stand, help them presently over the difficulty without any rebuke.

5. To remove by help: with off.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to help off their time.

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.

7. To cure; to heal: with of.

Love doth to her eyes repair, To help him of his blindness.

8. It is used commonly before the disease.

The true calamus helps coughs.

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not help; And study help for that which thou lament'st.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot help it.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot help, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them.

It is a high point of ill nature to make sport with any man's imperfections that he cannot help.

Those closing skies may still continue bright; But who can help it, if you'll make it night.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride, Her wishes, which she could not help, would hide.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can help in himself.

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard.

I cannot help remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

12. To promote; to forward.

And they helped forward the afflictive.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will help the experiment.

13. To HELP to. To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would help to a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.

The man that is now with Tiresias can help him to his oxen again.

14. To present at table.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state, And complainantly help'd to all I hate;

Treated, caref'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.

To HELP. v. n.

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how come it you Have help to make this rescue?

Discreet followers and servants help much to reputation.

Bennet's grave look was a pretence, And Danby's matchless impudence Help'd to support the knave.

A generous present helps to persuade as well as an agreeable person.

2. To bring a supply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should help out where the muses failed.

HELP. n. f. [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies hands by the good help of his uncle.

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least help from them.

So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the help administered to them.

2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by such helps one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

Virtue is a friend and an help to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

Another help St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.

2. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an help to the teeth of children.

4. Remedy.

There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing.

HELPER. n. f. [from *help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any helper for Israel.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow helpers to the truth.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an helper oftentimes of evils.

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted: with to.

Heaven Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower, As it hath fated her to be my motive And helper to a husband.

4. A supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a helper in a stable, a footman, and an old maid.

HELPLESS. adj. [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words, Till time lend friends, and friends their helpful swords.

He orders all the succours which they bring; The helpful and the good about him run, And form an army.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw helpful medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

HELPLESS. adj. [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire shot Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore; All three now helpless by each other lie.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the helpless; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your helpless fame defend? 'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such helpless harms it's better hidden keep, Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

4. Unsupplied; void: with of. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire, Helpless of all that human wants require.

HELPLESSLY. adv. [from *helpless*.] Without ability; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS. n. f. [from *helpless*.] Want of ability; want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER. adv. [As *Skinner* fancies, from *peolrpp* *peado*, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend; And better-skelter have I rode to England, And tidings do I bring.

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it better-skelter, throwing books at one another's heads.

HELVE. n. f. [*Pepe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the helve, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself.

To HELVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. n. f. [*Dem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by.

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry hem, and have him.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hems.

3. Interject. Hem! [Lat.]

To HEM. v. a.

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about Was hem'd with golden fringe.

Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames, Whose rusby bank, the which his river hems.

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it hemmed in by wooden hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders.

What lets us then the great Jerusalem With valiant squadrons round about to hem?

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone, Divided from the world for this, say they;

Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny, Leaving affliction hence no way to fly?

I hurry me in haste away, And find his honour in a pound, Hem'd by a triple circle round,

Check'd with ribbons, blue and green.

To HEM. v. n. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANY. n. f. [*hemi*, half, and *crany*, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE. n. f. [*hemi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A half round.

HEMINA. n. f. An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

HEMIPLEGY. n. f. [*hemi*, half, and *plegia*, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HEMISPHERE. n. f. [*hemi*, half, and *sphaera*, sphere, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to

to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light His day, which else, as th' other hemisphere, Night would invade. *Milton.*

A hill
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

The sun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee! for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this hemisphere our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHERICAL. } *adj.* [from hemisphere.]
HEMISPHERICK. } Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes hemispherical bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HEMISTICK. *n. f.* [*ἡμιστίχον*; hemistiche, Fr.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the hemistick, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the hemistick. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HEMLOCK. *n. f.* [Pemlock, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by hemlock. *Locke.*

HEMORRHAGE. } *n. f.* [*ἡμorrhagia*; hemorrhagie,
HEMORRHAGY. } French.] A violent flux of blood.

Great hemorrhagy succeeds the separation. Ray.
Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great hemorrhagy. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HEMORRHOIDS. *n. f.* [*ἡμorrhoids*; hemorrhoids, French.] The piles; the emroids.

I got the hemorrhoids. *Swift.*
HEMORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [hemorrhoidal, French, from hemorrhoids.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

Emboist upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting hemorrhoidal blood. *Garr.*

HEMP. *n. f.* [Pænep, Saxon; hampe, Dutch; cannabis.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer.*

HEMP Agrimony. *n. f.* A plant.
The common hemp agrimony is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HEMPEN. *adj.* [from hemp.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a hempen rope he wears. *F. Queen.*

Behold
Upon the hempen tackle ship-boy's climbing. *Shakespeare.*

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the hempen string I drew. *Gay.*

HEN. *n. f.* [Penne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German; a cock.]

1. The female of a house-cock.

2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the hens have not. *Bacon.*

Whilst the hen bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison.*

O'er the trackless waste
The heath hen flutters. *Thomson.*

HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.

The hen-driver I forbear to name. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM. } *n. f.* A kind of kite, *Ainsl.*
HEN-HARRIER. } So called probably from

destroying chickens. *Pyrgurus.*

HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a curst she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

The neighbours reported that he was hen-pecked, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping-post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a hen-roost. *L'Estrange.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his hen-roosts. *Swift.*

If a man prosecutes guppies with severity, his hen-roost is sure to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have fally'd out to pillage
The hen-roosts of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HE'NBANE. *n. f.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or henbane juice, to swell 'em till they burst. *Dryden.*

HE'NBIT. *n. f.* [*Alfina foliobederatias*.] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seed of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [Deonan, Saxon; hence, old English.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them hence away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shakespeare.*

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us hence. *Milton.*

A fullen prudence drew thee hence
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon.*

2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here; hence with your little ones. *Shakespeare.*

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance in other places. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live hence by truth? *Shakespeare.*

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are infuenced to this action. *Shakespeare.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year hence he may. *Locke.*

Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction; hence may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my son; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed hence. *Shakespeare.*

Their light and grace as stars do thence. *Shakespeare.*

8. From hence is a vicious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word hence was gradually forgotten. Hence signifies from this.

An ancient author prophesy'd from hence,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.

Go bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belching not to me;
With that his dog he hence'd, his flock he curst. *Shakespeare.*

HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [Deononforð, Saxon.]

From this time forward.

Thanes and kinfmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Never henceforth shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Dryden.*

Happier thou may'st be, worthier can't not be;
Taste this, and henceforth be amongst the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*

I never from thy side henceforth will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant foldiers in this sort,
Who then henceforth to our defence will come. *Dryden.*

HENCEFORWARD. *adv.* [hence and forward.]

From this time to all futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakespeare.*

The royal academy will admit henceforward only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden.*

HENCHMAN. *n. f.* [Pync, a servant, and man, Skinner; Pengzt, a horse, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my henchman. *Shakespeare.*

Three henchmen were for ev'ry knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [Deonan, Saxon.] from hence, low Latin, which seems borrowed from hand or bond, Teutonick.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

With that the forgeants bent the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax.*

2. To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read hended; or it may mean to take possession.

The generous and grave citizens
Have bent the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakespeare.*

HENDICAGON. *n. f.* [*ἡνδικαγών* and *γωνία*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENS-FEET. *n. f.* *fumaria*, *sepium*, Hedge family.

HEPATICAL. } *adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; hepatis,

HEPATICK. } French, from *hepat*.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it is hepatic.

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the hepatic gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

HES. *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries commonly written hips.

In hard winters there is observed great plenty of hips and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Barrow.*

HAW.

HER

HER

HER

HEPTACAP'SULAR, *adj.* [*hepta* and *capsula*.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON, *n. f.* [*heptagon*, French; *ἑπτάγων* and *γωνία*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, *n. f.* [*heptarchie*, French; *ἑπταρχία* and *ἀρχή*.] A sevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans of whom they descended, used shields.

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*.

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who thar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His steps hold Arcite to the temple bent.

HER, *pron.* [*Deja*, *Dej*, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth.

Still new favourites she chose,
'Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke.

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the fov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Sufanna took *her* place.

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not.

She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so.

The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on her train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again.

Should I be left, and thou be left, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me.

HERS, *pronoun*. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*.

Thine own unworthiness,
Will fill that thou art mine not *hers* confests.

Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers* but yours.

HERALD, *n. f.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register enalogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;

'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am.

When time shall serve let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again.

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse.

Please thy pride and fearch the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.

2. A precursor, a forerunner; a harbinger.
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

To **HERALD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by an herald. A word not used.

We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his fight,
Not pay thee.

HERALDRY, *n. f.* [*heraulderie*, French; from *herald*.]
1. The art or office of a herald.
I am writing of *heraldry*.

Grant *her*, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began.

2. Registry of genealogies.
'Twas no false *heraldry* when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew.

3. Blazonry.
Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*.

HERB, *n. f.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grais and hemlock.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs
That did renew old *Jeson*.

With sweet-smelling herbs
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury.

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint.
Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much.

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*, *n. f.* A plant.
HERBA'CEOUS, *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.
Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce.

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly. Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables.

HERBAGE, *n. f.* [*herbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; grais; pasture.
Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals.

2. The tythe and the right of pasture.
HERBAL, *n. f.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history.

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature.

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof.

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants.

HERBALIST, *n. f.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder.

HERBAR, *n. f.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arch'd over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily.

HERBARIST, *n. f.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Lat.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination.

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours,

or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were sufficient to constitute a specific difference.

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*.

HERBELET, *n. f.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

Their *herbets*, which we upon you strow.

HERBESCENT, *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID, *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HERBORIST, *n. f.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour.

HERBOROUGH, *n. f.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of New-gate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*.

HERBOUS, *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, *adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, *n. f.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along.

HERBY, *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance.

HERD, *n. f.* [*heord*, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. Flocks and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds.

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines.

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by the *herd*.

3. It antiently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [*Pyn's*, Saxon.] A *senie* still retained in composition: as *goatberd*.

To **HERD**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.
Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer.

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number.

Ran to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguis'd pass among the crowd.

To **HERD**, *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar.

HERDROOM, *n. f.* [*herd* and *room*.] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdroom*, and none other.

HERDMAN, *n. f.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear.

HER

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Sh. Wm. Tal.*
Scarce themselves know how to hold
A shephook, or have learn'd ought else the least
That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs. *Milton.*
There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryd.*
The *herdsman*, round

The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblet's
crown'd. *Dryd. Virg. Georgicks.*

When their *herdsman* could not agree, they parted
by consent. *Locke.*

HERE. *adv.* [*Dejn*, Saxon; *bier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before they *here* approach,
Old Sward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Sh. Macb.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,

Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here Nature first begins

Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second mis'ry suffers *here*! *Cowley.*

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy
hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:

'Tis finish'd. *Dryd. n.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies.

Prior.

It is often oppos'd to *there*; in one place, dis-
tinguished from another.

Good-night mine eyes do itch;

Doth that bode weeping?

'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee
foigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see
thee *there*. *Shaksp.peare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, im-
plore;

Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Don.*
I would have in the heath some thickets made
only of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some
wild vine amongst; and the ground set with vio-
lets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade;
and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in
order. *Bacon.*

The devil might, perhaps, by inward sugges-
tions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single pro-
felyte. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt,
not presently, by raising continued streets; but at
first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which
others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He that rides pest through a country may be
able to give some loose description of *here* a moun-
tain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a ri-
ver, woodland in one part, and savanas in ano-
ther. *Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean
this place.

'Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest *here*, a better where to find.

Shaksp. King Lear.

HEREABOUTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About
this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Au-
gustus's bridge. *Addison on Italy.*

HEREAFTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come: in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *here-
after*, rather than story him in his own hearing.

Shaksp.peare.

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd,
departs

HER

From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt.

Milton.

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.
You shall be happy *here*, and more happy *here-
after*. *Bacon.*

HEREAFTER. *n. f.* A future state. This is
a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

I still shall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREAFTER. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his
donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune,
offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity
could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were
dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or
other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty,
there being in this description no consideration of
colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concern-
ment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the na-
ture of things. *Watts.*

HEREDITABLE. *adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] What-
ever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imagi-
nary monarchy *hereditary*, the power which is
now in the world is not that which was Adam's.

Locke.

HEREDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*hereditum*, Latin.] A
law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary
estate.

HEREDITARY. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, French;
hereditarius, Latin.] Possessed or claimed by right
of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom.

Shaksp.peare.

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shaksp.*

He shall ascend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the
heav'ns. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes

Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryd. Ovid.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HEREDITARILY. *adv.* [*from hereditary*.] By
inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest
glories of his father was to have distinguished and
loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*.

Pope to Swift.

HEREIN. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with
words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not
herein offend us. *Hooker.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shak.*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation,
are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them,
unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves,
herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into:
precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREINTO. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the
quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* can-
not better be made than with consideration of the
nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREOF. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of
this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant.

Shaksp.peare.

HEREON. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility
might fall into question. *Brown's Faigair Errours.*

HEREOUT. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.

HER

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a pre-
position, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obso-
lescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in
prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not un-
worthy to be retained.

HEREMITICAL. *adj.* [*It* should be written
eremical, from *eremite*, of *ignus*, a desert; *her-*
mitique, French.] Solitary; suitable to a her-
mit.

You describe so well your *heremical* state of life,
that none of the ancient anchorites could go be-
yond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HERESY. *n. f.* [*heresie*, French; *heresis*, Lat.
dogma.] An opinion of private men different from
that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of
reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh in-
vincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by mani-
fest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be
withstood. *Hooker.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily
upon men's wits; yet do not produce great al-
terations in states. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profess be repre-
sented to her judgment, not in the odious dis-
guises of levity, schism, *heresy*, novelty, cruelty,
and disloyalty. *King Charles.*

HERESARCH. *n. f.* [*heresarche*, Fr. *heresarche*.]

A leader in *heresy*; the head of an herd of he-
reticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretic,
but an *heresarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HERETICK. *n. f.* [*heretique*, Fr. *heretique*.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in
opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known
heretick or schismatick be suffered to go into those
countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* desire to spread

Their wild opinions like these Epicures. *Daniel.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick*
instead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papist uses the word *hereticks*, he gen-
erally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses
the word, he means any persons wilfully and con-
tentionously obstinate in fundamental errors. *Watts's Logic.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one
whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shaksp.peare.*

HERETICAL. *adj.* [*from heretick*.] Containing
heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the
church of Christ under the colour of *heresy*, when
they cannot but grant it possible even for him to
be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *her-*
etical, who, in their opinion, not only is of the
church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority
over the same? *Hooker.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an igno-
rant jealousy that those words had some *heretical*
meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

HERETICALLY. *adv.* [*from heretical*.] With
heresy.

HERETO. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to
this.

HERETOFORE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] For-
merly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with
honouring your virtue, though I love not your
person. *Shaksp.*

So near is the connection between the civil state
and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the go-
vernment and the priesthood united in the same
person. *South.*

We now can form no more

Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HERETO. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the
heart of man *heretunto* is framed, must of necessity
acknowledge, that whose assenteth to the words
of

of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are.

Agreeable *heros* might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know.

HEREWITH. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this. You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismay'd, But constant keep the way in which ye stand.

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surpris'd by the Scots.

HERIOT. *n. f.* [*Denezgub*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenfeth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year.

Though thou confume but to renew, Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due.

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you.

HERITABLE. *adj.* [*heres*, Latin.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England.

HERITAGE. *n. f.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our forefather's *heritage* divide. He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that carries but a day.

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*.

HERMAPHRODITE. *n. f.* [*hermaproditae*, Fr. from *heros* and *apros*.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right

Canonical *hermaproditae*. Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaproditae*.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermaproditae*.] Partaking of both sexes.

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaproditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms.

HERMETICAL. *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercurius*, the imagined inventor of chymistry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing *hermetically*, is to heat the neck of a glass 'till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together.

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal.

HERMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chemick art.

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air, and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there.

HERMIT. *n. f.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, *eremiticus*.]

1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, five-score winters worn, Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot.

2. A headman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For those of old, And the late dignities heap'd up to them, We rest your *hermit*.

HERMITAGE. *n. f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high; On top whereof a sacred chapel was, And eke a little *hermitage* thereby.

To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*, Remote from all the pleasures of the world.

And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful *hermitage*, The hairy gown and mossy cell, Where I may sit and rightly spell

Of every star that heav'n doth thew, And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks.

HERMITESS. *n. f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYLE. *n. f.* [*hermos* and *dactylus*.] *Hermodactyle* is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length.

This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, while fresh, as a vomit or purge: and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.

HERN. *n. f.* [Contracted from *HERON*, which see.]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, *hern*, and bittern.

HERNHILL. *n. f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.

HERNIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected. A *hernia* would certainly succeed.

HERO. *n. f.* [*heros*, Latin; *heros*.]

1. A man eminent for bravery. I sing of *heros* and of kings, In mighty numbers mighty things.

HEROES in animated marble frown. In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue.

These are thy honours, not that here thy bust Is mix'd with *heros*, or with kings thy dust.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a *hero* in learning.

HEROESS. *n. f.* [from *hero*; *herois*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad disease, Heroes and *heroesses*.

HEROICAL. *adj.* [from *hero*.] Fitting an *hero*; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes.

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute.

HEROICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a *hero*; suitably to an *hero*.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad; And, in one word, *heroically* mad.

HEROICK. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes. Bolingbroke From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree, Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line.

2. Noble; suitable to an *hero*; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name To person or to poem.

Verse makes *heroick* virtue live, But you can life to verses give.

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Methinks *heroick* poetry, 'till now, Like some fantastick fairy land did show.

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war.

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example.

HEROICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an *hero*. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samson hath quit himself Like Samson, and *heroically* hath finish'd

A life *heroick*. HEROINE. *n. f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female *hero*. Anciently, according to the English analogy, *heroess*.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul, New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;

The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place, Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face.

Then shall the British stage More noble characters expose to view,

And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. HEROISM. *n. f.* [*heroisme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of an *hero*.

If the *Odyssy* be less noble than the *Iliad*, it is more instructive: the *Iliad* abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality.

HERON. *n. f.* [*heron*, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish. So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,

Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds.

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*. The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,

Who terror bears upon his soaring wing; Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,

And lofty numbers paint their airy fray.

HERONRY. *n. f.* [from *heron*, commonly pronounced *herony*.] A place where *herons* breed.

They carry their load to a large *herony* above three miles.

HERPES. *n. f.* [*herpes*.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds; *miliaris*, or *postularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *exedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers.

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*.

HERRING. *n. f.* [*haring*, French, *Darjung*, Sax.] A small sea-fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackerel, and cod.

Buy my *herring* fresh.

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;

If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*.

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers; For all the miserable are made *hers*.

I see her rowling eyes;

And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries; With words not *hers*, and more than human found,

She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground.

HERSE. *n. f.* [*herse*, low Latin; supposed to

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H E S

come from *Pejuan*, to praise.] This is likewise written *harfe*; see **HEARSE**.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.
2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *harfe*,

Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Ref. common.*

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *harfes* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*
To **HERSE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an *harfe*.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would, she were *bers'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
The Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse,
And *bers'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

The house is *bers'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Grashaw.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase,

At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryd.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt *herself*.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself*. *Exodus.*

She returned answer to *herself*. *Judges.*

HERSELF. *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funeral; suitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To **HERY**. *v. a.* [*Pejuan*, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;

Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,

And *hery* with hymns thy glass's love. *Spenser.*

HE'SITANCY. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

To **HESITATE**. *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;

Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITATION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each person.

Woodward's Natural History.

2. Intermision of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [*Part*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *bebess*.

H E W

Thou dost afflict the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely *best* despise. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,

Refusing her grand *bests*. *Shakespeare.*

HETEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*beteroclit*, Fr. *beteroclitum*, Latin; *étric* and *étric*.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. *Clarke.*

The *beteroclit* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLYTICAL. *adj.* [from *beteroclit*.] Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *beteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

HETERODOX. *adj.* [*beterodaxe*, French; *étric* and *étric*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *beterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HETERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *beterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

HETEROGENEAL. *adj.* [*beterogene*, French; *étric* and *étric*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not com-material, but merely *beterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *beterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

HETEROGENEITY. *n. f.* [*beterogenité*, French, from *beterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaicum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and foot; whereas the same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield far other *beterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS. *adj.* [*étric* and *étric*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have observed such *beterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETEROSCIANS. *n. f.* [*étric* and *étric*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To **HEW**. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *beued*. [*Peapan*, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd.*

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, fwims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

H E Y

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandy.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a sepulchre on high. *Isaiah, xxii. 16.*

Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *King Charles.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came, *Dryden's Fables.*

The labour of a god.
Next unto bricks are preferr'd the square *hewn* stone. *Motimer.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, neither polishing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER. *n. f.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourcore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *n. f.* [*hexagone*, French; *étric* and *étric*.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXAGONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Roy.*

HEXAGONY. *n. f.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

HEXAMETER. *n. f.* [*étric* and *étric*.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroic. *Dryden.*

HEXANGULAR. *adj.* [*étric* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of chrystal. *Woodward.*

HEXAPOD. *n. f.* [*étric* and *étric*.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Roy.*

HEXASTICK. *n. f.* [*étric* and *étric*.] A poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation: the contrary to the Latin *bei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the town with peaceful lyric;

Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her; *hey-day*! *Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY. *n. f.* A frolick; wildness. *At*

HID

HID

HIE

At your age,
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare.*
HEYDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolick dance.
Obsolete.
But friendly fairies met with many graces;
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring
night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenser.*
HIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *his*, Latin.] The act of
gaping.
Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding
open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention
thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is
also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
HIA'TUS. *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]
1. An aperture; a gaping breach.
Those *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the sea,
whereby the abyfs below opens into and commu-
nicates with it. *Woodward.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the succession
of an initial to a final vowel.
The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in
poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent
it, unless where the cutting it off is more preju-
dicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*
HIBERNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging
to the winter.
This star should rather manifest its warming
power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined
with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I fancy,
from *hic est doctus*, this or here is the learned man.
Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word
for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.
An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudib.*
HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*bicken*, Danish.] A convul-
sion of the stomach producing fobs.
So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if he had the *biccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleveland.*
Sneezing cureth the *biccough*, and is profitable
unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
If the stomach be hurt, *ingultus* or *biccough*
follows. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
To HICCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
sob with convulsion of the stomach.
To HICKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *biccough*.]
To sob with a convulsed stomach.
Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *bickup*. *Hudibras.*
HICKWALL. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HICKWAY. }
HID. } *part. pass. of bide.*
HIDDEN. }
Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*
Other *hidden* cause
Left them superior. *Milton.*
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*
To HIDE. *v. a.* *preter. hid*; *part. pass. hid* or
hidden. [*hidian*, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold
or withdraw from sight or knowledge.
Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *bide*
thee! *Shakespeare.*
His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in
two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Ven.*
Nile hears him knocking at his ferefold gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews
fates. *Dryden.*
Thus the fire of gods and men below;
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*
The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *bide*. *Dryden.*
Seas *bid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*
With what astonishment and veneration may
we look into our own souls, where there are such
hidden stores of virtue and knowledge, such inex-
hausted sources of perfection. *Addison.*
The crafty being makes a much longer voyage
than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles,
and *bides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*
Hell trembles at the fight, and *bides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convers.*
To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye *hid*; to be concealed.
A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to
help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*
Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade;
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *bide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and
pride,
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*
HIDE AND SEEK. *n. f.* A play in which some hide
themselves, and another seeks them.
The boys and girls would venture to come and
play at *bide and seek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*
HIDE. *n. f.* [*Dyde*, Saxon; *baude*, Dutch.]
1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.
The trembling weapon pass
Through nine bull *bides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*
Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *bides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope.*
2. The human skin: in contempt.
Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *bide*!
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the
child? *Shakespeare.*
His mantle, now his *bide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*,
French; *bida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one
plough can till.] *Ainsworth.*
One of the first things was a more particular
inquisition than had been before of every *bide* of
land within the precincts of his conquest, and
how they were holden. *Watson.*
HIDEBOUND. *adj.* [*bide* and *bound*.]
1. A horse is said to be *bidebound* when his skin
sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you can-
not with your hand pull up or loosen the one
from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty
and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding,
or a surfeit. *Farrar's Dictionary.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the
bark will not give way to the growth.
A root of a tree may be *bidebound*, but it will
not keep open without somewhat put into it.
Bacon's Natural History.
Like stunted *bidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*
3. Harsh; untractable.
And still the harsher and *bidebounder*
The damsels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*
4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ains.*
HIDEOUS. *adj.* [*bideux*, Fr.]
1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking.
If he could have turned himself to as many
forms as Proteus, every form should have been
made *bideous*. *Sidney.*
Some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *bideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *bideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back refounded death. *Milton.*
His eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *bideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*
2. It is commonly used of risible objects: the
following use is less authorized.

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom
of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the
sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage
and roar with a most *bideous* and amazing noise.
Woodward's Natural History.
3. It is used by Spenser in a sense now retain-
ed; detestable.
O *bideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenser.*
HIDEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bideous*.] Horribly;
dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.
I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *bideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare.*
This, in the present application, is *bideously*
profane; but the sense is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*
HIDEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bideous*.] Horrible-
ness; dreadfulnes; terror.
HIDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He that hides.
To HIE. *v. n.* [*higan*, Saxon.]
1. To hasten; to go in haste.
When they had mark'd the chauged skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest
him *bies*. *Fairy Queen.*
My will is even this,
That presently you *bis* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Well, I will *bis*,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shakespeare.*
Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *bis*. *Daniel.*
The snake no sooner list,
But virtue heard it, and away she *by'd*. *Crawshaw.*
Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curst hour, he *bis*. *Milton.*
Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *bis* thee to the sea. *Waller.*
The youth, returning to his mistress, *bis*. *Dryd.*
2. It was anciently used with or without the re-
ciprocal pronoun.
It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.
Auster spy'd him;
Cruel Auster thither *by'd* him. *Crawshaw.*
HIERARCH. *n. f.* [*hier*, and *arch*; *hierarchie*,
French.] The chief of a sacred order.
Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*
HIERARCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchieque*, French.]
Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
HIERARCHY. *n. f.* [*hierarchie*, French.]
1. A sacred government; rank or subordina-
tion of holy beings.
Out of the *hierarchies* of angels sheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairf.*
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick
notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchie*. *Donne.*
Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchie*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*
These the supreme king
Exalted to such pow'r; and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchie*, the orders bright. *Milton.*
The blessedest of mortal wights, now question-
less the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchie*, be-
gan to be so importuned, that a great part of the
divine liturgy was address'd solely to her. *Howel's Vocal Fortif.*
2. Ecclesiastical establishment.
The presbytery had more sympathy with the
discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchie* of Eng-
land. *Bacon.*
While the old Levitical *hierarchie* continued, it
was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacri-
fices. *South.*
Consider what I have written from regard for
the church established under the *hierarchie* of bi-
shops. *Swift.*
HIEROGLYPH. } *n. f.* [*hieroglyphes*, Fr.]
HIEROGLYPHICK. } *adj.* sacred, and *hieroglyphic*
to carve. }

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* seems to be the proper substantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life.

The first writing men used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*.

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd, And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd.

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch.

HIEROGLYPHICAL. *adj.* [*hieroglyphe*, Fr.]

HIEROGLYPHICK. *from the noun.*

1. Charged with hieroglyphical sculpture.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble.

2. Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

Th' Egyptian serpent figures time,

And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;

If my affection thou would'st win,

First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin.

The origin of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

HIEROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*hieroglyphia*, Gr.] Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT. *n. f.* [*hierophantes*, Gr.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.

To *HIGGLE*. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *biggle*.]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *biggle* and dogde in the amends.

Bafe thou art!

To *biggle* thus for a few blows,

To gain thy knight an op'lent spouse.

Why all this *biggling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?

2. To go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning, such provisions being cut into small quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *biggle*.] one who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [Peap, Saxon; *hoog*, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface or from the centre; opposed to *deep* or long downwards.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft; opposed to low.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd, That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast.

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars,

and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabric; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.

3. Exalted in nature.

The *high*st faculty of the soul.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.

He woos both *high* and low, both rich and poor.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know

To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aimed beyond

Higher design than to enjoy his state.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted

really but to eighteen hundred foot.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himself merry with his *high*

and threatening language, and sent him word he

would neither give nor receive quarter.

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high*

hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages

taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a

judge seen.

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

—I had thought, weariness durst not have at-

tacked so *high* blood.—It doth me, though it dif-

colours the complexion of my greatness to acknow-

ledge it.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to

the wind.

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,

Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost.

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind.

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows

high;

Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up

In its full fury.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears

Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within,

Began to rise; *high* passions, anger,

Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook fore

Their inward state of mind.

Can heav'nly minds such *high* resentment show,

Or exercise their spite in human woe?

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now used

only in cursory speech.

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,

To think of those her captive parents dear.

Sweet warrior, when shall I have peace with

you?

High time it is this war now ended were.

It was *high* time to do so; for it was now cer-

tain, that forces were already upon their march

towards the West.

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them.

14. Rais'd to any great degree; as, *high* plea-

sure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* co-

lour.

Solomon liv'd at ease, and full

Of honour, wealth, *high* fare.

High sauces and spices are fetch'd from the

Indies.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high*

to the North, or low to the South.

16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cat-

tle should be gathered.

17. Far advanced in antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper.

19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* *High* place; elevation; superior region; only used with *from* and *on*.

Which when the king of gods beheld *from high*, He sigh'd.

On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superior regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on *high*,

With adamantine columns threatens the sky.

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLE'ST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends;

But that from us ought should ascend to heav'n

So prevalent, as to concern the mind

Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,

Hard to belief may seem.

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind;

much inflated.

I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,

These many Summers on a sea of glory;

But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride

At length broke under me, and now has left me

Weary, and old with service, to the mercy

Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes

Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;

There chuse some worthy partner of your heart.

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride,

The giant Harapha of Gath; his look

Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud.

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars

The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,

Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars.

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring

colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scor-

buteck fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in

the skin.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,

His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there.

HIGH-FED. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of

flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his

family.

HIGH-FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a

great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,

High-flaming, please the monarch of the main.

HIGH-FLIER. *n. f.* One that carries his opi-

nions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*;

and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at

heart.

HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can

bend,

Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the mi-

series of marriage.

H I G

HIGH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings

Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HIGH-HE'AP'ED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-beap'd* with cates divine,

And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

2. Rais'd into high piles.

I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store Of brags, *high-beap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope.*

HIGH-HE'ELED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-beel'd* shoes, She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*

HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.

By the *high-bung* taper's light, I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-M'INDED. Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage, But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Romans, xi. 20.*

HIGH-PR'INCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politics.

This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RE'D. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white fugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle on Colours.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. Piquant to the palate.

Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH-S'IGHTED. Always looking upwards.

Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on, 'Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-SPIRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty.

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire; In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-TASTED. Gustful; piquant.

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays, And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove Will o'er some *high-vice'd* city hang his poison

In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day, And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. *Pope.*

HIGHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

The wond'ring moon

Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own; The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addison.*

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HIGHLANDER. *n. f.* [*from highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*

HIGHLY. *adv.* [*from high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.

2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety. *Addison.*

H I L

It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Atterbury.*

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou wouldst *highly*, That thou wouldst holly; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakespeare.*

4. With esteem; with estimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think.

HIGHMOST. *adj.* [*An irregular word.*] Highest; topmost.

Now is the fun upon the *highmost* hill Of this day's journey. *Shakespeare.*

HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [*from high*.]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.

2. The title of princes, anciently of kings. Most royal majesty, I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd. *Shakespeare.*

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame A perfect prince, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*

Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness*. *1 yden.*

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job, xxxi. 23.*

HIGHT. [*This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite tense with a passive signification:* *Datan*, to call, *Saxon*; *heffen*, to be called, *German*.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well, Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Spenser.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer, So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive: called; named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was, *High* mother Hubbard. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Hearn he *high*. *Pope.*

HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *highwater*, and are something above the low-water mark. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWAY. *n. f.* [*high* and *way*.]

1. Great road; publick path.

So few there be That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right: All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight

With many rather for to go astray. *Fairy Queen.*

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison.*

Ent'ring on a broad *highway*, Where power and titles scatter'd lay, He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*

2. Figuratively a train of action with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Child on Trade.*

HIGHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley.*

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman* before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery. *Swift.*

HIGLAPER. *n. f.* An herb. *Answorth.*

HILARITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Lat.] Merriment; gaiety.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalcescence for wine. *Brown.*

HILD. in *Ælrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mabild*, an heroick lady. *Gibson.*

H I M

HILDING. *n. f.* [*Puld*, *Saxon*, signifies a lord: perhaps *ilding* means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *binderling*, degenerate. *Hughes's Spens.*]

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was some *ilding* fellow, that had stol'n The horse he rode on. *Shakespeare.*

If your lordship find him not a *ilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shakespeare.*

A base slave, A *ilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Helen and Hero, *ildings* and harlots. *Shakespeare.*

This idle toy, this *ilding* scorns my power, And sets us all at naught. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HILL. *n. f.* [*Dil*, *Saxon*.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;

Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney.*

Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*, Of height unlike and turned side to side. *Fairfax.*

Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*, The rest is easy, scant to rise *espy'd*; But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part: So art helps nature, nature strengthening art. *Fairfax.*

When our eye some prospect would pursue, Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Granville.*

A *bill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral, which, by a plaitick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow. *Cheyne.*

HILLLOCK. *n. f.* [*from bill*.] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:

What, judge you, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus! *Sidney.*

Sometime walking not unseen By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

HILLY. *adj.* [*from bill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very Aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains. *Howell.*

Climbing to a *hilly* steep, He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norick plains Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Philips.*

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison.*

HILT. *n. f.* [*Pult*, *Saxon*, from *pealban*, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air, And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point, With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets. *Shakespeare.*

Take thou the *hilt*, And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now, Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brags displays A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HIM. [*him*, *Saxon*.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Genesis, xli.*

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a natural sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him*. *Accidence.*

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

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HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself*. *Bacon.*

With shame remembers, while *himself* as one Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical discrimination.

He himself returned again. *Judges.*

God *himself* is with us for our captain. *Cbron.*

3. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd

Above the clouds as high as Heav'n *himself*. *Shakef.*

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David hid *himself* in the field. *Samuel.*

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set awork by a reproveable badness in *himself*. *Shakefpeare.*

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South.*

By *HIMSELF*. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way by *himself*. *Kings.*

HIS. *n. f.* [from *bind*.] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exodus*, xxix. 40.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *binder*; superl. *bindmost*. [*pyndan*, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face; as, *bind* legs. See *HINDER* and *HINDMOST*.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *bind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. *Ray.*

The stag

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,

And fears his *bind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

HIND. *n. f.* [*pynde*, Saxon, from *binus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag, the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amiss,

A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy Did love as life. *Fairy Queen.*

Canst thou mark when the *binds* do calve? *Job.*

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,

Not though the brazen footed *hind* he flew. *Dryd.*

2. [*pyne*, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *binds*, were called forth by their mistresses, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane. *Shakefpeare.*

3. [*pyne*man, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *binds* before, To reap the harvest their ripe years did yield,

Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,

And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

He cloth'd himself in coarse array,

A lab'ring *bind* in the w. *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDBERRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth.*

To *HINDER*. *v. a.* [*pyndan*, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. *Genesis*, xxiv. 56.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisd.* xvii. 20.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing. *Temp.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

To *HINDER*. *v. n.* To raise hindrances; to cause impediment.

You minimus of *binding* knot-grafs made!

Shakefpeare.

This objection *binds* not but that the heroick action of some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HINDER. *adj.* [from *bind*.] That which is in a position contrary to that of the face: opposed to fore.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *binder* feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *binder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison.*

HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *binder*.] Impediment; let; stop; obstruction: with *of*, sometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first: yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker.*

They must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *binderance*. *Hooker.*

What *binderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath, One soul should both inspire, and neither prove His fellow's *binderance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *binderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *binder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *binderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *bind* or *binder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *bindmost*.] *Hindmost*; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *bindermost*. *Genesis.*

Like to an enter'd tide they all rush'd by, And leave you *bindermost*. *Shakefpeare.*

HINDMOST. *adj.* [*bind* and *most*.] The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *bindmost* man, Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shak.*

He met thee by the way, and smote the *bindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deut.* xxv. 18.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast, The first of this, and *bindmost* of the last, A losing gamester. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won; So take the *bindmost*, hell—he said, and run. *Pope.*

HINGE. *n. f.* [or *bingle*, from *bangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate

Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide.

On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

Then from the *binge* their strokes the gates divorce,

And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham.*

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high; At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,

The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

If when the moon is in the *binge* at East, The birth breaks forward from its native rest;

Full eighty years, if you two years abate, This station gives. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *binge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. To be off the *HINGES*. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the *hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson.*

Methinks we stand on ruins, Nature shakes About us, and this universal frame

So loose, that it but wants another push To leap from off its *hinges*. *Dryden.*

To *HINGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *binge* thy knee; And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe, Blow off thy cap. *Shakefpeare.*

To *HINT*. *v. a.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just *bint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams, To *bint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson.*

To *HINT* at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way *bint* at throughout the whole poem. *Addison on the Georg.*

HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *bints* and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this *bint* I spake, She lov'd me for the dangers I had past. *Shakef.*

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *bints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addison.*

HIP. *n. f.* [*pype*, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica? *Shakefpeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally molested with the sciatica, or *hip* gout. *Br. Vals. Er.*

2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh.

So shepherds use

To set the same mark on the *hip* Both of their sound and rotten sheep. *Hudibras.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

3. To have on the *HIP*. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. It seems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly seized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish For his quick hunting, stand the putting on, I'll have our Michael Cassio on the *hip*. *Shak. Othel.*

HIP. *n. f.* [from *peopa*, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogrose.

Eating *hips* and drinking watery foam. *Hud. Tob.*

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;

The oaks bear masts, the briars scarlet *hips*. *Shakf.*

Years of store of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To *HIP*. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]

1. To sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd*. *Shakefpeare.*

2. *HIP-HOP*. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different tastes divide our poet's cares; One foot the sock, t'other the buskin wears;

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't, Like Volscius *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congress.*

HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eo, heu*! *Ainsworth.*

HIP. *adj.* A corruption of *hypocrite*.

HIPPISH. *adj.* *drick.*

HIPPOCENTAUR. *n. f.* [*hippos*, Greek; *centaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

How

H I R

How are political fictions, how are *bippocrass* and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Hippocrass. *n. f.* [*hypocras*, French; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-spiced *bippocrass*, the wine, Waitail the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

Hippocrates's *Sleeve*. *n. f.* A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

Hippogriff. *n. f.* [*ippogriphos* and *griff*; *bippogriffe*, French.] A winged horse; a being imagined by Ariosto.

He caught him up, and without wing Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime. *Milton.*

Hippopotamus. *n. f.* [*ἵππος* and *πόταμος*.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

Hipsnot. *adj.* [*bip* and *spot*.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *bipsnot*? says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

Hipwort. *n. f.* [*bip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Disfworth.*

To *HIRE*. *v. a.* [*Dýnan*, Saxon.] 1. To procure any thing for a temporary use at a certain price.

His fordid avarice rakes In excrements, and *bires* the jakes. *Dryd. Jew.* 2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages.

They weigh silver in the balance, and *bire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. *Isa. xlv. 6.* I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms Are *bir'd* to bear their staves. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bribe. Themetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *bir'd*, Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd, Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word. They that were full, *bired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. *1 Sam. ii. 5.*

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has sometimes the particle *out*; as, he *bired out* his house to strangers. *HIRE*. *n. f.* [*Dýne*, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing.

2. Wages paid for service. Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire; He thence departing gave for his pains *bire*. *Spens.*

I have five hundred crowns, The thrifty *bire* I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.* Though little was their *bire*, and light their gain,

Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artists Theseus could command, Who sold for *bire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

Hireling. *n. f.* [from *bire*.] 1. One who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend, That with the tedious day his toil might end, And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins's Dred.*

'Tis frequent here to see a freeborn son On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Jew.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. Now the shades thy evening walk with bays, No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

Hireling. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money. Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

Hirer. *n. f.* [from *bire*.] 1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

H I S

Hirsute. *adj.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged. There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His. *pronoun possessive*. [*Dýr*, Saxon.]

1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Sh. H. n. V.*

If much you note him, You shall offend him, and extend *his* passion. *Shak.*

Heav'n and yourself Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all, And all the better is it for the maid:

Your part in her you could not keep from death; But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shak.*

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears this last surrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke.*

Where'er I stoop, he offers at a kiss; And when my arms I stretch, he stretches *his*. *Addison.*

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say *its*.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful spout, Shall dize with more clamour Neptune's ear In *his* descent. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st, But in *his* motion like an angel sings,

Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shak.* This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Opium loseth some of *his* poisonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case; as *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond comfort, by thy father's cares, By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes used in opposition to this man's.

Were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands, Desire *his* jewels, and this other's house. *Shakespeare.*

5. Anciently before *self*. Every of us, each for *his* self, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To *Hiss*. *v. n.* [*bissen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that furge, like a horseshoe; think of that; *bisping* hot. *Shakespeare.*

The merchants shall *bisps* at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.* See the furies arise:

See the snakes that they rear, How they *bisps* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's F.*

Against the steed he threw His forceful spear, which, *bisping* as it flew, Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is sometimes done by *bisping*.

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace; *Hiss*, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

To *Hiss*. *v. a.* [*Purcean*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. Every one will *bisp* him out to his disgrace. *Ecclus. xxii. 1.*

H I S

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *bisped* off the stage. *More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *bisped* off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *bisped* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace. Thy mother plays, and I Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue Will *bisp* me to my grave. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

What's the newest grief? —That of an hour's age doth *bisp* the speaker, Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Hiss. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

He *bisp*s for *bisp*s return'd with forked tongue To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard On all sides from innumerable tongues, A dismal universal *bisp*, the sound Of publick scorn! *Milton.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears Of *bisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope.*

Hiss. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: some thought it a corruption of *buss*, *buss* it, *buss* it, *biss*; but I have heard it is an Irish verb commanding silence.] An exclamation commanding silence.

Mute silence *bisp* along! 'Lefs Philomel will deign a song, In her sweetest saddest plight, Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*

Hiss, *bisp*, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming. *Swift.*

Historian. *n. f.* [*historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence Equal, have I to render thee, divine *Historian*! *Milton.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison.*

Not added years on years my task could close, The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. } *adj.* [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known. *Barnet's Theory.*

Here rising bold the patriot's honest face; There warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative. With equal justice and *historick* care, Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To *HISTORIFY*. *v. a.* [from *bistary*.] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse,

HIT

O, muse, *historify*.

Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term *historicon*; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed. *Br. Vul. Err.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*; *historiographie*, French.] An historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet historical is not such as an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers*? *Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ιστορια* and *γραφω*.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY. *n. f.* [*ιστορια*; *historia*, Latin, *histoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poets lays; It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wifem.*

What *histories* of toil could I declare?

But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

HISTORY PIECE. *n. f.* A picture representing some memorable event.

His works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place. *Pope.*

HISTORIONICAL. *adj.* [from *historia*, Latin, *historionick*, Fr.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTORIONICALLY. *adv.* [from *historionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To **HIT.** *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Minshew*; from *hitte*, Danish, to throw at random, *Junius*.]

1. To strike; to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when anything *hits* him, will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light? Or naked he, disguised in all untruth?

If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right: *Sidney.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail: used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one, Your father's image is so *hit* in you, His very air, that I should call you brother, As I did him. *Shakespeare.*

Search every comment that your care can find, Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Rifscornen.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy! Whose faintly visage is too bright To *hit* the sense of human fight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

6. To **HIT** off. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

HIT

What prince soever can *hit* off this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. To **HIT** out. To perform by good luck.

Having the found of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he mought needs in fingering *hit* out some of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To **HIT.** *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? or what can make distinct surfaces in a uniform extension. *Loc.*

Bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with metallic corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *bitting* up those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Of expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises; and oft it *bits* Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shak.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *bits* for the most part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But thou bring'st felvalour too and wit, Two things that seldom fail to *bit*. *Hudibras.*

This may *bit*, 'tis more than barely possible. *Dryden.*

All human race would fain be wits, And millions miss for one that *bits*. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd, Echoes the found, and jars within my soul; There lies my grief. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange.*

None of them *bit* upon the art. *Addison.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *bits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

HIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen pusses between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *bits*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd And at each *bit* with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind *bits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *bit*. *South.*

But with more lucky *bit* than those That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *bit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange.*

If casual concurrence did the world compose, And things and *bits* fortuitous arose, I then any thing might come from any thing; For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *bit*? *Shakespeare.*

These *bits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

If at first he minds his *bits*, And drinks champagne among the wits, Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

HIT

To **HITCH.** *v. n.* [*Diegan*, Saxon, or *hocken*, French. *Skinner*.] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme; Sacred to ridicule his whole life long, And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*

To **HITCH.** *v. a.* [See **HATCH**.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCH. *n. f.* [*beckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. f.* [*Dyde*, Saxon.] A final haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Greenwich*, and *Lambeth*, now *Lambeth*.

HITHER. *adv.* [*Dyden*, Saxon.]

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame Of this sweet island, never conquered, And envying the Britons blazed name, O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came. *Spenser.*

Men must endure Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakespeare.*

Who brought me *hither* Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Mil.*

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topic of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum*.] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of faints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HITHER. *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.

After these, But on the *hither* side, a different fort, From the high neighbouring hills descended. *Mil.*

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely, that extreme where it is finite. *Hale.*

HITHERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale.*

HITHERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]

1. Yet; to this time.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. Any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont, Here needs me, whilst the famous ancestors Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton.*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd, And with those graces ev'ry day beheld The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden's Jovian.*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HITHERWARD. *adv.* [*Dyde*, Saxon.]

HITHERWARDS. *adv.* This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already, And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The king himself in person bath fet forth, Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

A puissant and mighty power Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakespeare.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue Draws *hitherward*. *Milton.*

HIVE.

HIVE, *n. f.* [*pyre*, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.
So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driven away.

Shakespeare.

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *bive*. *Waller.*
Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*:
their honey is their own, and every bee minds her
own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The commons, like an angry *bive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.

Shakespeare.

3. A company being together.
What modern mafons call a lodge, was by antiquity
called a *bive* of free mafons; and therefore,
when a diffention happens, the going off is to this
day called swarming. *Swift.*

To *HIVE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.
Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to
me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely
worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at
the biggest, *bive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an
habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *biv'd*. *Cleveland.*
To *HIVE*, *v. n.* To take shelter together; to
refide collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *bive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare.*
In summer we wander in a paradisaical scene,
among groves and gardens; but at this season we
get into warmer houses, and *bive* together in cities.
Pope's Letters.

HIVER, *n. f.* [from *bive*.] One who puts bees
in hives.

Let the *biver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash
his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*
Ho. } *interj.* [*cho!* Latin.] A call; a sudden
HOA. } exclamation to give notice of ap-
proach, or any thing else.

What noise there, *ho*? *Shakespeare.*
Here dwells my father Jew: *boa*, who's with-
in? *Shakespeare.*

Stand, *bo!* speak the word along. *Shakespeare.*
When I cried *boa!*
Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakespeare.*

Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zeck. ii. 6.*
Ho, swain, what shepherd owns that ragged
sheep? *Dryden.*

HOAR, *adj.* [Dan, Saxon.]

1. White.
A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hoar*.

Fairfax.

Islands of bliss, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wave.

Thomson.

2. Grey with age.
It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Spens.*
Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.
Pope.

3. White with frost.
HOAR-FROST, *n. f.* [*hoar* and *frost*.] The con-
gelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grafs.
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the
face of the wilderness there lay a small round
thing, as small as the *hoarfrost* on the ground.

Exod. xvi. 14.

In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two de-
grees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which
is *hoarfrost*. *Arbutnot.*

HOARD, *n. f.* [Dane, Saxon.] A store laid up
in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new
nuts. *Shakespeare.*

They might have even starved, had it not been
for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was
flowed in the strata underneath, and now season-
ably disclosed. *Woodward.*

To *HOARD*, *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up
store.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed.

Spenser.

Happy always was it for that son,
Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shak.*
To *HOARD*, *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store
secretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your
love? *Shakespeare.*

You *hoard* not wealth for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a
great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for
the publick, that he squanders away the nation's
money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it.
Arbutnot's Art of Political Lying.

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget
God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or con-
sidered as a safe, independent provision laid up
for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is sometimes enforced by the participle up.
I have just occasion to complain of them, who,
because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard*
him up as misers do their grandam gold, only to
look on it themselves, and hinder others from mak-
ing use of it. *Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards* up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden.*
HOARDER, *n. f.* [from *hoard*.] One that stores
up in secret.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration
will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of mo-
ney. *Locke.*

HOARBOUND, *n. f.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.
Hoarbound has leaves and flower-cup covered very
thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the
relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick
and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now lit-
tle used. *Hill.*

HOARINESS, *n. f.* [from *hoary*.] The state of
being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.
He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns.

Dryden.

HOARSE, *adj.* [Dan, Saxon; *beersch*, Dutch.]
Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a
rough found.

Come, fit, fit, and a song.
—Clap into't roundly, without hawking or
spitting, or saying we are *hoarse*. *Shakespeare.*

The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That cokes the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He sped his steps along the *hoarse* refounding
shore. *Dryden.*

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully *hoarse*. *Thomson.*
HOARSELY, *adv.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough
harsh voice.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryd.*

HOARSENESS, *n. f.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of
voice.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarse-*
ness, or viscous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarse-*
ness in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

HOARY, *adj.* [Dan, Papung, Saxon. See
HOAR.]

1. White; whitish.
Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

2. White or grey with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenser.*
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty
of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity,
dismiss'd him, and sent him again into the city.

Knolles's History.

Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better? *Rowe.*
Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

3. White with frost.
The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*

4. Mouldy; moist; rusty.
There was brought out of the city into the camp
very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles's History.*

HOBBY. This is probably corrupted from *hob-*
nab by a coarse pronunciation. See *HAB NAB*.
His incensement at this moment is so implacable,
that satisfaction can be none, but pangs of
death and sepulchre: *hobnob* is the word; give't,
or take't. *Shakespeare.*

To *HOBBLE*, *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hobble*, to *hobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg
more than the other; to hitch; to walk with un-
equal and incumbered steps.
The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*
Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march
on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addison.*
Was he ever able to walk without leading-
strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling*?
Swift.

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being
ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is
likewise ascribed to them.
Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore
poetry, or untunable *hobbling* verse. *Dryden.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HOBBLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awk-
ward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which
gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HOBBLER, *n. f.* [from *hobby*.]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called,
because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence
a-piece *per diem*. *Davies.*

HOBBLINGLY, *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumsily;
awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY, *n. f.* [*hobereau*, French.]

1. A species of hawk.
They have such a hovering possession of the Val-
toline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The people will chop like trout at an artificial
fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted
hobby. *L'Estrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horse; *bobin*, French, a
pacing horse.] An Irish or Scottish horse; a pac-
ing horse; a garra. See *HOBBLER*.

3. A stick on which boys get affride and ride.
Those grave contenders about opinionative trifles
look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horse.

Glover.

As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and scout
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
Could with this Rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A stupid fellow.
I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak
to you, which these *hobby* horses must not hear.

Shakespeare.

HOBGOBLIN, *n. f.* [according to Skinner, for
robgeblins, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the
nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according
to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hobgoblins* *empyae*, because they
do not move their feet: whence, says *Wallis*, came
the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hop-
ping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy *o-yes*. *Shakespeare.*

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HO'BIT. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. f.* [from *bobby* and *nail*.] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *bobnails*.

We shall buy maidens as they buy *bobnails*, by the hundred.

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *bobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone, Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose To a whole company of *bobnail'd* shoes?

HOCK. *n. f.* [The same with *hough*; *Pop.* Sax.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To **HOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dislodge in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. f.* [from *Hackheim* on the *Hockamore*.] Old strong Rhenish.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,

With brandy, wine, and *aqua vite*;

And made 'em stoutly overcome

With bachrach, *bockamere* and mum.

Wine becomes sharp, as *bock*, like vitriolick acidity.

If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *bockamore*, mix one hoghead of that and one of tart new cyder together.

HOCKHERB. *n. f.* [*bock* and *herb*.] A plant; the same with mallows.

To **HOCKLE.** *v. a.* [from *bock*.] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough.

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotson* to a form of the Romish church.

Junius derives it from *hoccet*, Welsh, a cheat, and *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *bocus pacifying*, and of disguising matters, is surprising.

HOD. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *head*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay, A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod*, or a tray.

HODMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. f.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or *dodman*.

HODGE-PODGE. *n. f.* [*haché potée*, *hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches.

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their *trachana* and *bouhourt*, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients.

HODIERNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

To **HOE.** *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe*.

To **HOE.** *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoing*.

HOG. *n. f.* [*bruch*, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters.

The *hog*, that plows not, nor obeys thy call, Lives on the labours of this Lord of all.

2. A castrated boar.

3. To bring *Hogs* to a fair market. To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs* to a fine market.

4. *Hog* is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep of a certain age, I think of two years.

HOGGOTE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hoggote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised.

HOGGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe.

HOGH. *n. f.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hough*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day, The western *hough*, besprinkl'd with the gore.

Of mighty Goetnor.

HOGHERD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *pyr*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek.

HOGGISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy.

HOGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggish*.] Greedily; selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hoggish*.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HOGSBEANS. } *n. f.* Plants.

HOGSBEAD. } *n. f.* Plants.

HOGSMUSHROOMS. } *n. f.* Plants.

HOGSFENNEL. *n. f.* [*hog* and *fennel*.] A plant.

HOGSHEAD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *head*.]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheads*, and a little more.

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hoghead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole.

They flung up one of their largest *hogheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint.

HOGSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty*.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*.

HOGWASH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash*.] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*.

HODDEN. *n. f.* [*hadden*, Welsh; *femina levinis*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To **HODDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoddening* with the young apprentices.

To **HOISE.** } *v. a.* [*hauffer*, French.] To raise

To **HOIST.** } up on high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar.

We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat.

Hoise fail, and fly;

And in thy flight aloud on Crati. cry.

Auria had *hoised* fail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus.

They loosed the rudder bands, and *hoised* up the mainfail to the wind, and made toward shore.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation.

What made *Abraham* kick at all the kindneesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne?

We thought for Greece

The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release.

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the doly, And there's an end.

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails! And to appear magnificent in fight,

Drew half our strength away.

Their navy swarms upon the coasts: they cry To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold, And tofs him headlong from the temple's wall.

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath.

HOLD. in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, i. e. a governour or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as *hold*, lovely.

To **HOLD.** *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden*. [*holdan*, Gothick; *palton*, Saxon; *holdan*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe: to clutch. Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand.

France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,

A fasting tyger safer by the tooth, Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*.

2. To connect; to keep from separation. The loops *held* one curtain to another.

3. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for satyr to be told, Or ever hope recover her again;

In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*.

Prove all things: *hold* fast that which is good.

4. To maintain as an opinion. Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam.

5. To confider; to regard. I as a stranger to my heart and me *hold* thee from this for ever.

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame. I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger His body for a girl that loves him not.

One amongst the fairest of Greece, That *holds* his honour higher than his ease.

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*, Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold.

Hold such in reputation.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable.

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

Ye Latian dames, if any here *Hold* your unhappy queen Amata dear!

7. To receive and keep in a vessel. She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold* Wants her fit vessels pure.

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hoghead *holds* sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill. Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water.

10. To keep; to hinder from escape. For this infernal pit shall never *hold* Celestial spirits in bondage.

11. To keep from spoil; to defend. With what arms We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim Of empire.

12. To keep from loss. Man should better *hold* his place By wisdom.

13. To have any station. The star that bids the shepherd fold, Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*.

And now the strand, and now the plain they
held;
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd.
Dryden.
Observe the youth who first appears in fight,
And holds the nearest station to the light.
Dryden.
14. To possess; to have.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will.
Shakespeare.
The castle, *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he
commanded to be besieged.
Kneller's story.
Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose
that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that
which he never had.
Hayward.
15. To possess in subordination.
He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman
as his vassal, and of him to hold his feignory for a
yearly tribute.
Kneller.
The terms too hard by which I was to hold
The good.
Milton.
16. To suspend; to refrain.
Men in the midst of their own blood, and so fu-
riously assailed, held their hands, contrary to the
laws of nature and necessity.
Bacon.
Death! what do'st! O hold thy blow!
What thou do'st, thou do'st not know.
Creswell.
17. To stop; to restrain.
We cannot hold mortality's strong hand.
Shakespeare.
Fall, banning hag! inchantress, hold thy tongue.
Shakespeare.
When straight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor lagging from their inclination held,
Break forth at once.
Waller.
Unless thou find occasion, hold thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong.
Deob.
Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-
servants.
Swift's Directions to the Footman.
18. To fix to any condition.
His gracious promise you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have held him to.
Shakespeare.
19. To keep; to save.
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is held from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim.
Shakespeare.
20. To confine to a certain state.
The Most High then shewed signs for them,
and held still the flood, 'till they were pass'd over.
2 Esdr. xiii. 14.
21. To detain; to keep in confinement or sub-
jection.
Him God had rais'd up, having loosed the pains
of death, because it was not possible that he should
be holden of it.
Acts.
22. To retain; to continue.
These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's
heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart.
Dryden.
23. To practise with continuance.
Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal anarchy.
Milton.
24. Not to intermit.
Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course.
Milton.
25. To solemnize; to celebrate.
The queen this day here holds her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council.
Shakespeare.
He held a feast in his house, like the feast of a
king.
1 Samuel.
26. To conferve; not to infringe.
Her husband heard it, and held his peace.
Numbers, xxx. 7.
She said, and held her peace: Aeneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred filyl meant.
Dryd.
27. To manage; to handle intellectually.
Some in their discourse desire rather commen-
tation of wit, in being able to hold all arguments,
than of judgment in discerning what is true.
Bacon.
28. To maintain.
Wherupon they also made engines against their
engines, and held them battle a long season.
1 Mac. vi. 52.
29. To carry on conjunctively.
The Pharisees held a council against him.
Mat.

A while discourse they held.
30. To prosecute; to continue.
He came to the land's end, where he holding
his course towards the West, did at length peacea-
bly pass through the straits.
Abbot.
31. To hold forth. To offer to exhibit; to
propose.
Christianity came into the world with the great-
est simplicity of thought and language, as well as
life and manners, holding forth nothing but piety,
charity, and humility, with the belief of the Mes-
siah and of his kingdom.
Temple.
Observe the connection of ideas in the propo-
sitions, which books hold forth and pretend to teach
as truths.
Locke.
My account is so far from interfering with Mo-
ses, that it holds forth a natural interpretation of his
sense.
Woodward.
32. To hold forth. To pretend; to put for-
ward to view.
How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a
light held us forth from heaven to direct our steps!
Cheyne.
33. To hold in. To restrain; to govern by the
bridle.
I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his
greatest fault, which is, that he became such a
lover of liberty that I could scarce hold him in.
Swift.
34. To hold in. To restrain in general.
These men's hastiness the warier sort of you
doth not commend; ye wish they had held them-
selves longer in, and not so dangerously flown
abroad.
Hooker.
35. To hold off. To keep at a distance.
Although 'tis fit that Caffio have his place;
Yet if you please to hold him off a while,
You shall by that perceive him.
Shakespeare. Othello.
The object of the sight doth strike upon the pu-
pil of the eye directly, without any interception;
whereas the cave of the ear doth hold off the sound
a little from the organ.
Bacon.
I am the better acquainted with you for absence,
as men are with themselves for affliction: absence
does but hold off a friend, to make one see him
truly.
Pope to Swift.
36. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to
push forward.
They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to
Africk, who brought great fear upon the country.
Kneller's History.
If the obedience challenged were indeed due,
then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and
hold it on.
Sanderson.
37. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth.
The King held out to Esther the golden sceptre
that was in his hand.
Esther, v. 2.
38. To hold out. To offer; to propose.
Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards.
Bon Jonson.
39. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer.
He cannot long hold out these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind.
Shakespeare.
40. To hold up. To raise aloft.
I should remember him: does he not hold up his
head, as it were, and strut in his gait?
Shakespeare.
The hand of the Almighty visibly held up, and
prepared to take vengeance.
Locke.
41. To hold up. To sustain; to support by in-
fluence or contrivance.
There is no man at once either excellently good
or extremely evil, but grows either as he holds
himself up in virtue, or lets himself slide to vici-
ousness.
Sidney.
It followeth, that all which they do in this sort
proceedeth originally from some such agent as
knoweth, appointeth, holds up, and actually fram-
eth the same.
Hooker.
The time misorder'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up.
Shakespeare.
And to success of mischief shall be borne,
And heir from heir shall hold his quarrel up.
Shakespeare.
Those princes have held up their sovereignty
best, which have been sparing in those grants.
Darwin on Ireland.

Milton.

Then do not strike him dead with a denial;
But hold him up in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Addison's Cato.
42. To keep from falling; materially.
We have often made one considerably thick piece
of marble take and hold up another, having pur-
posely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully
ground and polished.
Royce.
To hold, v. n.
1. To stand; to be right; to be without excep-
tion.
To say that simply an argument, taken from
man's authority, doth hold no way, neither affir-
matively nor negatively, is hard.
Hooker.
This holds not in the sea-coasts.
Bacon.
The lasting of plants is most in those that are
largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and
this holds in trees; but in herbs it is often con-
trary.
Bacon.
When the religion formerly received is rent by
discords, and when the holiness of the professors
of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and
withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barba-
rous, you may doubt the springing up of a new
sect; if then also there should arise any extrava-
gant and strange spirit, to make himself author
thereof; all which points held when Mahomet
published his law.
Bacon.
Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the
mind than the discovering of the colours of good
and evil, shewing in what cases they hold, and in
what they deceive.
Bacon.
Where outward force constrains, the sentence
holds;
But who constrains me?
Milton.
None of his solutions will hold by mere mecha-
nicks.
Mor.
This unseen agitation of the minute parts will
hold in light and spirituous liquors.
Boyle.
The drift of this figure holds good in all the parts
of the creation.
L'Estrange.
The reasons given by them against the worship
of images, will equally hold against the worship
of images amongst Christians.
Stillingfleet.
It holds in all operative principles whatsoever,
but especially in such as relate to morality; in
which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.
Saunders.
The proverb holds, that to be wife and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above.
Dryden's Fob.
As if th' experiment were made to hold
For base production, and reject the gold.
Dryden.
This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so
proper for the colouring as the design; but it will
hold for both.
Dryden.
Our author offers no reason; and when any bo-
dy does, we shall see whether it will hold or no.
Locke.
The rule holds in land as well as all other com-
modities.
Locke.
This seems to hold in most cases.
Addison.
The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to
the same properties in the planets and comets.
Cheyne.
Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being
to the other secretion as five to three, does not
hold in this country, except in the hottest time of
Summer.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old.
Pope.
2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.
Our force by land hath nobly held.
Shakespeare.
3. To last; to endure.
We see, by the peeling of onions, what a hold-
ing substance the skin is.
Bacon.
Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might hold.
De Witt.
4. To continue without variation.
We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds.
Milton.
He did not hold in this mind long.
L'Estrange.
5. To refrain.
His dauntless heart would fain have held
From weeping, but his eyes held.
Dryden.
5 N 2 6. To

6. To stand up for; to adhere.
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his side do find it.

Wisd. ii. 24.

They must, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have.

Hale.

When Grenada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us restor'd, and he expell'd.

Dryden.

Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd.

Dryden.

7. To be dependent on.
The other two were great princes, though *hold-*
ing of him; men both of giant-like hugeness and
force.

Sidney.

The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady,
had rather, yea and will, have her son cunning
and bold.

Ascham.

The great barons had not only great numbers of
knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them.

Temple.

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none.

Dryden.

8. To derive right.
'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings.

Dryden.

9. To maintain an opinion.
Men *hold* and profess without ever having exam-
ined.

Locke.

10. To *hold forth*. To harangue; to speak in
publick; to set forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in
the market place.

L'Estrange.

11. To *hold in*. To restrain one's self.
I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary
with *holding in*.

Jer. vi. 21.

12. To *hold in*. To continue in luck.
A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many
hands together.

Swift.

13. To *hold off*. To keep at a distance without
closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet
we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that
does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coy-
ness we *hold off*.

Decay of Piety.

14. To *hold on*. To continue; not to be inter-
rupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops
became Protestants; and some of their names are
still remembered with infamy, on account of en-
riching their families by such sacrilegious aliena-
tions.

Swift.

15. To *hold on*. To proceed.
He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very
point of breaking.

L'Estrange.

16. To *hold out*. To last; to endure.
Before those deys that form manna come upon
trees in the valleys, they dissipate, and cannot
hold out.

Bacon.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body,
so are there mountebanks for the politick body;
men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three
experiments, but want the grounds of science, and
therefore cannot *hold out*.

Bacon.

Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a sure way of
thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts
and devices will fail.

Tillotson.

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive
person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms are
not violent.

Arbutnot.

17. To *hold out*. Not to yield; not to be sub-
dued.

The great master went with his company to a
place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achi-
metes, had much ado to *hold out*.

Knolles's History.

You think it strange a person, obsequious to
those he loves, should *hold out* so long against im-
portunity.

Boyle.

Nor could the hardest in'n *hold out*
Against his blows.

Hudibras.

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out*.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after
the conquest of the rest of the dutchy.

Alibi, on Ita.

Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fixt
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the last?
Or are your hearts subdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill success, to a submission?

Addison's Cato.

As to the *holding out* against so many alterations
of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles.

Collier on Pride.

18. To *hold together*. To be joined.
Those old Gothick castles, made at several
times, *held together* only, as it were, by rags and
patches.

Dryden.

19. To *hold together*. To remain in union.
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all
the world besides, must keep faith amongst them-
selves, or else they cannot *hold together*.

Locke.

20. To *hold up*. To support himself.
All the wise sayings which philosophers could
muster up, have helped only to support some few
stout and obstinate minds, which, without the as-
sistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty
well of themselves.

Tillotson.

21. To *hold up*. Not to be foul weather.
Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.

Hudibras.

22. To *hold up*. To continue the same speed.
When two start into the world together, the
success of the first seems to press upon the repu-
tation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*?

Collier on Envy.

23. To *hold with*. To adhere to; to co-operate
with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in these things
but Michael.

Daniel.

Hold has the appearance of an interjection;
but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be
still.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentle-
men!

Shakespeare

Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—*hold*, *hold*, for shame!

Shakespeare

Hold, *hold*! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much.

Dryden.

Hold. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.

It is used with great frequency both literally and
figuratively, both for manual and intellectual
agency. The verbs with which it is ofteneft united,
are *take*, *lay*, and *have*.

Those bards delivered no certain truth of any
thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken
of any antiquity which is received by tradition.

Spenser on Ireland.

The wits of the multitude are such, that many
things they cannot *lay hold* on at once.

Hooker.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God,
and *took hold* of it; for the oxen shook it.

2 Sam. vi. 6.

This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st *lay hold* upon him, fend him
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment.

Ben Jon.

Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion.

Milton.

The devil himself, when let loose upon Job,
could not transport that patient good man beyond
his temper, or make him quit his *hold*.

L'Estrange.

He seiz'd the shining bough with gripping *hold*,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.

Dryd.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending
forwards, and one opposite to them bending back-
wards, and of greater strength than any of them
singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them
severally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold*
of objects of any size or quantity.

Ray on the Crea.

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,

Whilft, in the confidence of pray'r,
My soul *took hold* on thee.

Addison.

We are strangely backward to *lay hold* of this
safe, this only method of cure.

Atterbury.

He kept his *hold*,
Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by possession pall'd and cold.

Grave.

2. Something to be held; support.

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those
holes appear black, men are often deceived in tak-
ing *holes* for spots of ink; and painters to represent
holes, make use of black.

Boyle.

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or
good *hold*, he is ready to fall.

Bacon.

3. Power of keeping.
On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends.

Milner.

4. Catch; power of seizing.
The law hath yet another *hold* on you.

Shakspeare.

5. Prison; place of custody.
They *lay* him in *hold*, because it was not de-
clared what was to be done with him.

Hooker.

The prisoner to his *hold* retir'd.
They *laid* hands on them, and put them in *hold*
unto the next day.

Dryden.

6. Custody.
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke.

Shakspeare.

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home,
are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early
wife; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than
of necessity he must.

Dryden.

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest
power over us, and by which God and his laws
take the surest *hold* of us.

Tillotson.

Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and
safety to wrong you, and then it will be impossible
you can *have* any *hold* upon him, because there is
nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the
balance against his profit.

Swift.

8. *Hold of a Ship*. All that part which lies be-
tween the keelson and the lower deck.

Harri.

Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought.

Dryd.

9. A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beast
or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a safe residence.
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him;
but make all plain and waste.

Spenser.

These separated themselves unto David, into the
hold to the wilderness, men of might.

Cham.

He shall destroy the strong *holds*.
Ho'lder. n. s. [from *hold*.]

Jeremiah.

1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.
The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to
their own particular way.

Mortimer.

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.
In times past holdings were so plentiful, and
holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who
could not get one to be his tenant.

Carew.

Holderforth. n. s. [from *hold* and *forth*.] An ha-
ranguer; one who speaks in publick.

Whence some tub *holders* have made
In pow'r'ing tubs the richest trade.

Hudibras.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing
the *holderforth*.

Addison.

Holdfast. n. s. [from *hold* and *fast*.] Any thing
which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts*
suitable to the stress that they are put to.

Ray.

Holdling. n. s. [from *hold*.]
1. Tenure; farm.
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce,
as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant.

Carew.

2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus
of a song.

The *holding* every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can vally.

Shakspeare.

Hole. n. s. [from *hol*, Dutch; *Pole*, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicu-
lar or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed.

Shakspeare.

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto
it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as
it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down
through some *hole*, and so return to the place
whence it began to move.

Wilkins's Decadent.

There are the tops of the mountains, and under
their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often de-
tained.

Burnet.

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy.
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those
holes appear black, men are often deceived in tak-
ing *holes* for spots of ink; and painters to represent
holes, make use of black.

Boyle.

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon

HOL

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *bole*. *Shaksp.*
A. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *bole*, with a
house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pur-
sued them as far as another *bole*, stopping all passa-
ges to their own nest, and it was natural for them
to fly into the next *bole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used,
unless in speaking of manual works, with some de-
gree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *bole* than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*

7. *Arm-bole*. The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles, and under the *arm-
boles* and sides. *Bacon.*

Ho' LIDAM. *n. f.* [*boly dame*.] Blessed lady. *Hon.*
By my *bolidam*, here comes Catherine. *Shaksp.*

Ho' LILY. *adv.* [from *boly*.]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st
highly,
That would'st thou *bolly*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare
between princes, that so *bolly* was observed to the
last of those two excellent men. *Sidney.*

Ho' LINESS. *n. f.* [from *boly*.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

Ill it doth becom your *boliness*

To separate the husband and the wife. *Shaksp.*

Religion is rent by discords, and the *boliness* of
the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary *boliness*,

Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *boliness* ridiculed as morose sin-
gularities. *Rogers.*

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to
religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,

To bring my whole cause fore his *boliness*. *Shaksp.*

His *boliness* has told some English gentlemen,
that those of our nation should have the privileges.

Addison on Italy.

Ho' LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, Fr.] A word used in call-
ing to any one at a distance.

Lift, lift! I hear

Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Milton.*

To *Ho' LLA*. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This
word is now vitiously written *holla* by the best au-
thors: sometimes *ballo*.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,

And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakespeare.*

What *balloing* and what stir is this to-day? *Shak.*

Ho' LLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

Ho' LLOW. *adj.* [from *bole*.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not
solid.

It is fortune's use

To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,

To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare's Mer. of Ven.*

Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dr.*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* tombs with clamours ring around. *Dry.*

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,

Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest. *Shakespeare.*

Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow*, roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not found; not what one ap-
pears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,

Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Hollow church papists are like the roots of net-

HOL

ties, which themselves sting not; but bear all the
stinging leaves. *Bacon.*

He seem'd

For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;

But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton.*

Ho' LLOWHEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart*.]

Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment dif-
fering from profession.

What could be expected from him, but knotty
and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howel's Voc. F.*

The *hollowhearted*, disaffected,

And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

Ho' LLOW. *n. f.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd,

And by the happy *hollow* of a tree

Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or ille,

behind the wall, and some passage to it, *Bacon.*

Against the horse's side his spear

He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;

Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed

Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,

Holding, obedient to his high command,

The deep abyss. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend

Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare.*

Forests grew

Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'er-shading

The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming

such an unfightly *hollow* into so uncommon and

agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25.*

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through

little channels into the main *hollow* of the aque-
duct. *Addison on Italy.*

To *Ho' LLOW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make

hollow; to excavate.

Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,

'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden.*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of

wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spektor.*

To *Ho' LLOW*. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect
of etymology for *holla*. See *Ho' LLA*.] To shout;
to hoot.

This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear

Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*

I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer,

because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise.

Addison.

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the sta-
ble,

Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

Ho' LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth, bear witness,

And crown what I profess with kind event,

If I speak true, if *hollowly*, invert

What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shak. Temp.*

You shall arraign your conscience,

And try your penitence, if it be found,

Or *hollowly* put on. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

Ho' LLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no

sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to

be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollow-
ness* penneth the air. *Bacon.*

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so

that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the

place. *Hakewill.*

An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no

hollowness within them, though they be dry sub-
stances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound

Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

HOL

People, young and raw, and soft natured, think
it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own
friendship a sure price of any man's: but when ex-
perience shall have shewn them the hardness of
most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the base-
ness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then
find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he
only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

Ho' LLOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant.

Ho' LLY. *n. f.* [*Poleyn*, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are set about the edges with long,
sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round,
and generally of a red colour, containing four tri-
angular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there
are several species; some variegated in the leaves,
some with yellow berries, and some with white.

Faired blossoms drop with every blast:

But the brown beauty will like *bellies* last. *Gay.*

Some to the *bolly* hedge

Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;

Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson.*

Ho' LLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*Poleyn*, Saxon, commonly
called *bollyack*.] Rose-mallow. It is in every respect

larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Hollyocks far exceed poppies for their durability,

and are very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

Ho' LLYROSE. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

Ho' LLYTREE. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HOLME. *n. f.*

1. *Holme* or *borome*, whether jointly or singly,

comes from the Saxon *Polme*, a river island; or if

the place be not such, the same word signifies also

a hill, or mountain. *Gibson's Camden.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree didst thou take them compa-
nying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree.

Suf. 58.

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward

found. *Spenser.*

Ho' LOCAUST. *n. f.* [*ῥοκαυστ* and *καυσ*.] A burnt

sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was con-
sumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which

being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be con-
sumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a bur-
then for a boy. *Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made

a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word,

and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no

unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*.

Ray on the Creation.

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the vic-
tim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an en-
tire sacrifice. *Broome.*

Ho' LOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*ῥοκαυστ* and *γραφω*.] This word

is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed writ-
ten altogether by the grantor's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive

of *help*.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *help* him

To's home before us. *Shakespeare.*

Ho' LPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.

In a long trunk the sound is *holpen*, though both

the mouth and the ear be a handful from the

trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer

is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon.*

Ho' LSTER. *n. f.* [*Deolster*, Saxon, a hiding-
place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat

Into his hose he cou'd not get. *Burton.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of

the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath

been woody, from the Saxon *Polst*, a wood; or

sometimes possibly from the Saxon *Pol*, i. e. hol-
low, especially when the name ends in *ton* or *dun*.

Gibson.

HO' LY. *adj.* [*Palis*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch,
from *Pal*, healthy; or in a state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergy-
men!

And see a book of prayer in his hand;

True ornaments to know a *holy* man.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

With

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most *boly*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
State, *boly*, or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shak.*
Rare was his hoary head; one *boly* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.
Common sense could tell them, that the good
God could not be pleased with any thing cruel;
nor the most *boly* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

An evil soul producing *boly* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Sh. M. of V.*

4. Sacred.
He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *boly* Phoebus' car. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Ho'LY-GHOST. *n. f.* [haliz and gart, Saxon.]
The third person of the adorable Trinity.

If strength of persuasion be the light which
must guide us, I ask, how shall any one distinguish
the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost*? *Locke.*

Ho'LY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which
the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated,
ten days before Whitsuntide.

Ho'LYWEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter,
in which the passion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

Ho'LYDAY. *n. f.* [*boly* and *day*.]
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast.
This victory was so welcome unto the Persians,
that in memorial thereof they kept that day as
one of their solemn *boly-days* for many years after. *Kroll's History.*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller.*

3. A day of gaiety and joy.
What, have I 'scap'd love-letters in the *bolyday*
time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for
them? *Shakspere.*

4. A time that comes seldom.
Courage is but a *bolyday* kind of virtue, to be
feldom exercised. *Dryden.*

Ho'MAGE. *n. f.* [*bomage*, French; *bomagiun*,
low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.

Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *bomage* as obedient subjects. *Shaksp.*
The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *bomages*,
and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl
marshal. *Davies.*

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heavenly race
Do *bomage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *bomage* made,
And due obedience to the daisy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *bomage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet. *Dr.*

To Ho'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence
by external action; to pay honour to; to
profess fealty.

Ho'MAGER. *n. f.* [*bommager*, Fr. from *bomage*.]
One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of
thine

Is Caesar's *bomager*. *Shakspere.*
His subjects, traytors, are received by the duke
of Bretagne, his *bomager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HOME. *n. f.* [Pam, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakspere.*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be
defined; it is found in the house of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life.
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryd.*

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,

To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dr.*

2. His own country.
How can tyrants safely govern *home*,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shak.*
Their determination is to return to their *home*,
and to trouble you no more. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who pass through a foreign country, towards
their native *home*, do not usually give up
themselves to the pleasures of the place. *Atterb.*

3. The place of constant residence.
Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*

4. *Home*, united to a substantive, signifies domestic,
or of the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be
more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bac.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]
1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights
on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to
Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright
yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.
3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation
of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself. *L'Est.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our
interest. *Addison.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms,
you will; by particular application, bring *home* to
your own concern. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely;
fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never
to shew them, but when they might pay *home* *Sidney.*

With his prepared sword he charges *home*.
My unprovided body. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

A loyal sir
To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakspere.*
Men of age object too much, adventure too little,
and seldom drive business *home* to the full period;
but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh
off the objection clearly. *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addison.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality;
and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use
of reasoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves,
who speak very *home* to the point. *Atterb.*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and
efficacy.

Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for
he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to
avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose
his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]
1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm. *Donne.*

2. Domestic; not foreign.
Numerous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

Ho'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *tred*.]
1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to
draw him early into his church, before other competitors,
homebred lusts, or vicious customs of the
world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hamm.*

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; un-
less; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*
3. Domestic; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tidings tell. *Fairy Queen.*

This once happy hand,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*

Ho'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward;
private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton.*

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse in-
spires,

Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*

Ho'MELILY. *adv.* [from *home*.] Rudely; in-
elegantly.

Ho'MELINESS. *n. f.* [from *home*.] Plainness;
rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of railery to
men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by
the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments. *Addison.*

Ho'MELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain; home-
spun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine;
coarse; rude. It is used both of persons and
things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and
home without loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The *home* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spens.*

Like rich hangings in an *home* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakspere.*

Be plain, good son, and *home* in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift. *Shak.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *home* wits. *Sh.*
Our stomachs will make what's *home* favoury. *Shakspere.*

It is for *home* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so
home but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

Their *home* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *home* strains. *Swift.*

Home persons, the more they endeavour to
adorn themselves, the more they expose the de-
fects they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

Ho'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus, like the god his father, *home* dress'd,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

Ho'MELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Anon.*

HOME'MADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at
home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *home-*
made commodities, makes them yield less to the
first seller. *Locke.*

Ho'MER. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure of about three
pints.

An *home* of barley-feed shall be valued at fifty
shekels of silver. *Lev. xxvii. 16.*

Ho'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun*.]
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by re-
gular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinnars, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.
He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth,
very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was sub-
stantial, honest, *homespun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; *home*; inelegant.
They sometimes put on, when they go ashore,
long sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandy's Travels.*

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He
killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Our *homespun* authors must forfake the field,
And Shakespeare to the soft Scariatti yield. *Addison.*

HOM

HOMESBURN. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen *homesburs* have we swaggering here,

So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*

HOMESTALL. *n. f.* [Dum and *reede*, Sax.]

HOMESTEAD. } The place of the house.

Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,

And rocks are from their old foundations torn.

Dryden.

HOMEWARD. } *adv.* [Dum and *peapod*, Sax.]

HOMEWARDS. } Towards home; towards the

native place; towards the place of residence.

Then *Urania homeward* did arise,

Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sid.*

My affairs

Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakespeare.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still

My love defend, and journey down the hill,

Not panting after growing beauties; so

I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Downs.*

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth:

And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!

Milton.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,

Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,

Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures borne,

They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return.

Dryden.

What now remains,

But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,

And wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence.

Dryden.

HOMICIDE. *n. f.* [*homicide*, Fr. *bomicidium*, Lat.]

1. Murder; mankilling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood:

construe this according to the law of nature, and

it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but

construe it in reference to the law of the Jews,

about which the question was, and it shall easily

appear to have a clean other sense, and a truer,

when we expound it of eating, and not of shed-

ding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not

proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!

The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *bomicida*, Latin.] A murderer;

a manslaughter.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,

So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.

—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,

These nails should rend that beauty from my

cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Hector comes, the *homicide* to wield,

His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strow the

field. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous;

bloody.

The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,

With *homicidal* rage, the king oppresses. *Pope.*

HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [*homiletikos*.] Social; con-

versible.

His life was holy, and when he had leisure for

recrements, severe, his virtues active chiefly, and

homiletical; not those lazy, fullen ones of the cloy-

ter. *Atterbury.*

HOMILY. *n. f.* [*homilie*, French; *homilia*] A dis-

course read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in

former times; a most commendable institution,

as well then to supply the casual, as now the ne-

cessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied

your parishioners withal, and never cried have

patience, good people! *Shakespeare. As You Like It.*

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church

we shall discern that, upon festival days, the sub-

ject of the *homily* was constantly the business of

the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

HOMOGENEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*, French,

HOMOGENEOUS. } [*homogenos*.] Having the

same nature or principles; suitable to each

other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by

congregation of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon.*

HON

Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose material is properly water.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible,

I call simple, *homogeneous*, and similar; and that,

whose rays are some more refrangible than others

I call compound, heterogeneous, and dissimilar.

Newton.

HOMOGENEALNESS. *n. f.* [from *homogeneous*,

HOMOGENEITY. } or *homogeneous*.] Parti-

HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } cipation of the same

principles or nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity

and similarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbut. on Al.*

Upon this supposition of only different diameters,

it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity*

or similitude of the fermented liquors. *Ch. ync.*

HOMOGENY. *n. f.* [*homogenia*.] Joint nature. Not

used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits

which preserve the consistence of the body, their

government is dissolved, and every part returneth

to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon*

HOMOLOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologos*, Fr. *homologue*.]

Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonymos*, Fr. *homonyme*.]

Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called

synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which

signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous;

and when persons use such ambiguous

words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation.

Watts's Logic.

HOMONYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie*, Fr. *homonymie*.]

Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMOTENOUS. *adj.* [*homotenus*.] Equable: said

of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of

rife, state, and decension. *Quincy.*

HONE. *n. f.* [This word *M. Gaspar* derives

from *axon*; *Junius* from *hoglan*, Welch; *Skinner*,

who is always rational, from *pæn*, Saxon, a stone;

pænan, to stone.] A whetstone for a razor.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away griefs. *Tusser.*

To *HONE*. *v. n.* [*pongan*, Saxon.] To pine; to

long for any thing.

HONEST. *adj.* [*boneste*, Fr. *boneste*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?

—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the

king. *Shakespeare.*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he

can contribute no farther to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms,

is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the

real nature and causes of things. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his

due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day,

He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]

1. Uprightly; justly.

It doth make me tremble,

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when

they cannot

Live *honestly*, would rather perish safely. *Ben Jonson.*

For some time past all proposals from private

persons to advance the publick service, however

honestly and innocently designed, have been called

flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.

HONESTY. *n. f.* [*bonesté*, Fr. *bonesté*, Latin.]

Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.

—Why then, mine *honesty* shall be my dowry.

Shakespeare.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer

their duty and their promise before their passions

or their interest, and is properly the object of

trust, in our language goes rather by the name of

honesty; though what we call an *honest* man, the

Romans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

HONIED. *adj.* [from *honey*.]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,

That at her flow'ry work doth sing, *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,

To steal his sweet and *honied* sentences. *Shakespeare.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear

The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue

Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HONEY. *n. f.* [Punig, Saxon; *bonig*, Dutch;

bonce, *honig*, German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whit-

ish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble

in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation,

inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a

fragrant smell. Of honey, the first and finest

kind is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant

smell: it is the first produce of the swarm,

obtained by draining the combs without press-

ing. The second is often almost solid, procured

by pressure: and the worst is the common

yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs,

and then pressing them. In the flowers

of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the

petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee,

by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up,

and discharges again from the stomach through

the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited

in the comb, is destined for the young offspring;

but in hard seasons the bees are reduced

to the necessity of feeding on it themselves.

Hill's Mat. Med.

So work the *honey* bees,

Creatures that by a ruling nature teach

The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Touching his education and first fostering, some

affirm that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's Hist.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which

either of its own nature, or by art, would grow

as hard as sugar, and was not so luscious as ours.

Bacon.

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians

about him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot.

L'Estrange.

Honey is the most elaborate production of the

vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable

sap, resolvent of the bile, balsamick and pectoral:

honey contains no inflammable spirit, before

it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation

it affords nothing that will burn in the fire.

Arbutus.

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;

Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found

Matter against him, that for ever mars

The *honey* of his language. *Shakespeare.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,

Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sweet; sweetness: a name of tenderness.

[*Mel*; *corculum*.]

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;

I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my

sweet,

I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shakespeare. Ortel.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for

thee. *Dryden.*

To *HONEY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk

fondly.

Nay, but to live—

In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,

Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love

HON

HONEY-COMB. *n. f.* [*boney* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.
All these a milk-white *boney-comb* furround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.
Dryden.

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*boney* and *comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was *boney-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.

HONEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*boney* and *dew*.] Sweet dew. There is a *boney-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects.

How *boney-dews* enbalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn.
Garth.

HONEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name.

HONEY-CRAT. *n. f.* [*mellio*, Latin; *boney* and *crat*.] An insect.

HONEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*boney* and *moon*.] The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

A man should keep his fiery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *boney-moon* is over.

HONEY-SUCKLE. *n. f.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is, cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where *boney-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the fun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it.

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *boney-suckle*.
Then melfoil beat, and *boney-suckles* pound;
With these alluring favours strew the ground.

HONEYLESS. *adj.* [from *boney*.] Being without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *boneyless*.

HONEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

HONORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.
There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory which are properly triumphal arches.

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere.

2. Conferring honour without gain.
The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them.

HONOUR. *n. f.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, Lat.]

1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying it through can honour him.

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now used.
Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils:

HON

His *honour* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby.

4. Subject of praise.

Thou happy father,
Think that the clearest gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impossibilities, have preserved thee.

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*.

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world.

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do *honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave.

His Grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst purfuivants.

—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another?

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power.

7. Chastity.
Be the *honour* flaw'd,

I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for't.

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not present itself: she is too bright to be looked against.

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,

In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all.

9. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning.

10. Publick mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves.

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living.

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at best, can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given.

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's lots, like a most royal prince,
Restor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble.

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy.

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word.

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then shook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed.

14. *Honour*, or on my *honour*, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise.

To *HONOUR*. *v. a.* [*honover*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king.

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches.

HON

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches?

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not.

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plow'd for, sow'd and scatter'd,

By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number.

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord.

HONOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel againk Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth?

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*.

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs?

Then warlike kings, who for their country
fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought.

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* task on me, were more able to perform it themselves.

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb.

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian Tartar carries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*.

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven.

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it.

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.

8. Equitable.

HONOURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *honourable*.]

Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HONOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable*.]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him.

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and condemned.

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more *honourably* starve!

HONOURER. *n. f.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*.

HONOR, in composition, is derived from the Saxon *had*, in German *heis*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhood*. Sometimes it is taken

taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *fisherhood*, a company of fishers.

HOOD. *n. f.* [Dor, Saxon, probably from *he-pod*, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head. In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd: Their hoods and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his hood, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a hood, which could be separated from and joined to it. *Arbutn. on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in a hood.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd, The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipp'd above; Of it a broad extinguisher he makes, And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

HOODMAN Blind. *n. f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil wast, That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? *Shak.*

To HOOD-WINK. *v. a.* [hood and wink.]

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly hood-winking themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and hood-wink him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

Then she who hath been hood-wink'd from her birth,

Doth first herself within death's mirror see. *Davies.*

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one loof, And, hood-wink'd, for a man embrace a poof. *Ben Jonson.*

Satan is fain to hood-wink those that start. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice so dexterously hood-winks men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Must I wed Rodogune?

Fantastick cruelty of hood-wink'd chance! *Roué.*

On high, where no hoarse winds or clouds resort,

The hood-wink'd goddess keeps her partial court. *Garib.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to, Shall hood-wink this mischance. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, hood-wink'd with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. f.* [Dor, Saxon; *boef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the hoofs of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezek. xxvi. 11.*

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his hoofs. *Mora.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [from *boef*.] Furnished with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the hoofed, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [hoof and bound.]

A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A hoof-bound horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, inasmuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. f.* [hoce, Saxon; *boeck*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's hook and pot hook.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great books and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Kneller.*

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.

Like unto golden hooks, That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*

My bended hook shall pierce Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleasures thought, They us with books and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man Loves woman for, besides that book of wiving, Fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*

4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd, With books and ladders, as need did require; The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

5. A fickle to reap corn.

Pease are commonly reaped with a book at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer.*

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book, Like flashing Bentley with his desperate book. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the books*, for in disorder.

My doublet books, Like him that wears it, quite off o' the books. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling, and expensive, easily put off the books, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

While Sheridan is off the books, And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. HOOK. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running.

9. HOOK or CROOK. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. *Ludicrous.*

Which he by book or crook had gather'd, And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras.*

He would bring him by book or crook into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had hooked it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison.*

2. To intrap; to insnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But she I can hook to me. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

4. To fasten as with an hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless hooked in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *gryps*, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree, To seize the prize which I so dearly bought: Mean match to thine; for still above the rest, Thy book'd rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backades of leaves. *Grew.*

HOOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED. *adj.* [hook and nose.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the book-nosed fellow of Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

HOOP. *n. f.* [*boep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly calks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends, A hoop of gold to bind thy brothers in, That the united vessel of their blood Shall never leak. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

If I knew

What hoop would hold us staunch, from edge to edge

O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shak. Ant. and Cle.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter? — About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakespeare.*

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain, What hoops of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryden.*

And learned Athens to our art must stoop, Could she behold us tumbling through a hoop. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop: The entry bruish'd against her hoop. *Swift.*

All that hoops are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with a wheel or hoop of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops.

The three hoop'd pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakespeare.*

The calks for his Majesty's shipping were hoop'd as a wine cask, or hoop'd with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

If ever henceforth thou Shalt hoop his body more with thy embraces, I will devise a death. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

I hoop the firmament, and make This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That shelly guard, which hoops in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopgan*, or *wopyan*, Gothic; or *houper*, French, derived from the Gothic. This word is generally written *wopop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothic; and *hoop* if we deduce it from the French.]

To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout.

Dastard nobles Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a shout.

HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *wopoping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincoough.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*huot*, Welsh; *huer*, French.]

1. To shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and hooted after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall hoot at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots, and wonders At our quaint sports. *Shakespeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts, Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters, Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakespeare.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will hoot! That were I set up for that wooden god That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows, Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben Jonson.*

HOOT. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to shout.] A shout.

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HOP

Partridge and his clan may *boot* me for a cheat, and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

Hoot. *n. f.* [*hoet*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glansville's Scyllis.*

To *HOP*. *v. n.* [*Poppan*, Saxon; *heppen*, Dut.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shak.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir. *Shaksp.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shaksp.*

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,

Do no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made

From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryd.*

Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial or deal, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold?

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thuih *hopping* about my walks. *Speetator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,

Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Qu.*

HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison.*

3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *n. f.* [*hop*, Dut. *lupulus*, Lat.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surround the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish feed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping to save. *Tuff.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon.*

Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer.*

To *HOP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

HOP

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbutnot on Ali.*

HOPE. *n. f.* [*Dopa*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Job, xiv. 7.*

When in heaven she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;

Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;

But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*

Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*

He fought them both, but wish'd his hap might find

Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with *hope*
Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,

Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,

In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryd. Vir.*

Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on't.

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*

The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. *Mac. vii. 14.*

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Eccles. xiv. 2.*

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which where the *hope* of the Strand, where the was quarter'd. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;

To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shaksp. Lear.*

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ansforth.*

To *HOPE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Tayl. R. of liv. bo.*

My muse, by storms long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;

And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverse fortune my befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryd.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Psaln xxxi. 24.*

To *HOPE*. *v. a.* To expect with desire.

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shaksp. Lear.*

So stands the Thracian herdsmen with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HOPEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come

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to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

He will advance thee:

I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shaksp. Lear.*

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Decker.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hobbes.*

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,

Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope.*

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls' sons and heirs. *Watson.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature. *Gravelin.*

HOPEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability. *Watson.*

HOPELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hobbes.*

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*! *Shaksp. Lear.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us afunder;

Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, were each
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Milton.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,

Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

HOPELESS of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryd.*

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. The *hopeless* word of never to return,

Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shaksp. Lear.*

HOPELESS. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents. *Swift.*

HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*

HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ansforth.*

HOOPERS. *n. f.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HOOPER. *n. f.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, *le*

the same reason, *tremie* or *tremus*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the hopper of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Just at the hopper will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Betterton.*

2. A basket for carrying feed.

Ho'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Ainsworth.*

Howe'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceases,

The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

Ho'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, Fr. *horarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you,

What you perhaps forgot befell you,

By way of *horary* inspection,

Which some account our worst erection. *Hudibras.*

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Horde. *n. f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomson.*

HORIZON. *n. f.* [*ὁρίζων*.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible *horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakespeare* *horizon*.

When the morning sun shall raise his car]

Above the border of this *horizon*,

We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakespeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast

this blazing star should first appear, and at what

time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon.*

In his East the glorious lamp was seen,

Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round

Invested with bright rays. *Milton.*

The morning lark, the messenger of day,

Saluted in her song the morning gray;

And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,

That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous fight. *Dryden.*

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so

that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but foam-

ing billows and floating mountains, it is impossible

to describe the agreeable horror that rises from

such a prospect. *Addison.*

HORIZONTAL. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from

horizon.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,

Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,

Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,

In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds

On half the nations. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed

horizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt by

Augustus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendi-

cular height is necessary to place several ranks of

rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a

given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins.*

HORIZONTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley.*

HORN. *n. f.* [*hörn*, Gothick; *Popin*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zelus rises through the ground,

Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,

That toffes back his *horns* in vain. *Addison.*

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of *horns* in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.

The fquire 'gan nigher to approach,

And wind his *horn* under the cattle-wall,

That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

There's a post come from my master, with his

horn full of good news. *Shakespeare.*

The goddess to her crooked *horn*

Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,

And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden.*

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train,

With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning

moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,

That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,

To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dry.*

The moon

Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomson.*

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb,

To pull in the *horns*, to repress one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,

Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails. *Shakef.*

Aufidius,

Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,

Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,

Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for

Rome, *Shakespeare.*

And durst not once peep out.

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,

Let the proverb go with me, I'll be *horn* mad. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,

Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras.*

7. HORN mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he

would have been *horn* mad. *Shakef. Mer. W. of W.*

HORNB'AK. } *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNF'SH. } *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HORNB'AM. *n. f.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for

tree, from the hardness of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The

timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excel-

lent use. *Miller.*

Ho'RNBOOK. *n. f.* [*horn* and *book*.] The first

book of children, covered with horn to keep it

unfaded.

He teaches boys the *horn*book. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of

the ordinary road of the *horn*book and primer. *Locke.*

To master John the English maid

A *horn*book gives of ginger-bread;

And that the child may learn the better,

As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

Ho'RNED. *adj.* [from *horn*.] Furnished with

horns.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,

Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,

Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side

Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock,

Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. *Fai. 2.*

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*

Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

Ho'RN'ER. *n. f.* [from *horn*.] One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grew.*

Ho'RN'ET. *n. f.* [*Pynette*, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suffring, is the best;

'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryden.*

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather

dry materials for building their nests, have found

a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Ho'RNFOOT. *n. f.* [*horn* and *foot*.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not only quake!

With *hornfoot* horses, and brags wheels, Jove's

storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Ho'RNOWL. *n. f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ains.*

Ho'RNPIPE. *n. f.* [*horn* and *pipe*.] A country

dance, danced commonly to a horn.

A lusty tablere,

That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,

Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser.*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine

Run to the feet veins; and refine

Your firkhum jerkhum to a dance

Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,

To wonder at the *hornpipes* here

Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben Jonson.*

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the

presence of several friends. *Tatler.*

Ho'RNSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'RNWORK. *n. f.* A kind of angular fortifica-

tion.

Ho'RN'Y. *adj.* [from *horn*.]

1. Made of horn.

2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,

And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks

Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie

in the same superficies with the white of the eye,

but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyper-

bolical figure. *Ray.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryden.*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind

of *horny* substance. *Addison.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a

small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to

turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is

thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,

Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden.*

HORO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [*horographie*, Fr. *uza* and

γράφω.] An account of the hours.

Ho'ROLOGE. } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any

Ho'ROLOGY. } instrument that tells the hour:

as a clock; a watch; an hourglass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,

If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*,

that measured the hours not only by drops of water

in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by sand in

glasses, called clepsammia. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French; *uza*

and *μέτρον*.] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of anti-

quity discovered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Ho'ROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French; *uza* and

σκοπεῖν.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of

birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost num-

berless

berless conjunctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living creatures. *Brown.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His fire, the bleak-eyed Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Greec.*

They understood the planets and the zodiac by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out of. *B. m. y.*

HORRENT. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Horrentis pilis agmina.*] Pointed outwards; bristled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.
Him a globe

Of fiery seraphim incircled round
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HORRIBLE. *adj.* [*horribile*, Fr. *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking: hideous: enormous. No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be fights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O fight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milton.*
Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension. *South.*

HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously.
What hideous noise was that?

Horribly loud. *Milton.*
2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HORRID. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrid* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offensive: unpleasing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HORRIFICK. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson.*

HORRISONOUS. *adj.* [*horrisonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully.

HORROR. *n. f.* [*horror*, Lat. *horror*, Fr.]
1. Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

Over them sad *horror*, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Fairy Q.*

Doubleless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horror* in our souls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horror* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

Deep *horror* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest. *Dry.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.
I have sapt full with *horrors*;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.
Her gloomy presence faddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shivering.

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horror*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HORSE. *n. f.* [Popr, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Sh. Mac.*

A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Sh.*
We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Greec.*

3. To take horse; to set out to ride.

I took *horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addis. on Italy.*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination; for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by? *Sh.*

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their landing. *Bar. War.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horse*. *Clarendon.*

Th' Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden.*

5. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.

6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.

7. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as, a *horseface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To *horse*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse; to furnish with a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cartjades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were thrift, I wish't none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonfalso, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.
Stalls, balks, windows
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cover a mare.
If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *back*.] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback*. *Shakespeare.*

I saw them salute on *horseback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithstanding he was on *horseback*. *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on *horseback* hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dry.*

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBEAN. *n. f.* [*horse* and *beam*.] A small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [*horse* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boat*.] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles's History.*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *break*.] One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tamers of wild beasts. *Greec.*

HORSECHESNUT. *n. f.* [*horse* and *chestnut*.] *Elaeagnus*. A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*

The *horsechestnut* grows into a goodly standard.

HORSECOURSER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *courser*.] *Jannus* derives it from *horse* and *cose*, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ *horsecofer*. The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, feller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be derived from *course*, as he that sells horses may be supposed to *course* or exercise them.]

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse. *Wife of Bath.*

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Estrange.*

HORSECRAB. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER. *n. f.* [*horse* and *cucumber*.] A plant.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDUNG. *n. f.* [*horse* and *dung*.] The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let it rot in hot *horsedung*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

HORSEEMMET. *n. f.* [*horse* and *emmet*.] Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLSH. *n. f.* [*horse* and *flesh*.] The flesh of horses.

The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day, and some gluttons have colt's flesh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horseflesh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Estrange.*

HORSEFLY. *n. f.* [*horse* and *fly*.] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT. *n. f.* An herb. The same with *Antwort*. *Horse-*

HORSEHAIR. *n. f.* [*horse and hair*] The hair of horses.

His glittering helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving horsehair. *Dryden.*

HORSEHEEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSELAUGH. *n. f.* [*horse and laugh*] A loud violent rude laugh.

A horselaugh, if you please, at honesty;
A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HORSELEECH. *n. f.* [*horse and leech*]

1. A great leech that bites horses.

The horseleech hath two daughters, crying Give,
give. *Proverbs.*

Let us to France: like horseleeches, my boys,
The very blood to suck. *Shakespeare.*

2. [From *leech*; signifying a physician.] A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HORSELITTER. *n. f.* [*horse and litter*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an horselitter. *2 Mac. ix. 8.*

HORSEMAN. *n. f.* [*horse and man*]

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful horseman, and a huntsman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between horsemen on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger; because as horsemen can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot, cannot possibly chase horsemen. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a horseman received yearly *tria millia ævis*, and a foot-soldier one *milli*; that is more than six-pence a-day to a horseman, and two-pence a day to a foot-soldier. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the horseman rag'd,
And spur'd the steel in equal flames engag'd. *Ad.*

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape and comeliness of side. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP. *n. f.* [*from horseman*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*

They please themselves in terms of hunting or horsemanship. *Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his horsemanship, slaughtered two or three of his subjects. *Addison.*

Peers grew proud, in horsemanship t' excel;

Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HORSEMAINTEN. *n. f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEMATCH. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEMEAT. *n. f.* [*horse and meat*] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner,
yet the dry ones that are used for horsemeat are ripe last. *Bacon.*

HORSEMENT. *n. f.* A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE. *n. f.* A large muscle.

The great horsemuscle, with the fine snell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *n. f.* [*horse and play*] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to horseplay in his raillery,
and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HORSEPOUND. *n. f.* [*horse and pond*] A pond for horses.

HORSEPACE. *n. f.* [*horse and pace*] A match of horses in running.

In horsepace men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a horsepace. *Addison.*

HORSEADISH. *n. f.* [*horse and radish*] A root acrid and biting: a species of scurvygrafs.

Horseadish is increased by sprouts spreading from

the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the creffe acrids, as horseadish and scurvy-grafs, infused in wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*

HORSESHOE. *n. f.* [*horse and shoe*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that fudge, like a horsehoe. *Shakespeare.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSESTEALER. *n. f.* [*horse and steal*] A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpurse, nor a horsestealer; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakespeare.*

HORSETAIL. *n. f.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HORSEWAY. *n. f.* [*horse and way*] A broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'it thou the way to Dover?

—Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HORTATION. *n. f.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE. *n. f.* [*from hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their hortatives put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY. *adj.* [*from hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing; used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker.

HORTICULTURE. *n. f.* [*hortus and cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my hortulan kalendar is yours. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

HOSANNA. *n. f.* [*hosanna*] An exclamation of praise to God.

Through the vast of heav'n

It founded, and the faithful armies rung

Hosanna to the Highest! *Milton.*

The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the hosannas and acclamations of the people. *Fides's Sermons.*

HOSE. *n. f.* plur. *hosn*. [*pora*, Saxon; *hosan*, Welsh; *offen*, Erse, *offenen*, plur. *chuisse*, Fr.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's hose. *Shakespeare.*

Here's an English taylor come hither for stealing out of a French hose. *Shakespeare.*

These men were bound in their coats, hose, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan. iii. 21.*

He cross examin'd both our hose.

And plunder'd all we had to lose. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not see to put on your hose. *Shakespeare.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hose darn,

And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Pastorals.*

HOSIER. *n. f.* [*from hose*] One who sells stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheapside. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host:

With robbers' hand my hospitable favour

You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare.*

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;

With hospitable rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

HOSPITABLY. *adv.* [*from hospitable*] With kindness to strangers.

Ye thus hospitably live,

And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and hospitably as the other. *Swift.*

HOSPITAL. *n. f.* [*hospital*, Fr. *hospitalis*, Lat.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good

as to provide for them in some hospital when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an hospital, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbands. *Addison.*

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

They spy'd a goodly castle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleasant dale,
Which chusing for that evening's hospital,
They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen.*

HOSPITALITY. *n. f.* [*hospitatus*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that hospitality which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on the earth should embrace. *Hooker.*

My master is of a churlish disposition,
And little reck's to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and hospitality? *Swift.*

HOSPITALIER. *n. f.* [*hospitallier*, French; *hospitarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the hospitaliers in titulum beneficii. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To hospitalate. *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Lat.] To reside under the roof of another.

That always chuses an empty shell, and this hospitalates with the living animal in the same shell. *Grew's Museum.*

HOST. *n. f.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hostes*, *hospitis*, Lat.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or hosts with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped. *Sidney.*

Here father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good host. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Times like a fashionable host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms out-stretched, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

3. [From *hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,

And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton.*

After these came arm'd, with spear and shield,
An host so great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message

An host of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*hostia*, Lat. *hostie*, Fr.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer.

To host. *v. n.* [*from the noun*]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we host;

And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee. *Sh.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd

At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce hostings meet. *Milton.*

New authors of diffension spring from him,
Two branches, that in hostings long contend

For sov'reign sway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster. Obsolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general hostings. *Spenser on Ireland.*

HOSTAGE. *n. f.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your hostages I have, so have you mine;

And we shall talk before we fight. *Shakespeare.*

Do this message honourably;

And if he stand on hostage for his safety,
Bid him demand what pledge will please him best. *Shakespeare.*

His

He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.

Bacon.

They who marry give hostages to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.

Asterbury.

The Romans having seized a great number of hostages, acquainted them with their resolution.

Arbutnot on Coins.

HO'STEL. } n. f. [hostel, hostelerie, Fr.] An inn.

HO'STELRY. } inn.

HO'STESS. n. f. [hostesse, Fr. from host.]

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble hostess,

We are your guest to-night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,

And laid upon the hostess of the house. *Shakespeare.*

Be as kind an hostess as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment.

Undistinguish'd civility is like a whore or a hostess. *Temple.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. n. f. [from hostess.] The character of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me The hostess-ship o' th' day: you're welcome, firs. *Shakespeare.*

HO'STILE. adj. [hostilis, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last

Giv'n hostile strokes, and that not in the presence Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers That do distribute it. *Shakespeare.*

Fierce Juno's hate,

Added to hostile force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

HOSTILITY. n. f. [hostilité, Fr. from hostile.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor hostility To seek to put me down, and reign thyself. *Shakespeare.*

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,

But, to our power, hostility and hate, Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton.*

We have shew'd ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our hostilities with humanity. *Asterbury.*

HO'STLER. n. f. [hosteller, from hostel.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and hostlers to tend their horses by the way. *Spence on Ireland.*

HO'STRY. n. f. [corrupted from hostelry.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd, And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;

An hostry now for waggons, which before Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore. *Dryden's G.*

HOT. adj. [pat, Saxon; bat, Scottish.]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?

—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

No, though thou call'st thyself a hotter name Than any is in hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so hot as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt; And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black substances do soonest of all others become hot in the sun's light, and burn: which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles. *Newton.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What hotter hours,

Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*

Now the hot blooded gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa. *Shakespeare.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthage, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the hottest services, and most dangerous assaults that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that hot service, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon.*

To court the cry direct us, when we found Th' assault so hot, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army Is now in hot engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as slow, As hot lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakespeare.*

Nature to youth but rashness doth dispense, But with cold prudence age doth recompense. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, hot, revengeful; patient, considerate, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or hot in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure, Which makes him have so hot a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited; as, a hot pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear, When in hot scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

7. Piquant; acrid: as, hot as mustard.

HO'TBED. n. f. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a hotbed is this: there was taken horserdung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preserve the hotbed as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

HO'TBRA'INED. adj. [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebrosus.*

You shall find 'em either hotbrained youth, Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HOTCOCKLES. n. f. [hautes coquilles, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our hotcockles; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

As at hotcockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,

Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

HO'THEADED. adj. [hot and head.] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a hottheaded, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbutnot.*

HO'THOUSE. n. f. [hot and house.]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now the professes a bathhouse, which is a very ill house too. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore, Tells you it is a bathhouse; so it may,

And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben Jonson.*

HO'TLY. adv. [from hot.]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The stag was in the end so hotly pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*

I do contest As hotly and as nobly with thy love, As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The enemy, now at hand, began hotly to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knoll's Hist.*

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly

agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Byle.*

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that hotly bill and breed, And largely drink, because on fast they feed. *Dry.*

HO'TMOUTHED. adj. [hot and mouth.] Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith, That hotmouth'd beast that bears against the curb, Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HO'TNESS. n. f. [from hot.] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOT. n. f. [haché en pot, or haché.]

HO'TCHPOTCH. s. en pot; French, as *Canada* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used. A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's hotchpot of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelian confusion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture of hotchpots of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain; But a math'd heap, a hotchpotch of the slain. *Dry.*

HO'TSPUR. n. f. [hot and spur.]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's trespasss may be well forgot; It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,

A harebrain'd hotspur govern'd by a spleen. *Shakespeare.*

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet hotspurs, and restless innovators. *Barton.*

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the hotspur is the speediest of any in growth. *Mor.*

HO'TSPURRED. adj. [from hotspur.] Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that hotspurred Harpalice in Virgil, this proceeds from a senseless judgment. *Peachment.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave*.

HO'VEL. n. f. [Diminutive of *hove*, house, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room, To stack on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tuller.*

If you make a hovel, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd, Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd. *Dryden.*

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such forty hovels and sheds as they build to inhabit during the Summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To HO'VEL. v. a. [fr. m the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.

And wast thou fain, poor father, To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,

In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HO'VEN. part. pass. [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath hoven and puffed up cheeks; If cheese be so hoven, make Cisse to seek creeks. *Tuller.*

To HO'VE. v. n. [havo, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil hovers in the sky, And pours down mischief. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes! If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,

And be not fix'd in doom perpetual, Hover about me with your airy wings,

And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight, And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

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Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls, The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;

Hovers a-while upon the sad remains, Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains, And thence with liberty unbounded flies, Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*

Some less refin'd beneath the moon's pale light, *Hover*, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation. The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesseth itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HOUGH. *n. f.* [Dug, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh. Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men into the camel's *bough*. *2 Esd. xiii. 36.*

2. [Hue, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. See *HOE*. Did they really believe that a man, by *boughs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

TO HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *bough* their horses. *Job. ii. 6.*

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *TO HAWK*.

Neither could we *bough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew.*

HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl.

The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

HOULET. *n. f.* [Pole, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.

Or as the wind, in *boulds* and shady greaves, A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*

HOUND. *n. f.* [Dun, Saxon; bund, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs, Are clefted all by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macb.*

Jafon threw, but fail'd to wound The boar, and slew an undeserving bound, And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryden.*

The kind spaniel and the faithful bound, Likest that fox in shape and species found, Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

TO HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *bound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *bounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Mustela levis.*

HOUNDSTONGUE. *n. f.* [cynoglossum, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *n. f.* A kind of tree. *Cornus.*

HOUP. *n. f.* [upupa, Lat.] The puet. *Ainsw.*

HOURE. *n. f.* [heure, Fr. hora, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run: How many makes the *hour* full compleat, How many *hours* bring about the day, How many days will finish up the year, How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakesp.*

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath, That funder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shakesp.*

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve, We'll spend it in some words upon that business, If you would grant the time. *Shak. Macb.*

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal, From the first moment of his vital breath, To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryd. En.*

3. The time as marked by the clock. The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shak.*

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler.*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addison.*

HO'URGGLASS. *n. f.* [hour and glass.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglass* than the day's clearness. *Sidney.*

In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty sand

Is ebbing to the last. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour, frequent; often repeated.

Alcyon

Computes how many nights he had been gone, Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view, Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which now they leave with us. *Swift.*

HO'URLY. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord, That twenty such rude boys might tend upon, And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shaksp.*

Our estate may not endure Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

They with ceaseless cry Surround me, as thou faw'it; *hourly* conceiv'd, And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite

To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd, Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HO'URPLATE. *n. f.* [hour and plate.] The dial; the plate on which the hours, pointed by the hand of a clock, are inscribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *n. f.* [Dug, Saxon; hays, Dutch; huse, Scottish.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Sh.*

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode. The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,

Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shak.*

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison.*

4. The manner of living; the table. He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the

planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants, and kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face, The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shaksp.*

An ignominious ransom and free pardon Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shaksp.*

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race; Two of a *house* few ages can afford, One to perform, another to record. *Dryd. Fables.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

TO HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence. Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sid.*

Upon the North-sea a valley *house'd* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew.*

Slander lives upon succession, For ever *house'd* where it gets possession. *Shak.*

Mere cottagers are but *house'd* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer, Who now is *house'd* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *housing* themselves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of such times as these, A chapel *house'd* 'em, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. As we *house* not country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them. *Bacon.*

House your choicest carnations, or rather fet them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow, Except, like orange trees, 'tis *house'd* from snow. *Dryden.*

TO HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hubb. Tale.*

Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shaksp.*

Summers three times eight, save one, She had told; alas! too soon, After so short time of breath,

To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign, Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dry.*

HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [house and break.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All *housebreakers* and sharpers had their written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [house and break.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *housebreaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HO'USED OG. *n. f.* [house and dog.] A matiff kept to guard the house.

A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, has a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the old *housedog*. *Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD. *n. f.* [house and hold.]

1. A family living together. Two *households*, both alike in dignity, In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shaksp.*

A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Adv. to Vil.*

Of God observ'd

The one just man alive, by his command, Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,

To save himself and *household* from amidst A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

3

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families. *Swift.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'er take us all. *Dryd. F.*
Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a-day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domestick management.
An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shakespeare.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Acti, x. 7.*

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good;
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milt.*
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths among the men, among the women the neglect of *household* affairs. *Swift.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *household*.] Master of a family.

A certain *householder* planted a vineyard. *Matt.*
HO'USEHOLDSTUFF. *n. f.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of an house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea, and his *household* stuff. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed, with much costly *household* stuff. *Bacon.*

The woman had her jest for her *household* stuff. *L'Estrange.*

HO'USEKEEPER. *n. f.* [*house* and *keep*.] 1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar. *Shakespeare.*

If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-raisers. *Watson.*

3. One who lives much at home.
How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing there? *Shaksp. Coriol.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.
Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A house-dog. Not in use.

Distinguish the *housekeeper*, the hunter. *Shaksp.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *adj.* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestick; useful to a family.

His house for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *n. f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*. *Shakespeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *n. f.* [*Pur*, Saxon, from *huse*, Gothick, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, dimin. *hostiola*. Latin.] The holy eucharist.

To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HO'USELEEK. *n. f.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbs supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the forrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*

HO'USELESS. *adj.* [from *house*.] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you? *Shakespeare.*

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *West.*

HO'USEMAID. *n. f.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *n. f.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.

House, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dry.*

HO'USEMATE. *n. f.* [*house* and *mate*.] A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. *n. f.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE. *n. f.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently written, *housewife*, or *buffy*.

1. The mistress of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female economist.
Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient: for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good *housewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shakespeare.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*

Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the earth are spread. *Dry.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good statelwomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison.*

HO'USEWIFERY. *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the economy of a careful woman.

HO'USEWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *housewife*.] 1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spencer.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female economy.
Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *n. f.* [from *house*.] 1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*. *Graunt.*

2. [From *houseaux*, *heuses*, or *houes*, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO'USING. *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for en-

tertainment at first entrance into a house; *house*, warning.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands for such a turn most fit,
The *housing* fire did kindle and provide. *F. Quen.*

HO'USSE. *n. f.* [from *houseaux*, or *houes*, French.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; *housing*. This word, though used by *Dryden*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions hides with thongs together fast,
His upper part defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

HOW. *adv.* [*Ph*, Saxon; *hor*, Dutch.] 1. In what manner; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me. *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than silver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? and how oft cometh their destruction upon them? *Job.*

O how love I thy law, it is my meditation. *Pf.*

How many children's plaints and mother's cries? How many woeful widows left to bow To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into how many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.
Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakespeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else. *Milton's Agamemnon.*

We examine the why and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis much in our power how to live; but not all when or how to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see how the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.
How now; my love? Why is your cheek so pale? *Shakespeare.*

How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakespeare.*

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Genius.*

4. By what means.
Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell how; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. In what state.
For how shall I go up to my father? *Genius.*

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born? How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden's Enid.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.
Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job. iv. 19.*

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by how much the spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By how much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.
How are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lam. i. 1.*

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.
Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents. *Bacon.*

HO'WBEIT. *adv.* [*how be it*.] Nevertheless; *Ho'wbe*. } notwithstanding; yet; how-ever. Not now in use.
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd larrel,
Of heaven to deemen so, *Howbe*

Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser*.
Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not
necessarily, any longer than 'till there grow some
urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker*.
There is a knowledge which God hath always
revealed unto them in the works of nature; this
they honour and esteem highly as profound wis-
dom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker*.
There was no army transmitted out of England,
howbeit the English colonies in Ireland did win
ground upon the Irish. *Davies on Ireland*.
Howdy. [Contracted from *how do ye*.] In
what state is your health? A message of civility.
I now write no letters but of plain business, or
plain *howdy*'s, to those few I am forced to corre-
pond with. *Pope*.

Howsoever. *adv.* [from *how* and *soever*.]
1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever de-
gree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakespeare*.

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd *howe'er* wife. *Milton*.
2. At all events; happen what will; at least:
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may
be, *howe'er* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy,
if it may be, all good, *howe'er* the chiefest. *Tillotson*.
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden*.
Its views are bounded on all sides by several
ranges of mountains, which are *howe'er* at so great
a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of
beautiful prospects. *Addison on Italy*.

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case
of persecution, *howe'er* I do not exclude it. *Atterb.*
Few turn their thoughts to examine how those
diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end;
which would, *howe'er*, be a very useful enquiry. *Swift*.

4. To some of these meanings this word may be
commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes al-
most evanescent.

To *Howl*. *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howl'd in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakespeare*.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste
howling wilderness. *Deuter. xxxiii. 10.*
As when a fort of wolves infect the night,
With their wild howlings at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller*.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that howl'd around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith*.

2. To utter cries in distress.
Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer. xlviii.*

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.
Each new morn
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shak. Mac.*
The noise grows louder still:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes;
And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the
heavens.

Like victory: then groans again, and howlings
Like those of vanquish'd men. *Dryd. Spanish Friar*.

3. To speak with a belline cry or tone.
Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and howl it out in deserts! *Philips*.

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and
horrid.

Howl. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
These and the like rumours are no more than
the last howl of a dog dislected alive. *Swift*.

2. The cry of a human being in horror.
She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the public place. *Dryden*.

Howsoever. *adv.* [from *how* and *soever*.]
1. In what manner soever. See *HOWEVER*.
Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most
ancient, *howsoever* he hath since been corrupted,
doth in the substance of all agree. *Raleigh's History*.
2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not
in him. *Shakespeare*.
To *Hox*. *v. a.* [from *Dog*, Saxon.] To hough;
to ham-string.

Thou art a coward,
Which boxes honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
Lodronius, perceiving the old foldier's mean-
ing, alighted, and with his sword box'd his horse,
saying aloud, This day, valiant foldiers, shall you
have me both your general and fellow foldier,
fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Knolles*.

Hov. *n. f.* [from *hou*, old French.] A large boat
sometimes with one deck.
He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;
From whence estoons arrived here three boys:
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *Fairy Queen*.

To define a barge and boy, which are between a
boat and a ship, is hard. *Watts's Logick*.

Hu'brub. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology,
unless it be from *up, up*, or *bobnob*.] A tumult; a
riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt
of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first
day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning,
but the actors were really of the dregs of the peo-
ple. *Clarendon*.

An universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning founds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Why wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when she shines in water. *Hudib*.
Hu'ckaback. *n. f.* A kind of linen on which
the figures are raised.

Hu'cklebacked. *adj.* [from *lock*, Germ. a bunch,
and *back*.] Crooked in the shoulders.

Hu'cklerone. *n. f.* [from *bucken*, Dutch, to
fit down.] The hipbone.

Hu'ckster. *n. f.* [from *lock*, German; a ped-
lar; *hu'ckster*, a shoe pedlar.]
1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small
quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more infamous trade than
the being *hu'cksters* to such vile merchandise.

God deliver the world from such guides, or ra-
ther such *hu'cksters* of souls, the very shame of re-
ligion. *South*.

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down
you fall,
And overturn the scolding *hu'cksters* stall,
The scolding *hu'ckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay*.

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to
drive those China *hu'cksters* from the doors. *Swift*.
Those *hu'cksters* or money-jobbers will be
found necessary, if this brass-money is made cur-
rent. *Swift*.

2. A trickish mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his *hu'ckster* man. *Hud. Tale*.
To *Hu'ckster*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their
piece into silver, to some *hu'ckstering* fellow who
follows that trade. *Swift*.

To *Hu'ddle*. *v. a.* [probably from *head*.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered;
to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.
At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two. *Prior*.
Now all in haste they *buddl'd* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift*.

3. To cover up in haste.
4. To perform in a hurry.
I have given much application to this poem:
this is not a play *buddl'd* up in haste. *Dryden*.
When continu'd rain

The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *buddl'd* when the skies are fair. *Dryden*.

5. To throw together in confusion.
Our adversary, *buddling* several suppositions to-
gether, and that in doubtful and general terms,
makes a medley and confusion. *Locke*.

To *Huddle*. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.
Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *buddl'd* on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shaksp.*
Brown answered after his blunt and *buddling* man-
ner. *Bacon*.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *buddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton*.
Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for
they will run against things, and *buddling* forwards,
fall from high places. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Hu'ddle. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tu-
mult; confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotolian philosophy is a *buddle* of
words and terms insignificant, has been the cen-
sure of the wisest. *Glanville*.

Your carrying business in a *buddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras*.
Nature doth nothing in a *buddle*. *L'Estrange*.
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in
things remote, and in a *buddle*. *Locke*.

Several merry answers were made to my ques-
tion, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and
filled my mind with a *buddle* of ideas. *Addison*.

Hue. *n. f.* [Diece, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread Lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue*. *Spenser*.

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shak. King John*.
Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton*.

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,
Answer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with distant view. *Dryden*.
2. [*Hue*, French.] A clamour; a legal pur-
suit; an alarm given to the country, It is com-
monly joined with *cry*.

Hue and *cry*, villain, go! Assist me, knight I
am undone. *Shakespeare*.
Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang
of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange*.

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*. *Addison*.
The *hue* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend
him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbutnot's John Bull*.

Hue'r. *n. f.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose
business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are di-
rected by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the
cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of
the pilchard. *Carew's Survey*.

Huff. *n. f.* [from *hove*, or *hown*, swelled:
he is *huff'd* up by distempers. So in some provinces
we still say the bread *huff's* up, when it begins to
beave or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment.
To be in a *huff* is then to be in a ferment, as we now
speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
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HUG

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To wear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a *buff*,
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras*.
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose *buff*.
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras*.
We have the apprehensions of a change to keep
a check upon us in the very *buff* of our greatness.
L'Estrange.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *buff* about
his extraction. *L'Estrange*.

No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent
another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret
blows in a present *buff*. *South*.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his
own value.

As for you, colonel *buff-cap*, we shall try be-
fore a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.
Lewd shallow-brained *buffs* make: Atheism and
contempt of religion the soft badge and character
of wit. *South*.

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily
be *buffed* up with air, and blown in at the wind-
pipe. *Grew*.

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arro-
gance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to
Dr. Hough, You must not presume to *buff* us.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to
bounce, to swell with indignation or pride.

A *buffing*, shining, flattering, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him.

A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *buffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras*.

Buffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to credulous fools a knave. *Rose*.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made
them *buff* at this doctrine of repentance, as a thing
below them. *South*.

Now what's his end? O charming glory say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *buffing* play? *Dryden*.

What a small pittance of reason and truth is
mixed with those *buffing* opinions they are swelled
with. *Locke*.

When Peg received John's message, she *buffed*
and stormed like the devil. *Arbutnot's John Bull*.

HUFFER. *n. f.* [from *buff*.] A blusterer; a
bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,

By such a braggadocio *buffer*. *Hudibras*.

HUFFISH. *adj.* [from *buff*.] Arrogant; inso-
lent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY. *adv.* [from *buffish*.] With arro-
gant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HUFFISHNESS. *n. f.* Petulance; arrogance;
noisy bluster.

To HUG. *v. a.* [Pegian, Saxon, to hedge, to
inclose.]

1. To press, close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hug'd* me in his arms. *Shakespeare*.

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature
that had given him so admirable a ferenade! *L'Estrange*.

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press.

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak,
which he would *hug* and kiss. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unpalatable,
Win me into the easy hearted man,

And *hug* him into snares. *Milton*.

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.

Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Rose*.

Though they know that the flatterer knows the

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falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the
impostor, and with both arms *bug* the abuse. *South*.

Mark with what joy he *bugs* the dear discovery!

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *bug* and retain the
good things of life, when we have the least pro-
spect of enjoying them. *Atterbury*.

4. To gripe in wrestling.

HUG. *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. Close embrace.

Why these close *bugs*? I owe my shame to him.

2. A particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cor-*
nish bug.

HUGE. *adj.* [*boegb*, *bigb*, Dutch.]

1. Vast; immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they
were in the house of bondage, and their manner
of serving God in a strange land, be compared;
with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford
and who seeth not what *huge* difference there was
between them? *Hooker*.

This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equal-
leth in greatness not only Asia, Europe and Africa,
but America. *Abbot*.

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*.

Part, *huge* of bulk!

Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean; there Leviathan

Hugest of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land. *Milton*.

3. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder.

Through forests *huge*, and long unravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown he wanders waste. *Thompson*.

HUGELY. *adv.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immensely; enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?

Doth it not flow as *bugly* as the sea? *Shakespeare*.

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *bugly* bent to believe, that whenever you
concern yourselves in affairs, it is for our good.

HUGENESS. *n. f.* [from *huge*.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness.

2. Utmost extent. Not in use.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of
your unworthy thinking. *Shakespeare*.

HUGGERMUGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps
from *bugger* *mocker*, or *hug* in the dark. *Morcker*
in Danish is darkness, whence our *murky*. It is
written by Sir Thomas More, *hoker moker*. *Hoker*, in
Chaucer, is *peevish*, *croag* *grained*, of which *moker* may
be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is like-
wise in German a *corner*, and *moky* is in English dark.
I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; bye-
place.

Now hold in *buggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land.

But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *buggermugger* lurk,

I'll make them rue their handy-work. *Hudibras*.

There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly
and barefaced, and a thing that's done in *bugger-*
mugger, under a seal of secrecy and concealment.

HUGV. *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vast; great; huge.

Not in use.

This *bugy* rock one finger's force apparently will
move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

HUKE. *n. f.* [*luque*, Fr.] A cloak.

As we were thus in conference, there came one
that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*. *Bacon*.

HULK. *n. f.* [*bulcke*, Dutch; *Pulc*, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bour-
deaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *bulk* better
stuffed in the hold. *Shakespeare*.

The custom of giving the colour of the sea to
the *bulks*, fails, and mariners of their spy-boats, to

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keep them from being discovered, came from the
Veneti. *Arbutnot*.

They Argo's *bulk* will tax,
And scrape her pitchy fides for wax. *Swift*.

The footy *bulk*

Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson*.

2. Any thing bulky and unweildy. This sense
is still retained in Scotland; as, a *bulk* of a fel-
low.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *bulk* fir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shakespeare*.

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *bulk* a
hare. *Ainsworth*.

HULL. *n. f.* [*bulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The hulk or integument of any thing; the
outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the
shell. [*Hule*, Scottish.]

2. The body of a ship: the hulk. *Hull* and *bulk*
are now confounded; but *bulk* seems originally to
have signified not merely the body or hull, but
whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *bulks* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put to-
gether, only for the *bulk* and tackle of a thinking
creature. *Grew*.

To HULL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To float; to
drive to and fro upon the water without sails or
rudder.

They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness: a
ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather
some few bones of the carcase, *bullying* there, part
broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney*.

Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.

—No, good swabber, I am to *bulk* here a little
longer. *Shakespeare*.

He look'd, and saw the ark *bulk* on the flood.

People walking down upon the shore, saw some-
what come *bullying* toward them. *L'Estrange*.

HULLY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Siliqueous; bulky.

HULLY. *n. f.* Holly.

Save and *bulver* and thorns, thereof sail for to
make. *Tulip*.

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hummeln*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Ba-*

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden
dew.

In Summer's heat.

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waken city grows. *Dryden*.

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing found.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Comminius, much unhearts me.

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake me.

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *bums*; as who should say, You'll rue.

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the inter-
val with an audible emission of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *bumm'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras*.

I still acquiesce,

And never *bumm'd* and haw'd sedition,
Nor snuffled treason. *Hudibras*.

The man lay *bumming* and hawing a good while;
but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physici-
ans. *L'Estrange*.

4. To make a dull heavy noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are
but inarticulate *bummings*; as are ours to their other-
wise tuned organs. *Clayville*.

Still *bumming* on, their drowsy course they keep,
And last'd so long, like tops, are last'd asleep.

5. To sing low.

Hum half a tune.

6. To applaud. Approbation was commonly
expressed

expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects.

To black Hecate's summons

The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,
To him who mules through the woods at noon.

Thomson.

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,

The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakesp.*
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vast resort,

Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of hum and buz from noon till night. *Dry.*
3. Any low dull noise.

Who sit the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the hum. *Pope.*
4. A pause with an inarticulate sound.

These thrugs, these hums and haws,
When you have said the's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Your excuses want some grains to make 'em current: hum and ha will not do the business.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for hum.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did stew their meat between their hums,
And the horses backs o'er which they straddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his fiddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expression of applause.

You hear a hum in the right place. *Spektator.*
HUM. *interj.* A sound implying doubt and de-
liberation.

Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I guess at it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

See fir Robert—hum!

And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*
HUMAN. *adj.* [humanus, Lat. humanus, Fr.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.
It will never be asked whether he be a gentle-
man born, but whether he be a human creature?

Swift.

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells
to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but hu-
man conditions. *Shakespeare.*

For man to tell how human life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew?

Milton.

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with human voice indu'd. *Milton.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can
have any, this being the highest of all human cer-
tainty. *Locke.*

HUMAN. *adj.* [humane, Fr.] Kind; civil;
benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few,
doth naturally spread itself towards many, and
maketh men become humane and charitable. *Bacon.*

Envy, malice, covetousness, and revenge, are
abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more
divine, more moral, more humane, are planted in
their stead. *Spratt.*

HUMANELY. *adv.* [from humane.] Kindly;
with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluous, while it
were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us
humanely. *Shakespeare.*

HUMANIST. *n. f.* [humaniste, Fr.] A philolo-
ger; a grammarian: a term used in the schools of
Scotland.

HUMANITY. *n. f.* [humanitas, Fr. humanitas, Lat.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond humanity. *Sidney.*
A rarer spirit never did steer humanity *Shak.*
The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but
the extremity of both ends. *Shakespeare.*

To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt,
there hath been used the highest caution humanity
could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of man-
kind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach
all humanity, and will do well to oblige mankind by
his informations. *Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.
All men ought to maintain peace and the com-
mon offices of humanity and friendship in diversity
of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft humanity?
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep?

Rowe.

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Scotland,
humaniores literae.

To HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [humaniser, Fr.] To sof-
ten; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevo-
lence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,
To humanize the flints whereon I tread. *Watson.*

Was it the business of magic to humanize our
natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the
instances of the most extensive charity? *Addison.*

HUMANKIND. *n. f.* [human and kind.] The race
of man; mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and humankind. *Pope.*
HUMANLY. *adv.* [from human.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the
power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs,
humanly speaking, may seem to promise. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now
written humanely.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well
bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope.*

HUMBIRD. *n. f.* [from hum and bird.] The
humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of
birds, yet our own plantations have shewed us one
far less; that is, the humbird, not much exceeding a
beetle. *Brown.*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [humile, Fr. humilis, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.
And mighty proud to humble weak does yield.

Spenser.

Now we have shewn our power,
Let us seem humbler after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Thy humble servant vows obedience,
And faithful service, 'till the point of death.

Shakespeare.

We should be as humble in our imperfections and
sins as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great
wisdom, and perfect life. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

You, if an humble husband, may request,
Provide and order all things for the best. *Dryd.*
Ten thousand trifles light as these,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:

She should be humble, who would please;
And the must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!

Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An humble roof and an obscure retreat. *Tallden.*

Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys
which dwell
With humbler fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy
royalty!

Rowe.

Far humbler titles suit my lost condition. *Smith.*
To HUMBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make submissive; to
make to bow down with humility.

Take this purse, thou whom the heaven's
plagues
Have humbled to all strokes. *Shak. King Lear.*

The executioner

Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak. As you like it.*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God,
that he may exalt you. *1 Pet. v. 6.*

Hezekiah humbled himself for the pride of his
heart. *2 Chron.*

Why do I humble thus myself, and suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate. *Milt.*
Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings,
and humble himself by a speedy and sincere repent-
ance; let him return to God, and then let him be
assured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*

2. To crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify
Yearly injoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy, for man seduc'd. *Milt.*

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of re-
venge, to see him taken down and humbled in his
reputation, who had so far raised himself above us.

Addison.

The mistress of the world, the seat of empire,
The nurse of heroes, the delight of gods,
That humbled the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addis.*

Men that make a kind of insult upon society,
ought to be humbled as disturbers of the publick
tranquillity. *Freelholder.*

Fortune not much of humbling me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. To make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their capa-
cities, when he humbles himself to speak to them,
but to lose his design in speaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be
humbled into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys
exalted into mountains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* [hum and bee.] What may
be the true etymology of this word, I am in doubt.
The humbeeb is known to have no sting. The
Scotch call a cow without horns a humble cow; so
that the word seems to signify *inermis*, wanting the
natural weapons. *Dr. Beattie.* A buzzing wild
bee.

The honeybags steal from the humbeebes,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs.

Shakespeare.

This puts us in mind once again of the humbe-
bes and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*
HUMBLEBEE. *n. f.* An herb. *Dispositio.*

HUMBLEBEE EATER. *n. f.* A fly that eats the
humbeeb. *Ansforth.*
HUMBLENESS. *n. f.* [from humble.] Humility;
absence of pride.

With how true humbleness!

They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*
I am rather with all subjected humbleness, to thank
her excellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me
rather heart to save myself, than to receive thanks.

Sidney.

It was answered by us all, in all possible hum-
bleness; but yet with a countenance, that we knew
that he spoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

HUMBLER. *n. f.* [from humble.] One that hum-
bles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [humble and mouth.]
Mild; meek.

You are meek and humblemouth'd; but your heart
is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride.

Shakespeare.

HUMBLEPLANT. *n. f.* A species of sensitive
plant.

The humbleplant is so called, because, as soon as
you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground,
and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised
in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HUMBLER. *n. f.* Entrails of a deer.
HUMBLESS. *n. f.* [from humble.] Humbleness;
humility. Obsolete.

And with meek humbleness, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenser.*
HUMBLV. *adv.* [from humble.]

1. Without pride; with humility; modestly;
with timorous modesty.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humblly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars.

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humblly* glides,
And there the Rhine submits her swelling tides.

Write him down a slave, who, *humblly* proud,
With presents begs preferments from the crowd.

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humblly* hope for more.

2. Without height; without elevation.
HUMIDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming*
drone] Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*,
And fee stout Brain all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown?

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and,
before I had heard his story out, was called away
by business.

To *HUMECT*. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat. *bu-*
To *HUMECTATE*. } *me*, Fr.] To wet;
to moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and
contemperate the air by their exhalations, but re-
fresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inun-
dations.

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate*
the bordering soil.

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality,
and not too much astringent.

HUMECTATION. *n. f.* [*humectation*, Fr. from
humectate.] The act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it
down from swelling: the cause is repercuSSION,
without *humectation*, or entrance of any body.

That which is concreted by exiccation, or ex-
pression of humidity, will be resolved by *humecta-*
tion, as earth and clay.

HUMERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*,
Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with
a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in am-
putation.

HUMICUBATION. *n. f.* [*hum* and *cubo*, Latin.]
The act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and
humicubations, used to be companions of repentance.

HUMID. *adj.* [*humide*, Fr. *humidus*, Latin.]
Wet; moist; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled scarf can shew.

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies.

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be
agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to
keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if
it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid*.

HUMIDITY. *n. f.* [*humidite*, Fr. from *humid*.]
That quality which we call moisture, or the
power of wetting other bodies. It differs very
much from fluidity, depending altogether on the
congruity of the component particles of any li-
quor to the pores or surfaces of such particular
bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quick-
silver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands
or clothes, and many other things it will not stick
to; but it may be called so in reference to gold,
tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently
adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost
every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*,
is not capable of wetting every thing; for it
stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the
leaves of cabbages, and many other plants; and
it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and
other water-fowl.

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this grofs
watry pumpkin.

O blessing-breeding fun, draw from the earth

Rotten *humidity*: below thy sister's orb
Infect the air!

Young animals have more tender fibres, and
more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their
juices more exalted and relishing.

HUMILIATION. *n. f.* [French.]
1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the lat-
ter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause
there followed upon the latter an exaltation of
that which was humbled; for with power he
created the world, but restored it by obedience.

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne.

2. Mortification; external expression of sin
and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel
he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doc-
trine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek.

3. Abatement of pride.
It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to
mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men
trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and
their own personal safety, as well as that of their
country.

HUMILITY. *n. f.* [*humilité*, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arro-
gance.

When we make profession of our faith, we
stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek
unto God for favour, we fall down; because the
gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one,
in the other the behaviour of *humility*.

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;

I thank my god for my *humility*.

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge,
the *humility* of a Christian teacheth to forgive.

The *humility* of the style gained them many
friends.

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder

At their wish'd journey's end.

It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst
of honour, or to begin a fast after dinner.

As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;

So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*.

2. Act of submission.
With these *humilities* they satisfied the young
king, and by their bowing and bending avoided
the present storm.

HUMMER. *n. f.* [from *hum*.] That which hums;
an applauder.

HUMORAL. *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding
from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under con-
tinual *humoral* fevers.

HUMORIST. *n. f.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*,
French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy;
one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly
pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things;
his actions seldom directed by the reason and na-
ture of things.

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than
he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase
heaven.

2. One who has odd conceits.
The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*.

3. One who has violent and peculiar passions.
By a wife and timeous inquisition the peccant

humours and *humorists* must be discovered and
purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a
king, is true cruelty.

HUMOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*.]
1. Full of grotesque or odd images.
Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya
was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that
this passage alludes to the story of the satire Mar-
fya, who contended with Apollo, which I think
is more *humorous*.

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but
the present whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; said to
be something imperfect, in favouring the first
complaint; haughty and tinder-like, upon too trivial
motion.

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety.

He's *humorous* as Winter, and as sudden
As flaw's congeal'd in the spring of day.

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be short, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:

What doth make you thus delay?

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind.

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on
persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful
temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his
affairs.

3. Pleasant; jocular.
Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;

And penfive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st it not what.

HUMOROUSLY. *adj.* [from *humorous*.]
1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously*
concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutat.

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished
the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

2. Capriciously; whimsically.
We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we re-
solve rashly, fililly, or *humorously*, upon no reason
that will hold.

HUMOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *humorous*.]
1. Fickleness; capricious levity.

2. Jocularly; oddness of conceit.
HUMORSOME. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Peevish; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

Our science cannot be much improved by mal-
querades, where the wit of both sexes is altoge-
ther taken up in continuing singular and *humor-*
some disguises.

HUMORSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humorsome*.] Pee-
vishly; petulantly.

HUMOUR. *n. f.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.]
1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze,
which is very admirable, seeing it hath the per-
spicuity and fluidity of common water.

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body,
reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm,
blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they
predominated, were supposed to determine the
temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humour's* black,
That mingle with thy fancy.

3. General turn or temper of mind.
As there is no *humour*, to which impudent po-
verty cannot make itself serviceable; so were
there enow of those of desperate ambition, who
would build their houses upon others ruin.

There came a young lord, led with the *humour*
of youth, which ever thinks that good whole good-
ness he sees not.

King James, as he was a prince of great judg-
ment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant
humour: as he was going through Lufen by Green-
wich, he asked what town it was? they said Lufen.
He asked, a good while after, what town is this

HUM

we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: then, said the king, I will be king of Lufen.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd, And which the ruling passion or your mind. *Refc.* They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself.

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last, Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant To break into the blood house of life. *Shakespeare.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax.* Their *humours* are not to be won, But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras.*

Tempt not his heavy hand; But one submissive word which you let fall, Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment. In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. *Temple.*

6. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition. He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury. *Fielding.*

7. Petulance; peevishness. Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice. I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour*'d letter to her. *Shakespeare.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in comfort, men are more obnoxious to others' *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To *HUMOUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance. If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius, He should not *humour* me. *Shakespeare.*

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick; Why not when I'm splenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and fullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with. To after age thou shalt be writ the man, That with smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milton.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryd. Pref. to Albion.*

Fontainebleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison.*

HUMP. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See *BUMP*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches: the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *bump* fell. *Taylor.*

HUMPHACK. *n. f.* [*bump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with a *bump-back* and very high nose. *Taylor.*

HUMPA'CKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

HUN

To *HUNCH*. *v. a.* [*busch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists. Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down. *Arbutnot.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back, And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flattened, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon! To take that *hunchback'd* monster in my arms, Th' excrecence of a man. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with saucer-eyes, a sharp nose, and *hunch-backed*. *Arbut. Hist. of John Bull.*

HUNDRED. *adj.* [*Pund*, *Pundne*, Saxon; *bondert*, Dutch.]

The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke, A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HUNDRED. *n. f.*

1. A company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbutnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hund* edum, low Latin; *hundreds*, old French.]

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HUNDREDTH. *adj.* [*Pundneontezogopa*, Sax.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hosker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturna, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop. *Newton.*

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *hang*. A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight, What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryd. Juv.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGER. *n. f.* [*Punger*, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. *Quincy.*

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Græw.*

HUN

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For *hunger* of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

To *HUNGER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a sauce To make me *hunger* more. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar, As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long. Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair, That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours, Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth, Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee! *Shak. Hen. IV.*

I content me, And from the sting of famine fear no harm, Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed Me *hungry* more to do my Father's will. *Milton.*

HUNGERBIT. } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] *HUNGERBITTEN*. } Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*. *Job, xviii. 12.*

Thyself Bred up in poverty and straits at home; Loft in a desert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton.*

HUNGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask His sops as he was drinking. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite. You have fav'd my longing, and I feed Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shakespeare.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food; They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full, They belch us. *Shakespeare.*

HUNGERSTARVED. [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind, Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shak.*

Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shak.* As to some holy house th' afflicted came, Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame, Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HUNGRIELY. *adj.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe, Who pity'd fuff'ring mortals long ago; When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed, And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryd.*

HUNGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food. That face of his the *hungry* cannibals Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakespeare.*

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakespeare.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour registers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*

HUNKS.

HUNKS. *n. f.* [*hunk*, *fordid*, *Islandick*.] A covetous fordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon. The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his padlocks. *L'Estrange*.

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunk*. *Dryden*.

Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunk*, worth money. *Addison*.

To **HUNT.** *v. a.* [*Puntian*, *Saxon*, from *hant*, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin, While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakespeare*.

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job*, xxxviii. 39.

We should fingle every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison*.

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Psalms*, exl.

The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that pain would it break. *Harvey on Conjunctions*.

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser*.

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke*.

4. To direct or manage bounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison*.

To **HUNT.** *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*, I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Efau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen*.

One followed study and knowledge, and another *hunting* and *hunting*. *Locke*.

On the old pagan tombs, masks, *hunting* matches, and *Bacchanals* are very common. *Addison on Italy*.

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke*.

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd

By foreign pow'r, her company disdain'd, Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther*.

2. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray; The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd; And by the happy hollow of a tree, Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland*.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods, First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace, Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton*.

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore, Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden*.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a passage of Manlius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison*.

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began, A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope*.

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file

Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakespeare's Macb*.

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school, Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior*.

HUNTRESS. *n. f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night survey With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above, Thy *hunter's* name, that my fall life doth sway. *Shakespeare*.

Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece, To testify the arms of chastity?

Hence had the *hunter's* Dian her dread bow, Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton*.

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain, Th' immortal *hunter's*, and her virgin train;

Nor envy Windsor. *Pope*.

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *hunter's*.

HUNTSMAN. *n. f.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chase, Seeing the game escape from him away, Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets*.

Such game, whilst yet the world was new, The mighty Nimrod did pursue:

What *huntsman* of our feeble race, Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller*.

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*, that managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Estrange*.

HUNTSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day Give the art of rhyming, *huntsmanship*, or play. *Donne*.

HURDLE. *n. f.* [*Dynbel*, *Saxon*.]

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

The fled, the tumbrel, *burdles* and the fail, These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georgicks*.

2. Grate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next, Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare*.

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after-times. *Bacon*.

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsl*.

To **HURL.** *v. a.* [from *hurle*, to throw down, *Islandick*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n have any grievous plagues in store, O, let them keep it 'till thy sins be ripe, And then *hurl* down their indignation. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.

He holds vengeance in his hand, To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak*.

I with my nails digged stones out of the ground, To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakespeare*.

If he thrust him out of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Numb*, xxxv. 23.

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chron*, xii. 2.

Hurl ink and wit, As madmen stones. *Ben Jonson*.

His darling sons, *Hurl* headlong to partake with us, shall curse Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton*.

She strikes the lute, but if it found, Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller*.

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd* Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world. *Denham*.

Young Phaeton, From East to North irregularly *hurl'd*, First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train, And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope*.

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, *French*, to make an howling or hideous noise.] His sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness, He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser*.

Highly they rag'd against the Highest, *Hurling* defiance to the vault of heav'n. *Milton*.

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during the play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knollys*.

HURLBAT. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsl*.

HURLER. *n. f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at *hurling*.

The *hurlers* must *hurl* man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Corn*.

HURLWIND. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown, By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sand*.

HURLY. *n. f.* [from the French; *HURLYBURLY.* *n. f.* [*hurl* and *hurl*, inconsiderately.]

Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Wind takes the Russian billows by the top, That with the *hurl* death itself awakes. *Shakespeare*.

Poor discontented, Which gape and rub the elbow at the news Of *hurl* innovation. *Shakespeare*.

Methinks, I see this *hurl* all on foot. *Shakespeare*.

All places were filled with tumult and *hurl*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a piteful cry was in every place, and in cities presently to be besieged. *Knollys's History*.

HURRICANE. *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, French.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks; Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout. *Shakespeare's K. L*.

A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havoc where it comes. *Burnet's Theory*.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden*.

The ministers of state, who gave us law, In corners with selected friends withdraw; There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise, Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dry*.

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend, Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison*.

HURRIER. *n. f.* [from *hurry*.] One that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman*.

To **HURRY.** *v. n.* [*Depgian*, to plunder, *Sax*, was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imitative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone To offer service to your enemy; And wild amazement *hurries* up and down The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakespeare*.

3. To hurry.

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For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *burry'd* meeting here?

Impetuous lust *burries* him on to satisfy it. *South.*
That *burry'd* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*

A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *burried* off the stage. *Addison.*

Stay these sudden gusts of passion,
That *burry* you away. *Roscoe's Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *buried* out of himself by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Pref.*

To *HURRY*. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *burry* to your journey's end. *Dryden.*

HURRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *burries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and *burry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *burry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *burry* of thought. *Addison.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *burry*. *Ad.*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *burry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addison.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *burry* barricades the street. *Gay.*

HURST. *n. f.* [Dyrt, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To *HURT*. *v. a.* preter. I hurt; part. pass. I have hurt. [Dyrt, wounded, Saxon; heurter, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.
He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death. *Revelations.*

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;
Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milt.*

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.
My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it hurts my hand. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the hurt lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To damage; to impair.
See thou hurt not the oil and wine. *Revelations.*

HURT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.
The hurt thereby is greater than the good. *Spens.*

I have slain a man to my hurt. *Genesis.*

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no hurt done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruise.
Where is he wounded?

—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakes.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.
Why should damage grow to the hurt of the King? *Ezra.*

HURTER. *n. f.* [from hurt.] One that does harm.

HURTFUL. *adj.* [hurt and full.] Mischievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer

of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryd. Geor.*

HURTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To *HURTLE*. *v. n.* [hurter, French; urtare, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter. *Hammer.*

The noise of battle *hurled* in the air. *Shakespeare.*

Kindness
Made him give battle to the lionses,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakespeare.*

To *HURTLE*. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of *hurled*. *Obsolete.*

His harmless club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Q.*

HURTLBERRY. *n. f.* [biort bar, Danish.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idææ*.

HURTLESS. *adj.* [from hurt.]

1. Innocent: harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gasp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtless*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

HURTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. *n. f.* [husband, master, Danish, from *hous* and *bondi*, Runick, a master.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper;
Thy head, thy sovereign. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again: he so takes on yonder with my husband, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shakespeare.*

This careful husband had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination of relation of husband.

2. The male of animals.
Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. shewed himself a right good husband; owner of a lordship ill husbanded. *Davies on Incl.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill husbands we are of so tender a fortune. *Collier.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.
Husband's work is laborious and hard. *Hub. Tale.*

I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon.*

In those fields
The painful husband plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields. *Hakewill.*

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To *HUSBAND*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with an husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my fex;
Being so father'd and so husbanded? *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

If you shall prove
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easy
Prove that I husbanded her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was. *Shakespeare.*

In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best
—That were the most, if he should husband you. *Shakespeare.*

2. To manage with frugality.
It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

The French, wisely husbanded the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou canst speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he fits at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from husband.] Without an husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shak. King John.*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from husband.] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compass it then, is a husbandly part. *Tupper.*

HUSBANDMAN. *n. f.* [husband and man.] One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your husbandman. *Shakespeare.*

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the husbandman. *Broom.*

HUSBANDRY. *n. f.* [from husband.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of husbandry, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Ask'd if in husbandry he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. *Hubb. Tale.*

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. *Spenser.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and husbandry. *Shakespeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh's History.*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear feed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order will fall naturally to the several trades of husbandry, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any husbandry upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.
There's husbandry in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good husbandry. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs.
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and manage of my house. *Shakespeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but hush! 'tis so. *Shakespeare.*

There's something else to do; hush and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still. *The*

HUS

The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *husb* as death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame
did blush;

Another seem'd envious or coy;

Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;

But at these strangers presence every one did *husb*.

To HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be *husb*, and nought at all to say. *Shakespeare.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;

But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *husb* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land.

Speak softly;
All's *husb* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *husbs* me. *Shakespeare.*

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
husb my cares thus, and shelter me with love?

Husb'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and *husbs* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas.

The court was *husbed*, and a whisper ran. *Addis.*

To HUSH up. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *husbed up*, and the servants are
forbid to talk of it.

HUSHMONEY. *n. f.* [*husb* and *money*.] A bribe
to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dextrous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspecting of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks.

HUSK. *n. f.* [*hulsch*, Dutch, or *huysken*, from
huys.] The outmost integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Sh.*

Most feeds, in their growing, leave their *husk*
or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand.

Some steep their feeds, and some in cauldrons
boil

O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain.

Some when the prefs
Has drain'd the pulpos mafs, regale their swine.
With the dry refuse; thou, more wife, shalt steep
The *husks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine.

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till
it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat
till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words,
left you feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off
the outward integument.

HUSKEN. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk;
covered with a husk.

HUSKY. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks;
consisting of husks.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late

HYA

In vain should'st seek a strainer, to dispart
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer milt. *Phillips.*

HUSSY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *houfswife*: taken
in an ill sense.] A forry or bad woman; a worth-
less wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight
disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate
this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

HUSTINGS. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon.] A coun-
cil; a court held.

To HUSTLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from
hurtle.] To shake together in confusion.

HUSWIFE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *houfswife*.]
1. A bad manager; a forry woman. It is com-
mon to use *houfswife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy*
in a bad sense.

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

A *huswife*, that, by felling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

Why should you want?
The bounteous *huswife*, Nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*

To HUSWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To man-
age with economy and frugality.

But *huswifery* the little Heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HUSWIFERY. *n. f.* [from *huswife*.]
1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock.

2. Management of rural business committed to
women.

If cheefes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cidley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser.*

HUT. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A
poor cottage.

Our wand'ring fairs, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these fairs invite
In his poor *hut* to pass the night.

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the fordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty!

HUTCH. *n. f.* [Dutch, Saxon; *huche*, French.]
A corn chest.

The best way to keep them, after they are
threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in
hutches, or close casks.

To HUZ. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz;
to murmur.

HUZZA. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclama-
tion.

The *buzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear
that they are to a prince.

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me
day and night; *buzzas* and hunting-horns never
let me cool.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid flatters and of loud *buzzas*.

To HUZZA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To
utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,
On the *buzzing* mob shall still prevail. *King's Cook.*

To HUZZA. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

He was *buzzed* into the court by several thou-
sands of weavers and clothiers.

HYACINTH. *n. f.* [*hyacinthos*; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hy-*
acinthus, Lat.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and
narrow: the stalk is upright and naked; the
flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the
flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubu-
lose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which
are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit
with three angles, which is divided into three
cells, which are filled with roundish seeds.

2. A flower.

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HYD

The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hya-*
rius of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than
any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller
than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg.

It is found of various degrees of deepness and pale-
ness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with
a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual
is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by
the name of flame-colour.

HYACINTHINE. *adj.* [*hyacinthinus*.] Made of hy-
acinths; resembling hyacinths.

HYADES. *n. f.* [*hyades*.] A watery constella-
tion.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;

The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

HYALINE. *adj.* [*hyalinus*.] Glassy; crystalline;
made glass; resembling glass.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.

HYBRIDOUS. *adj.* [*hybridus*; *hybrida*, Latin.] Be-
gotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mix
gle together, but also generate an animal, and yet
that that *hybridous* production should not again ge-
nerate, is to me a mystery.

HYDATIDES. *n. f.* [from *hyda*.] Little transpa-
rent bladders of water in any part: most common
in dropical persons, from a distention or rupture
of the lymphducts.

All the water is contained in little bladders, ad-
hering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the
name of *hydatides*.

HYDRA. *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with
many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multi-
plicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden.*

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

HYDRAGOGUS. *n. f.* [*hydragos* and *agogos*; *hydragogus*,
Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of
watery humours, which is generally the case of
the stronger catharticks, because they shake most
forcibly the bowels and their appendages.

HYDRAULICAL. *adj.* [from *hydraulicus*.] Re-
lating to the conveyance of
water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful,
pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulic* en-
gines.

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hy-*
draulic engine, in which a chymical liquor, re-
sembling blood, is driven through elastick chan-
nels.

HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [*hydraulica*, water, and *hydra*,
a pipe.] The science of conveying water through
pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE. *n. f.* [*hydrocele*; *hydrocel*, Fr.]
A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS. *n. f.* [*hydrocephalus*; *hydro-*
cephalus, Fr.] A dropy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropy of the head, is only
incurable when the serum is extravasated into the
ventricles of the brain.

HYDROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*hydrographer*; *hydro-*
grapher, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hy-*
drographer.

HYDROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*hydrographia*; *hydro-*
graphie, Fr.] Description of the watery part of
the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY. *n. f.* [*hydromancy*; *hydromancy*,
hydromancy, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there
are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyro-*
mancy, *acromancy*, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

HYDROMEL. *n. f.* [*hydromel*; *hydromel*, Fr.]
Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being
one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the
northern

HYG

northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient.

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were pitans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium.

HYDROMETER. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument to measure the extent and profundity of water.

HYDROMETRY. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μέτρον*.] The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *φοβία*; *hydrophobic*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* or dread of water is the most remarkable.

HYDROPHOBIC. *adj.* [*ὕδωρ* and *φοβία*; *hydrophobic*, Fr.]

HYDROPHOBIC. *adj.* [*ὕδωρ* and *φοβία*; *hydrophobic*, Fr.]

1. Dropical; diseased with extravasated water. Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydrophobic* water. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm the *hydrophobic* earth hath drunk.

Dropical swellings, if they be pure are pellucid.

Dropical wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;

By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry.

One sort of remedy he uses in dropies, the water of the *hydrophobic*.

2. Resembling dropical.

Some men's *hydrophobic* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank.

Every lust is a kind of *hydrophobic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.

HYDROSTATICAL. *adj.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατικός*.] Relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst.

HYDROSTATICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mafs.

HYDROSTATICS. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατική*; *hydrostatic*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTIC. *n. f.* [*ὕδωρ*; *hydratic*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydratics* and purgers of bile.

HYENA. *n. f.* [*byena*, Fr. *byena*, Latin.] An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry;
I will laugh like a *byena* when you are inclined to sleep.

A wonder more amazing would we find;
Th' *byena* shews it, of a double kind:

Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears.

The *byena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *byena odorata*, or civet cat.

The keen *byena*, fellest of the fell.

HYGROMETER. [*n. f.* *ὕγρος* and *μέτρον*; *hygrometric*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river.

HYGROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὕγρος* and *σκοπεῖν*; *hygroscopic*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*.

HYLARCHICAL. *adj.* [*ὕλη* and *ἀρχή*.] Prefiding over matter.

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for *Lym*.

Avant, you curs!
Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail.

HYMEN. *n. f.* [*ὕμην*.] 1. The God of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL. *n. f.* [*ὕμην*.] A marriage song.

And heav'nly choirs the *hymeneal* sung.
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneal* sung.

HYMENEAL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The fuitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice.

HYMN. *n. f.* [*ὕμνος*, Fr. *hymne*.] An encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame.
Our solemn *hymns* to fullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarse.

When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars.

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.

Farewel, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing.

To *HYMN*. *v. a.* [*ὕμνω*.] To praise in a song; to worship with hymns.

Whose business were to serve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with songs to *hymn* his throne.

To *HYMN*. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works.

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire.

HYMNICK. *adj.* [*ὕμνικος*.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.

To *HYPER*. *v. a.* [*ὑπερβαίνειν*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hyperped* since I saw you.

HYPERBOLICAL. *n. f.* [*ὑπερβολή*.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER. *n. f.* [*ὑπερ*.] A word barbarously curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick*. A *hypercritick*; one more critical than necessity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hyper* upon them again.

HYPERBOLA. [*n. f.* *hyperbole*, Fr. *hyperbole* and *βόλος*.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolic section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentric.

HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. *υπερβολή*.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning*. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.

Terms *uniquar d*,
Which from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shak-sp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Taffata phrases, filken terms precise,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*; spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows upon its admired objects.

Hyperboles so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our fight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight.

The common people understand rallery, or at least rhetoric, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense.

HYPERBOLICAL. *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, French; *hyperbolick*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure.

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense.

HYPERBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.] 1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*.

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible.

HYPERBOLIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN. *n. f.* [*hyperboréen*, French; *hyperboricus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRITICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, French; *ὑπερ κριτικός*.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

HYPERCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [*ὑπερ μέτρον*.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club.

HYPERSCAROSIS. *n. f.* [*ὑπερσκαρώσις*, *ὑπερ* and *σκαρῶσις*.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hyperscarosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction.

HYPHEN. *n. f.* [*ὑφήν*.] A note of conjunction: as *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

HYPO-TICK. *n. f.* [*ὑπό τις*.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *n. f.* [*ὑποχονδρε*, French; *ὑποχονδρῶν*.] The two regions lying on each side the

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cartilago eniformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and mesenteric arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called *hypochondriack*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. } *adj.* [*hypochondriacque*, Fr. from *hypochondres*.]

HYPOCHONDRIACK. } *from hypochondres.*

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God: and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HYPOCIST. *n. f.* [*ὑπόκιστος*; *hypociste*, Fr.]

Hypocist is an inspissated juice considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe; the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

HYPOCRISY. *n. f.* [*hypocrisis*, Fr. *ὑπόκρισις*.] Diffimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer, Soft smiling and demurely looking down; But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, Fr. *ὑποκριτής*.]

1. A diffempler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakespeare.*

A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclus.*

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain; Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryd.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase *hypocrisy*; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

2. A diffempler.

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass

Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*, Who slyly speak one thing, another think, Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on, And through intemp'rance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

HYPOCRITICAL. } *adj.* [*from hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical* downcast look. *Dryden.* Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [*from hypocritical*.] With diffimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their profelytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HYPOGASTRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, Fr. *ὑπογάστρικός*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastick* arteries. *Wifeman.*

HYPOGEUM. *n. f.* [*ὑπόγειον* and *γῆ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS. *n. f.* [*hypostasis*, Fr. *ὑπόστασις*.]

1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatistical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. f.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *ὑποθέμενα*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYPOTHESIS. *n. f.* [*hypothese*, Fr. *ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole appear unintelligible. *See.*

With imagin'd fov'reignty Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:

He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise; And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wife, Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHETICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothesis*.] Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watt.*

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [*from hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Brown.*

HYRST. } Are all from the Saxon *hýrste*, a wood or grove. *Gibson.*

HURST. }

HERST. }

HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*byssope*, Fr. *byssopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *byssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *byssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *byssop*; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTERICAL. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, Fr. *ὑστερικός*.]

HYSTERICK. }

1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators. *Harvey.* Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit, Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetic fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

HYSTERICKS. *n. f.* [*ὑστερικός*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

J A C

I, Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked with an *e* final; and a short sound, as *sin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *freend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word is always expressed by *y*.

I consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *just*.

I. Pronoun personal. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ic, *me*, *pe*, *ur*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

I do not like these several counsels, I. *Shakespeare*.

There is none greater in this house than I. *Gen.*
Be of good cheer, it is I; be not afraid. *Mat.*

What shall I do to be for ever known,

And make the age to come my own?

I shall like beasts to common people dye,

Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for me. *Cowley.*

When chance of business parts us two,

What do our souls, I wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,

I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden.*

Of night impatient we demand the day,

The day arrives, and for the night we pray. *Blackmore.*

2. *Me* is in the following passage written for I.

There is but one man whom she can have, and

that is me. *Clarissa.*

3 I is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for

me, or yes.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but I,

And that bare vowel, I, shall poison more

Than the death darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakespeare.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?

—I, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk

idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber

Of parties. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER *n. f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks

inarticularly or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers

At all their dialects of jabberers. *Hudibras.*

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to

pierce than in the *ja-cent* posture. *Wotton's Arch.*

JA'CINTH. *n. f.* [for *hyacinth*, *Jerusalem* for *Hie-*

rus *l'm.*]

1. The same with *hyacinth*.

2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching

to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodw.*

JACK. *n. f.* [Probably by mistake from *Jagues*,

which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general

term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows.

You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot

Office me from my son *Coriolanus*. *Shakespeare.*

J A C

I have in my mind

A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practise. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* slave has his belly full of fighting,
and I must go up and down like a cock that no-
body can match. *Shakespeare.*

2. The name of instruments which supply the
place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common
name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the
spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but when
instruments were invented for both those services,
they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the
jack frame be forged and filed square, that the
wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on
the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly
cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the
worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the
worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat,
commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon

her head, was beaten down. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks

Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or
gudgeons are, except *jack*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [*Jaque*, Fr.] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with
jack and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of
board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an
excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio*, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the
bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poi-
sed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run
necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made
with a byass, that may decline it a little from a
straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and
so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the musical instrument called a
virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth,
and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three
thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds
three shillings and four pence. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing,
in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, show and found;

An inverse burse, an exchange under ground. *Chas.*

JACK Boots. *n. f.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.]

Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack*
boots, dressed up in a comode and a night-rail.
Spe. Sator.

JACK by the Hedge. *n. f.* *Erysimum.*

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under
hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much used
in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK Pudding. *n. f.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani;
merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable
weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name

J A D

of the dish they like best: in French *jean potage*,
and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

JACK with a Lantern. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT. *n. f.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starv-
ed fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?

—Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shakespeare. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

JACKAL. *n. f.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal
supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chafe-guns through our sterns they
send:

Close by their fireships, like *jackals* appear,

Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little
jackal, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arb.*

JACKANAPES. *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he? *Shakespeare.*

—That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakespeare.*
People wonder'd how such a young upstart
jackanapes should grow so pert and saucy, and take
so much upon him. *Arbutnot.*

JACKDAW. *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw;

a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll
of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter
for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the
shape of man. *Watts.*

JACKET. *n. f.* [*jaquet*, Fr.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red. *Hub. Talz.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;

And here a tailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*

2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood
gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JACOB'S Ladder. *n. f.* *Polemonium*; the same
with Greek *valerian*.

JACOB'S Staff. *n. f.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBINE. *n. f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ains.*

JACTITATION. *n. f.* [*jactito*, Lat.]

1. Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surpris'd with *jactitation*, or

great oppression about the stomach, expect no re-
lief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension

to marriage.

JACULATION. *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Lat.] The

act of throwing missive weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,

Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

JADE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is

doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad or

spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worth-

less nag.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!

I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep,

Tir'd as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,

They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,

Sink in the trial. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,

With torchstaves in their hand; and their poor

jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips.

Shakespeare.

J A G

So have I seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spur'd,
The less the fullen jade has stir'd.
The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those
to be jades that made sport with them. *L'Estrange.*
False steps but help them to renew their race,
As, after stumbling, jades will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A forry woman. A word of contempt not-
ing sometimes age, but generally vice.
Shall these, these old jades, pass the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman.*
But she, the cunning 'st jade alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*
Get in, huffy: now will I personate this young
jade, and discover the intrigue. *Southern's In. Adult.*
In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd jades,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight con-
tempt.
You see now and then some handsome young
jades among them: the sluts have very often white
teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE. *n. f.* A species of stone.
The jade is a species of the jasper, and of ex-
treme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale
blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not
uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the sur-
face, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used
by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: ap-
plied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've jaded out o' th' field. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle
speech of the present occasion with arguments;
for it is a dull thing to tire and jade any thing too
far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves jaded, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*
The mind once jaded, by an attempt above its
power, is very hardly brought to exert its force
again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or
jaded with study or thinking; or upon some other
accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy,
and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass;
as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.
The honourable blood

Must not be shed by such a jaded groom. *Shakespeare.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.
I do not now fool myself, to let imagination jade
me: for every reason excites to this. *Shakespeare's T. N.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.
Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they
do not last: they are promising in the beginning,
but they fail and jade and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JADISH. *adj.* [from jade.]
1. Vitious; bad, as an horse.
That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A jadish trick at last, and throw us. *Hudib.*

When once the people get the jadish trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe, *Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.
'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for
if the humour takes her to be jadish, not all the
locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [gagau, slits or holes, Welsh.]
To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those
of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square,
and many jagged on the sides. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the

J A M

inequality of oak leaves; but they never have any
small plain curls. *Bacon.*

The banks of that sea must be jagged and torn
by the impetuous assaults; or the silent undermin-
ings of waves; violent rains must wash down
earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees,
whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves
are jagged. *Watts.*

JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance
or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so ma-
ny jaggis or escallops, and curiously indented round
the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and
jaggs in the hive, and make them as smooth as pos-
sible. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JAGGED. *adj.* [from jagg.] Uneven; denticulated.
His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his
foes; *Addison.*

His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*
Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,
They joyful leave their jaggy faults behind. *Thomf.*

JAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from jagged.] The state
of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them
plain, before you give them their veins or jagged-
ness. *Peascham on Drawing.*

JAIL. *n. f.* [geol, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a
place where criminals are confined. See GAOL.
It is written either way; but commonly by latter
writers jail.

Away with the dotard, to the jail with him. *Sh.*
A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds
ready money, which, poor man, he lived to re-
pent in a jail. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger jail he had in view. *Dryden.*
One jail did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

JAILBIRD. *n. f.* [jail and bird.] One who has
been in a jail.

JAILER. *n. f.* [from jail.] A gaoler; the keeper
of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and
ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it,
feeling and disdaining his mind, as because of her
jealous jaiers. *Sidney.*

This is as a jailer, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the jailer of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryd. Æn.*

Palamon, the pris'n'r knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light;
And, with his jailer's leave, desir'd to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

JAKES. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A
house of office.
I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar,
and daub the walls of jakes with him. *Shakel. K. L.*

Their fordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*
Some have fished the very jakes for papers left
there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JALAP. *n. f.* [jakap, Fr. jalapium, low Lat.]
Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled
surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and
hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid
and nauseous taste. It had its name jalapium or ja-
lapa, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the
neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though
it is now principally brought from the Madeiras.
It is an excellent purgative where ferous humours
are to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JAM. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A
conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMBE. *n. f.* [jambe, Fr. a leg.] Any supporter
on either side, as the posts of a door.
No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of
the fore-side of the chimney jambs. *Moxon.*

J A R

IAMBICK. *n. f.* [iambique, Fr. iambicus, Lat.]
Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and
long syllable alternately: used originally in satire,
therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venow lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To J'ANGLE. *v. n.* [jangler, Fr. Skinner.] To
altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. Now
a low word.

Good wits will be jangling; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shakespeare.*

So far am I glad it did do fort,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*

There is no error which hath not some ap-
pearance of probability resembling truth, which
when men, who study to be singular, find out,
straining reason, they then publish to the world
matter of contention and jangling. *Raleigh.*

To J'ANGLE. *v. a.* To make a found untuneably.
Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harp. *Sh.*

'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse ere monkish rhimes
Had jangled their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

J'ANGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrang-
ling, chattering, noisy fellow.

J'ANIZARY. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of
the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizir, presuming to invest
The chief Imperial city of the West,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and janizaries slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

J'ANNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of han-
nock,] Oat-bread. A northern word.

J'ANTY. *adj.* [corrupted from gentil, French.]
Showy; fluttering.

This sort of woman is a janty flatterer: she hangs
on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her
posture. *Speccator.*

J'ANUARY. *n. f.* [Januarius, Lat.] The first
month of the year, from Janus, to whom it was
among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth
at this time, blowing his nails. This month had
the name from Janus, painted with two faces, fig-
nifying Providence. *Peascham.*

JAPAN. *n. f.* [from Japan in Asia, where
figured work was originally done.] Work var-
nished and raised in gold and colours. It is com-
monly used with another substantive, and therefore
may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large japan glass, of
great value, with a stroke of her bruth. *Swift.*

To JAPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and
raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire
Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
And aids with foot the new japanning art. *Gay.*

JAPANNER. *n. f.* [from japan.]
1. One skilled in japan work.

2. A shoemaker. So called because he makes
the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new japanner to their shoes. *Pope's Her.*

To JAR. *v. n.* [from eojne, anger, Saxon; or
guerre, war, French; or gurren, old Teutonick,
to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.
The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

My knees tremble with the jarring blow. *Gay.*
2. To strike or sound untuneably and irregu-
larly.

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature: *Th.*

JAR

Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shaksp. King Lear.*
I perceive you delight not in music,
—Not a whit, when it jars so. *Shaksp. Lear.*
A string may jar in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Rolcom.*
He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid' a jarring world. *Thomson's Summer.*
3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition;
to be inconsistent.
At last, though long, our jarring notes agree.
Shaksp. Lear.

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*
Venus concluded his report:
A jarring murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars horrible. *Dryden's Æneid.*
4. To quarrel; to dispute.
When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did
jar,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar.
Spenser.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means
conducting to those ends, in which alone they can
jar and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

JAR, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.
In, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole
length, by the force of the muscles; so as when
the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the
tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agi-
tates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is af-
fected with a trembling jar. *Hold. Elem. of Speech.*
2. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; de-
bate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual jar:
O miserable men, that to him subject are!

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Hubb.*
Force would be right; or rather, right and
wrong,
Between whose endless jar justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too
Shaksp. Lear.

3. A state in which a door unfastened may
strike the post; half opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging
about this or t'other ceremony, is but like open-
ing a few wickets, and leaving them a jar, by
which no more than one can get in at a time. *Sw.*

4. [Giarro, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
About the upper part of the jar there appeared
a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jar. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty jars the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

JARDES, *n. f.* [French.] Hard callous tum-
ours in horses, a little below the bending of the
ham on the outside. This distemper in time will
make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to
cause him to pine away, and become light bellied.
It is most common to managed horses, that have
been kept too much upon their haunches.

JARCON, *n. f.* [jargon, French; garconça, Sp.]
Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demon-
stration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant
in mathematics, hear it, and he will hold it to
be plain fustian or jargon. *Br anball.*

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as flows
That all his predecessor's rules

Were empty cant, all jargon of the schools. *Prior.*
During the usurpation an infusion of enthusias-
tick jargon prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JARONELLE, *n. f.* A species of pear. See
PEAR.

JAU

JA'SHAWK, *n. f.* [probaby *ias* or *eyas* hawk.]
A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMYNE, *n. f.* [jessamine; *jafmin*, French. It
is often pronounced *jessamine*.] A creeping shrub
with a fragrant flower.

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely
range;

From jessamine grove to grove may'st wander. *Thom.*

JA'SMINE Persian, *n. f.* A plant. A species of
lilac.

JA'SPER, *n. f.* [*jaspé*, Fr. *iaspis*, Latin.] A
hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, some-
times clouded with white, found in masses of va-
rious sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very ele-
gant polish, and is found in many parts of the
East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and
China. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The basis of jasper is usually of a greenish hue,
and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodw.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four
columns of oriental jasper in St. Paulina's chapel,
and one of transparent oriental jasper in the vati-
can library. *Addison on Italy.*

IATROLEPTICK, *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. *iatros*
and *léptikos*.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable*, *v. a.* To bemoir; to soil
over with dirt through unnecessary travelling and
travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland
and the northern counties.

JA'VEL, *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wan-
dering or dirty fellow.

When as time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that those two javels
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execu-
tion, put on his best apparel, which the lieuten-
ant compelled him to put off again, saying, That
he who should have them was but a javel. What,
says sir Thomas, shall I account him a javel, who
shall this day do me so great a benefit?

JA'VELIN, *n. f.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear or half
pike, which anciently was used either by foot or
horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones and sulph'rous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt.*

She shakes her myrtle jav'lin: and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

Flies the javelin swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addis.*

JA'UNDICE, *n. f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.]
A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the
liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated
by them from the blood; and sometimes, especi-
ally in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as ne-
ver after to be opened, and straiten the motion of
the blood so much through that viscous, as to make
it divert with a force great enough into the gastick
arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break
through them, and drain into the stomach; so that
vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal
symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm with-
in,
Sit like his grandfire cut in alabaster?

Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge
aright,

'Till int'rest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow
observations on every thing; and the foul, tinct-
ured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over
the appearances of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED, *adj.* [from jaundice.] Infected
with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT, *v. n.* [*janter*, Fr.] To wander here
and there; to bustle about. It is now always used
in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;

Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bollingbroke. *Sh.*

ICE

JAUNT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight;
excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but
solemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

He sends me out on many a jaunt,
Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in
quest of his new mistress: his first jaunt is to court.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once
who can foot it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this
part have I run over, and led my reader a long
and tedious jaunt, in tracing out those metallick
and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JA'UNTINESS, *n. f.* [from jaunt, or jaunty, cor-
rupted from *gentil*, French. See JANTY.] Airy-
ness; flutter; genteelness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroy-
ed that jauntness of air I was once master of. *Add.*

JAW, *n. f.* [*jawe*, a cheek, French; whence
joorwone, or *cheekbone*, then *jarw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth
are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and
their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor.

The jaw bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are
very medicinale. *Walton's Angler.*

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning,
saith that the crocodile doth not only move his up-
per jaw, but that his nether jaw is immoveable.

More formidable hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and thou hast
brought me into the dust of death. *Psalm, xxii. 15.*

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy jaws.

A meary foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame.

JAY, *n. f.* [named from his cry. *Skinner*.] A
bird; *piaglandaria*.

Two sharp winged sheers,
Deck'd with diverse plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross
wat'ry pumpkin—we'll teach him to know turtles
from jays. *Shaksp. Lear.*

What, is the jay more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shaksp. Lear.*

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush-
hopping about my walks. *Speator.*

Admires the jay, the insects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL, *n. f.* A precious stone of an azure or
blue colour. *DiG.*

ICE, *n. f.* [*is*, Saxon; *eyse*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstone in the fun. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes. *Shaksp.*

If I should ask whether ice and water were two
distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should
be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the ice. To make the first opening
to any attempt.

If you break the ice, and do this feat,
Atchieve the elder, set the younger free

For our access, whose hap shall be to have her,
We'll not so graceless be to be ingrate. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Thus have I broken the ice to invention, for the
lively representation of floods and rivers necessary
for our painters and poets. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wife,
At last broke silence and the ice. *Hudibras.*

To ICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICT

ICEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is deposited against the warm months.

ICHNEUMON. *n. f.* [*ichneumon*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. *n. f.* A sort of fly. The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects.

ICHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ichō* and *graphō*.] The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichography* of every story in a paper by itself.

ICHOR. *n. f.* [*ichō*.] A thin watery humour like serum.

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*.

ICHOROUS. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; fanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial fanious or *ichorous* exulceration.

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels.

ICHTHYOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ichthys* and *logos*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*.

ICHTHYOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*ichthys* and *phagō*.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICICLE. *n. f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them.

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and crackling sounds are heard.

The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos.

ICINESS. *n. f.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

ICON. *n. f.* [*ikōn*.] A picture or representation. Boyardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlands, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation.

ICONOCLAST. *n. f.* [*iconoclastes*, Fr. *ikonoklastes*.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*iconologie*, Fr. *ikōnōlogia* and *lōgos*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL. *n. f.* [*ictérique*, Fr. *icterus*, Lat.] 1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness.

2. Good against the jaundice.

ICY. *adj.* [from *ice*.] 1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,
Bound in those *icy* chains by thee.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as, the *icy* phang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they meet with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter.

Bear Britain's thunder, and her crows display
To the bright regions of the rising day;
Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll;
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.

2. Cold; free from passion.

IDE

Thou would'st have never learn'd

The *icy* precepts of respect. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too.

IDE. Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA. *n. f.* [*idē*, Fr. *idée*.] Mental image.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*.

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*.

Happy you that may to the faint, your only *idea*,
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter.

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven.

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts.

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind.

How good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea*! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set.

IDEAL. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination.

IDEALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmutation is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one.

IDENTICAL. *adj.* [*identique*, Fr.] The same; **IDENTICK.** *adj.* implying the sameness; comprising the same *idea*.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,
The same numerically true.

Their majus is *identical* with majis. *Hale's O. of M.*

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith.

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehension, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

IDENTITY. *n. f.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water.

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the *ideas* of *identity* and diversity.

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram.

IDES. *n. f.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish calendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th

IDL

day, because in these four months it was six day before the nones, and in the others four days.

A footlayer bids you beware the *ides* of March.

IDIOCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiocrasie*, Fr. *idocrasie* and *idiocrasie*.] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY. *n. f.* [*idiotie*, Fr. *idiotie*.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits.

IDIOM. *n. f.* [*idiome*, Fr. *idiome*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; where in he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours.

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech.

IDIOMATICAL. *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to **IDIOMATICK.** *adj.* a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanings by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking.

IDIOPATHY. *n. f.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. *idiopathie* and *idiopathie*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY. *n. f.* [*idiosyncrasie*, Fr. *idiosyncrasie*, and *idiosyncrasie*.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same.

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties.

IDIOT. *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiote*, Latin; *idiote*.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief?

By idle boys and *idiots* vilified,
Who me and my calamities deride.

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear.

IDOTISM. *n. f.* [*idiotisme*, Fr. *idiotisme*.] 1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented.

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [*idol*, Saxon.] 1. Lazy; averse from labour.

For shame! so much to do, and yet *idle*.

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply.

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung.

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them.

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in a tempest, will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share?

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

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They astonish'd, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their idle weapons dropp'd.

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted
Jove,
Held idle thunder in his lifted hand.

Where was then
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?
Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their idle rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? Dryd. Span. F.
5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.
Of antres vast, and deserts idle,
It was my hent to speak. Shakespeare's Othello.
The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. Shakespeare's King Lear.
He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. Shakespeare's King Lear.
6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an idle
story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine idle offers I refuse;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cause to use?

This answer is both idle in regard of us, and
also repugnant to themselves.
They are not, in our estimation, idle reproofs,
when the authors of needless innovations are op-
posed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how
are these new devices brought in, which our fa-
thers never knew?
His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud
contempt,
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good
ones you gave before.
He wishes to recal the precious hours he has
spent in trifles, and loitered away in idle unprof-
itable diversions.

To IDLE. v. n. [from the adjective.] To lose
time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit idling in their high abodes.

IDLEHEADED. adj. [idle and head.]
1. Foolish; unreasonable.
These idleheaded seekers reforted thither.

2. Delirious, infatuated.
Upon this loss the fell idleheaded, and to this
very day stands near the place still.

IDLENESS. n. f. [from idle.]
1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from
labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks
men in their health, and the comfortable enjoy-
ment of themselves; but many are also brought
to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere
idleness, and idleness is both itself a great sin, and the
cause of many more.

2. Absence of employment.
All which yet could not make us accuse her,
though it made us pine away for spite, to lose any
of our time in so troublesome an idleness.

He, fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill.

Nature being liberal to all without labour, ne-
cessity imposing no industry or travel, idleness
bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts
and licentious pleasures.

3. Omission of business.
Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I knew,
My idleness doth hatch.

4. Unimportance; trivialness.
To the English court assemble now,
From ev'ry region, apes of idleness.

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
6. Barrenness; worthlessiness.
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; fool-
ishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with
some idleness of brain.

Many of these poor fishermen and idlers, that
are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are
so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not
the name of a rope.

Thou sluggish idler, dilatory slave!
I'll be adv. [from idle.]
1. Lazily; without employment.
I will slay myself,
For living idly here in pomp and ease.

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.
And modern Afigil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so idly with the darts of death.

3. Carelessly; without attention.
But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her idly on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle?

4. Ineffectually; vainly.
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it,
cease to bark any longer idly against the truth, the
course and passage whereof it is not in them to
hinder.

IDOL. n. f. [idole, Fr. idolum; idolum, Latin.]
1. An image worshipped as God.
They did sacrifice upon the idol altar, which was
upon the altar of God.

2. A counterfeit.
Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock.

3. An image.
Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever idol seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the fight;
So base within, so counterfeit and light.

4. A representation. Not in use.
Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' idol of her maker's great magnificence.

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.
He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldier's god, and people's idol.

IDO

IDOLATER. n. f. [from idole.] A lazy person; a
suggard.

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are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are
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And modern Afigil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so idly with the darts of death.

3. Carelessly; without attention.
But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her idly on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle?

4. Ineffectually; vainly.
Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it,
cease to bark any longer idly against the truth, the
course and passage whereof it is not in them to
hinder.

IDOL. n. f. [idole, Fr. idolum; idolum, Latin.]
1. An image worshipped as God.
They did sacrifice upon the idol altar, which was
upon the altar of God.

2. A counterfeit.
Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock.

3. An image.
Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever idol seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the fight;
So base within, so counterfeit and light.

4. A representation. Not in use.
Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' idol of her maker's great magnificence.

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.
He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldier's god, and people's idol.

IDOLATER. n. f. [idolatre, Fr. idolatra, Lat-
tin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one
who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of idolaters is two ways miserable:
first, in that which they worship they find no suc-
cour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they
ought to serve, there is no other thing to be
looked for but the effects of most just displeasure,
the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this
world, and in the world to come confusion.

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be
an idolater or a pagan; but I would hardly think
astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.

To IDOLATRIZE. v. a. [from idolater.] To
worship idols.

IDOLATROUS. adj. [from idolater.] Tending
to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of
false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the
apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to
an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be
worshipped.

IDOLATROUSLY. adv. [from idolatrous.] In an
idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either
thought or done idolatrously, be so far forth ab-
horred.

IDOLATRY. n. f. [idolatrie, Fr. idolatria, Lat-
in.] The worship of images; the worship of any
thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and
ador'd;

And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be statued in thy stead.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worship-
ping that for God which is not God, but it is also
a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to
his nature; and particularly by the mediation of
images and corporeal resemblances.

The kings were distinguished by judgments or
blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or
the worship of the true God.

IDOLIST. n. f. [from idole.] A worshipper of
images. A poetical word.
I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of idolists and atheists.

To IDOLIZE. v. a. [from idole.] To love or re-
verence to adoration.
Those who are generous, humble, just, and
wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves idolize.

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian
unity, denominate themselves; not from the grand
author and finisher of our faith, but from the first
broacher of their idolized opinions.

IDONEOUS. adj. [idoneus, Lat.] Fit; proper;
convenient; adequate.
You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by
making them corrode some idoneous body.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void de
jure & facto, and then it ought to be conferred on
an idoneous person.

IDYL. n. f. [idyllium; idyllium, Lat.] A small
short poem.
1. E. for idyl, or, that is.
That which raises the natural interest of money,
is the same that raises the rent of land, i. e. its apt-
ness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a
greater overplus of income above his rent, as a re-
ward to his labour.

JE'ALOUS. adj. [jaloux, Fr.]
1. Suspicious in love.
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder.

Wear your eye thus; not jealous, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self bounty, be abus'd: look to't.

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous
creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband!

JEA

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Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous
creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband!

A jealous empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms.

2. Emulous; full of competition.
I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign
the theme of your beauty to another hand: give
me leave to acquaint the world that I am jealous of
this subject.

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.
I have been very jealous for the Lord God of
hosts.

4. Suspiciously vigilant.
I am jealous over you with godly jealousy.

His apprehensions, as his jealous nature had
much of sagacity in it, or his restless and muti-
nous humour, transported him.

5. Suspiciously careful.
Although he were a prince in military virtue
approved, and jealous of the honour of the English
nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed
down his virtues.

They jealous of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protecting fate supreme.

How nicely jealous is every one of us of his own
repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other
men's?

6. Suspiciously fearful.
'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us jealous, and destroys our peace.

While the people are so jealous of the clergy's
ambition, I do not see any other method left for
them to reform the world, than by using all honest
arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity.

JE'ALOUSY.

JEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous*.] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *jealous*.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *K. Charles.*

JEALOUSY. *n. f.* [*jaalousie*, Fr. from *jealous*.] 1. Suspicion in love.

But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Q.*

How all the other passions fleet to air, As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair; And shudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy*! O love, be moderate; allay thy ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo, Slight thing of Italy, To taint his noble heart and brain With needless *jealousy*? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.* Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire; Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Glendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To **JEER.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day,

With his trainbands and mates, agree

To meet together where I lay,

And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called incencies and incivilities. *Taylor.*

To **JEER.** *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. *Howell's England's Tears.*

JEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,

Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tip the forehead in a *jeer*,

As who should say—she wants it here;

She may be handsome, young, and rich;

But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JEERER. *n. f.* [from *jeer*.] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering*.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham.*

JEGGET. *n. f.* A kind of sausage. *Ansforth.*

JEHOVAH. *n. f.* [יְהוָה] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJU'NE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty; the melting sheweth that it is not *jeune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In grofs and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jeune*, or limped water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of mere narratives, as somewhat *jeune*. *Boyle.*

JEJUNENESS. *n. f.* [from *jeune*.]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jeuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED. *adj.* [See **GELLY**.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kids that tips The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JELLY. *n. f.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See **GELLY**, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, distill'd

Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear, Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The dessert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*

That *jelly's* rich, this malmsey healing;

Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Hor.*

JENNETING. *n. f.* [corrupted from *juncting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JENNET. *n. f.* [See **GENNET**.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,

To shew his love. *Prior.*

To **JEOPARD.** *v. a.* [See **JEOPARDY**.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.

He had been accus'd of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. *2 Mac.*

JEOPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY. *n. f.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *j'eu perdu*. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in use.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel, Myself would offer you t' accompany,

In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy*. *Hubbard.*

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:

Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakespeare.*

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*

To **JERK.** *v. a.* [*gepeccan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk*.

I lack iniquity

Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times I thought to've *jerkd* him here under the ribs. *Sh.*

Bafling heavy, dry, obtuse,

Only dulness can produce;

While a little gentle *jerking*

Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

To **JERK.** *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly.

This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance

meet;

But, proud of being known, will *perk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.

Contemn the silly taunts of fleeing buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glarville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;

His jade gave him a *jerk*,

As he would have his rider hurl

His hood after the kirk. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* [*cýntelkin*, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shakespeare.*

Unless we should expect that nature would make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could the do better than afford us wool?

Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered clothes, certainly he would have but small audience. *South's Sermons.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,

And give thy outward fellow a firsing. *Hudibras.*

I walked into the sea, in my leather *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Trav.*

JERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ansforth.*

This should be written *gyrkin*.

JERSEY. *n. f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM ARTICOKES. *n. f.* Sunflower, of which they are a species.

Jerusalem articokes are increased by small off-sets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JESS. *n. f.* [*gecte*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hammer.*

If I prove her haggard, Though that my *jesses* were her dear heartstrings, I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

JESSAMINE. *n. f.* [See **JASMINE**.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed; Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;

Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;

Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines*. *Spenser.*

To **JEST.** *v. n.* [*gejiclar*, Lat.] To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Ecclus. viii. 4.*

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided? —You may *jest* on; but I do not like these several councils. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

JEST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure, Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*

Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*

As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and profane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*.

When you the dullest of dull things have said, And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me; then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-fer, which I dallied with, Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,

And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare.*

When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest. *Grew.*

JESTER. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks. The skipping king, he rambled up and down With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;

Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shak. Henry IV.*

2. One given to farcasm.

Now, as a *jest*, I accost you,

Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding; A *jest*, or licensed scoffer was kept at court to the time of Charles the First.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many thefts, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

JET. *n. f.* [*zagar*, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gogutt*, Latin.]

1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with cannel-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard: and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakespeare.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shak. Mer. of V.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a jet,
Of seed pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as jet.
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet.

Drayton.

Swift.

Under flowing jet,
The neck slight shaded.
2. [Jet, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water.
Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick jets descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end.

Thomson's Summer.

Blackmore.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.

Pope.

3. A yard. Obsolete.
What orchard unrobbed escapes,
Or pullet dare walk in their jet?
To jet, v. n. [jetter, French.]

Tusser's Husb.

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude;
to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to jet upon a prince's right?

Shakespeare.

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.
Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of
him: how he jets under his advanced plumes.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

3. To jolt; to be shaken. [Jetter, Fr.]
Upon the jetting of a hackney coach she was
thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron
in the forepart.

Wise man.

[JETSAM, n. f. [jetter, Fr.] Goods or other
JETSON, } things which, having been cast
overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are
thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord
admiral.

Bailey.

[JETTY, adj. [from jet.]
1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Ma-
dagascar, are of a jetty black.

Brown's Vulgar Err.

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her jetty curlsten thousand Cupids play'd, Pr.

Nigrini black, and Merdamente brown,
Vied for his love in jetty bow'rs below.

Pope.

JEWEL, n. f. [joyaux, Fr. jewel, Dutch.]
1. An ornament of great value, used commonly
of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this jewel for me 'tis my picture.

Shakespeare.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.

Shakespeare.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and
a portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about
in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or
envy of the world: a man putting all his pleasures
into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his
goods into one jewel.

Saunders.

2. A precious stone; a gem.
Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones;
Stol'n by my daughter!

Shak. Merchant of Venice.

Proud fame's imperial seat
With jewels blaz'd, magnificently great.

Pope.

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender
regard.
Bid farewell to your sisters.
—Ye jewels of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office, n. f. The place where
the regal ornaments are reposit.

The king has made him master of the jewel house.

Shakespeare.

JEWELLER, n. f. [from jewel.] One who traf-
ficks in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they
had been made by a jeweller.

Boyle.

The price of the market to a jeweller in his trade
is one thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing
to a man of sense is another.

L'Estrange.

I will turn jeweller: I shall then deal in dia-
monds, and all sorts of rich stones.

Addison.

JEWEL-EARS, n. f. [from its resemblance of the
human ear. Skinner.] A fungus, tough and thin;
and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure,
like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an
inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds
of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places
run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges
like those of the human ear. It generally grows
on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees de-
caying. The common people cure themselves of
fore throats with a decoction of it in milk. Hill.

An herb called *jewus-car* groweth upon the lower
parts of elder, and sometimes ashes: in warm wa-
ter it swelleth, and openeth extremely. Bacon.

JEWEL-HARP, n. f. A kind of musical instru-
ment held between the teeth, which gives a sound
by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which,
being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEWEL-MALLOW, n. f. [corchorus, Lat.] Ranunculus
it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-
herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to
eat it with their meat. Miller.

JEWEL-STONE, n. f. An extraneous fossil, being
the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped fea-
thering, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is
of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling
in the middle, and gradually tapering to each
end; generally about three quarters of an inch in
length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged
and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direc-
tion; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a
faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in
Syria. Hill's Mat. Med.

IF, conjunctive. [gi; Saxon.]
1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hy-
pothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions,
qualifications, ifs, or ands. Hooker.

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs;
I say, if damn'd commotion so appear'd,

In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here.

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—If I talk it thou to me of ifs? Thou art a traitor.

This feeling of all things, because we can desire
to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that
they are present to our minds; and if they be pre-
sent, they can no ways be present but by the pre-
sence of God, who contains them all. Locke.

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to
this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be
false. Tillotson.

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed
the Epicurean maxims to be good; if so be there
were no resurrection. Atterbury.

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,
Assist, if Oedipus deserve thy care. Pope's Statius.

2. Whether or no.
Uncertain if by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rise they all advance.

She doubts if two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it must;

To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting if she doubts or no.

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.
Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so
call them, were not necessary to the experiments.

1'GNEOUS, adj. [ignis, Lat.] Fiery; containing
fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still igno-
rant of the immediate way of igneous solutions.

IGNIPOTENT, adj. [ignis and potens, Latin.]
Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the pow'r
ignipotens.

IGNIS FATUUS, n. f. [Latin.] Will with the
wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrid waters are usually
called ignes fatui.

IGNITE, v. a. [from ignis, fire, Latin.] To
kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and
then powder it. Grew's Museum.

IGNITION, n. f. [Ignition, Fr. from ignite.] The
act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the
ignition might be presently communicated. Boyle.

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and
other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of igni-
tion, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the ves-
sel turned nimbly in the lathe. Ray.

IGNITIBLE, adj. [from ignite.] Inflammable;
capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur
or ignitable parts. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

IGNIVOMOUS, adj. [ignivomus, Lat.] Vomiting
fire.

Vulcanos and ignivomous mountains are some of
the most terrible shocks of the globe. Dehann.

IGNOBLE, adj. [ignoble, Fr. ignobilis, Lat.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious
race.

As when in tumults rise th' ignoble crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are
loud. Dryden.

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of
things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants. Shak.

IGNOMINIOUS, adv. [from ignobis.] Ignominiously;
meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgrace-
fully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame

Ignobly! Milton's Paradise Lost.
Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie;
There scatter'd o'er the fields ignobly fly. Dryden.

IGNOMINIOUS, adj. [ignominiosus, Fr. ignominiosus,
Latin.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; disho-
nourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. Milton.
Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, scap'd this ignominious fate.

They gave, and she transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends;

Should compliment their foes, and shun their
friends. Prior.

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to
one single, rapacious, obscure, ignominious projector.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, adverb. [from ignominiosus.]
Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully;
reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died
ignominiously to be buried privately. South.

IGNOMINY, n. f. [ignominie, Fr. ignominia,
Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy;
meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n:
Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave. Shakespeare.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illandable, nought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame.

Their generals have been received with honour
after their defeat, yours with ignominy after con-
quest. Addison.

IGNORAMUS, n. f. [Latin.]

1. Ignoramus is a word properly used by the
grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of
causes criminal and publick; and written upon the
bill, whereby any crime is offered to their con-
sideration, when they mislike their evidence as
defective, or too weak to make good the present-
ment: the effect of which word so written is,
that all farther enquiry upon that party, for that
fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without
farther answer.

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uneducated pre-
tender. A low word.

Tell an ignoramus, in place and power, that he
has a wit and an understanding above all the
Vol. I. N^o 23. 5 R world,

world, and he shall readily admit the commendation.

IGNORANCE, *n. f.* [ignorance, Fr. *ignorance*, Lat.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of ignorance in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,

As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows.

If we see right, we see our woes;

Then what avails it to have eyes?

From ignorance our comfort flows,

The only wretched are the wise!

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend ignorance of the law.

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and ignorances.

Punish me not for my sins and ignorances.

IGNORANT, *adj.* [ignorant, Fr. *ignorant*, Lat.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and ignorant, I was as a beast.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant.

2. Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears.

He that doth not know those things which are
Of use for him to know, is but an ignorant man,
Whatever he may know besides.

Fools grant what'er ambition craves,
And men, once ignorant, are slaves.

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge

Thereof to be informed, imprison't not
In ignorant concealment.

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so ignorant of their own right,
As to think there is not left to them, as a principal
part of their office, a wife application of laws.

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Lived ignorant of future! so had I borne
My part of evil only.

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame.

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

Poor ignorant haubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells now'd.

IGNORANT, *n. f.* One untought, unlettered, uninstructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous ignorants to preach!

IGNORANTLY, *adv.* [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; unskillfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would ignorantly save.

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so ignorantly fond as to copy after them.

To **IGNORE**, *v. a.* [ignor, Fr. *ignorer*, Latin.]

Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

Ignored not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged.

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they knew from those that they ignore.

IGNOSCIBLE, *adj.* [ignoscibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG, *n. f.* [giga, Italian; geige, Teutonic, a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose jigs; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness.

Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will Thrust one more jig upon you.

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these jigsaw times, to countenance a legitimate poem.

All the swains that there abide,
With jig and rural dance resort.

The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting
Those elegant delights of jig and vaulting.

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a jig next October in Westminster-hall.

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains.

To jig, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.

As for the jiggling part and figures of dances, I count that little.

JIG-MAKER, *n. f.* [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only jig-maker! what should a man do but be merry?

JIGGUMBO, *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs.

JILT, *n. f.* [gilia, Islandick, to intrap in an amour, Mr. Ly.] Perhaps from *giglat*, by contraction; or *gillit*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland.

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dflatory fortune plays the jilt

With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ.

To **JILT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is jilted for another's sake.

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted; bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies.

To **JILT**, *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceptions.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and sham,

Had Covent-garden been at Surinam.

To **JINGLE**, *v. n.* [A word made from jangle, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these jingling fools?

With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
We were awak'd.

The bells the jingled, and the whistle blew.

You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear.

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old!

JINGLES, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of sound in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and jingles wit.

3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly.

ILEUS, *n. f.* [corrupted from *aile*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or public building. Properly aile.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long ile extend.

ILEUS, *n. f.* [aile, Fr.] An ear of corn.

ILEUS, *n. f.* [Latin.]

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other.

ILEX, *n. f.* [Latin.]

The ilex, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a fort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted.

ILIAC, *adj.* [iliacus, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The iliac passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

ILIAC PASSION. A kind of nervous cholera, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Those who die of the iliac passion have their bellies much swelled.

ILK, *adj.* [ealc, Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, ilk one of you, every one you. It also signifies, the same; as, Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Macintosh of Macintosh.

Shepherds, should it not yfherd
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
That Colin made? ilk can I you rehearse.

ILL, *adj.* [contracted from *evil*, and retaining all its senses.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See *EVIL*.

There some ill planet reigns;
I must be patient, 'till the Heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.

Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ill example.

Neither is it ill air only that maketh an ill feat; but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours.

Some of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill disposed; others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense.

You wish me health in very happy seasons;
For I am on the sudden something ill.

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling ill in the time of the sieges.

ILL, *n. f.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance.

Young men to imitate all ills are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:

For then in virtue's shape they follow vice.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all fense of others ills escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape.

Though plung'd in ills and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;

When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;

And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief.

ILL, *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain.
Dryden.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.
Thou desir'st

The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear't so *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryd.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

ILL, substantive.

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have an *ill*-divining soul:

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*

No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill*-boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryd. Æn.*

I know

The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound. *Phil.*
The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by
the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift's Examiner.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who threaten'g cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my secret.

Milton.

A boy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold.

Pope.

ILL, adverb.

There founded an *ill* according cry of the enemies,
and a lamentable noise was carried abroad.

Wisd. xviii. 10.

My colleague,

Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben Jonson.*

The examples

Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* beseeching arms. *Shakespeare.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe;
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry faucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.

Prior.

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband
overthrows her.

Sidney.

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill*
complexioned?

It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier.*

There grows,

In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely to
make the best use of their numbers, without
throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects.

Addison on the War.

The second daughter was a peevish, forward,
ill conditioned creature as ever was.

Arbutnot.

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With antick veils, which, through their shady
fold,

Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
*ill*ey'd unto you.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison's Cato.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life.

Prior.

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much
better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such
studied ways of being *ill* fashioned.

Locke.

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodg-

ing, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* fa-

voured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to
perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep
thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the
prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.

—And you sped, sir?

—Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakespeare.*

They would not make bold, as every where
they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped pro-

Locke.

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryden.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By shelt'ring men much better than himself. *Add.*

Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private and the public rest. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and
ill grounded. *Dryden's Despreux.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came.

Milton.

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged super-

fluity. *Garth's Ovid.*

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill*
look'd vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus,
that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruc-

tion, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney.*

Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*

The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryd.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?

Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avariti-

ous, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice
to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes.

Swift.

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dry.*

The eternal law of things must not be altered,
to comply with his *ill* order'd choice. *Locke.*

When you expose the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn.

Dryden.

There motly images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and similes unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love.

Dryden.

I shall direct you, a task for which I take my-

self not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had op-

portunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in
themselves, or considered as a means to a greater
and more desirable end: the eating of a well-sea-

soned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move
the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies
the eating, without reference to any other end,
to which the consideration of the pleasure there

is in health and strength may add a new gust, able
to make us swallow an *ill* relished potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain.

Dryden.

The god inform'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were
ill sort'd; whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys
and women; but little of solid meat for men.

Dryden.

It does not belong to the priest's office to im-

pose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pro-

nounce the same, if the parents give them indi-

cious, filthy, or *ill* founding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill spirited Worcester, did we not send grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakespeare.*

From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* starr'd love. *Pope.*

Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:

Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will
make a small salivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with
grief,
For death unfinished, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood fullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up,
if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as
there never fails to be, where men find themselves

ill treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst
their play-fellows at school, has ordinarily a mix-

ture of rudeness and *ill* turned confidence; so that
these misbecoming and disengenuous ways of shift-

ing in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*

It, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, adj. [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.]
Incapable of weeping. *Dix.*

ILLA'USE, n. f. [*illuse*, Lat.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing
into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *il-*
lapse of the fire into it, appears all over like fire;
so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the
divine essence into them, shall be all over divine.

Norris.

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*

To *ILLA'QUEATE*, v. a. [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To
entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into
your conclusion. *Mord's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEATION, n. f. [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suffe-

rsion, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffoca-

tion. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a noose.

ILLATION, n. f. [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; con-

clusion drawn from premises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illa-*
tion from the indulgence of God unto Cain, con-

cluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown's V. Er.*

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to dis-

cover what connection there is in each link of
the chain, whereby the extremes are held toge-

ther. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE, adj. [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to *il-*
lation or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such casual
particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of rea-

soning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *there-*
fore. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE, adj. [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unwor-

thy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY, adv. [from *illaudable*.] Unwor-

thily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illauda-*
bly, too favourable a judgment of their own coun-

try. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL, adj. [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary
to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law,
unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can
bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLE'GALITY, n. f. [from *illegal*.] Contrari-

ety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they
had passed, of the *ill* quality of all those commissions,
and of the unjustifiableness of the proceedings by
virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY, adv. [from *ill-gal*.] In a manner
contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Lat.] What cannot be read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. *Howell.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [*from illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your state;
For all the world is illegitimate. *Chevalier ind.*
Being illegitimate, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. *Adelphi's Spectator.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [*from illegitimate*.] Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [*from illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretences, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimacy. *Bacon.*

ILLEVARIABLE. *adv.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and illeviable parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFAVoured. *adj.* Deformed.
O, what a world of vile illfavoured faults
Look handsome in three hundred pounds a-year! *Shakespeare.*

ILLFAVouredLY. *adv.*
1. With deformity.

2. Roughly; ruggedly: in ludicrous language. He shook him very illfavouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howell.*

ILLFAVouredNESS. *n. f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.
The clarity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so illiberal. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.
Yet subsist they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an overparing or illiberal hand. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERALITY. *n. f.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *liberalis*.]

1. Meanness of mind.

2. Parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The illiberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon.*

ILLIBERALLY. *adv.* [*from illiberal*.] Disingenuously; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy, illiberally retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLICIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an illicit trade.

To ILLICHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lichten*.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Rabiah*.

Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor disphonous bodies; and yet every day we see the air illighted. *Rabiah.*

ILLIMITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limit*, Lat.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is illimitable, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolting power, Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The illimitable void! *Thomson's Summer.*

ILLIMITABLY. *adv.* [*from illimitable*.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limit*, Lat. *illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from illimited*.] Exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Charendon.*

ILLITERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Un-

tered; untaught; unlearned; unenlighted by science.

The duke was illiterate, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience. *Watson.*

Th' illiterate writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,

Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,
And tame from science, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wife, but the ignorant and illiterate embraced torments and death. *Tillotson.*

ILLITERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from illiterate*.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the illiterateness and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. f.* [*in* and *literature*.] Want of learning. A word not much used.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, illiterate, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

ILLNESS. *n. f.* [*from ill*.]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the illness of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his illness, he had received the sacrament. *Letterbury.*

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late illness at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedness.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

ILLNATURE. *n. f.* [*ill* and *nature*.] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and four and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befalls another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him. *South.*

ILLNATURED. *adj.* [*from illnature*.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil.

These ill qualities denominate a person illnatured, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with. *South.*

Stay, silly bird, th' illnature'd task refuse;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Add. Ovid.*

It might be one of those illnatured beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. Philips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their illnatured land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *adv.* [*from illnatured*.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *n. f.* [*from illnatured*.] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical*.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderfon so bold and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make inference so utterly illogical. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLOGICALLY. *adv.* [*from illogical*.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him
And falsed off its blow, t' illude him with such bait. *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, scornful to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, illudes our vanquish'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course, t' illumine that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with flued gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomson's Summer.*

To ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubins: the sudden blaze
Far round illum'd hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support! *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends illumine mine. *Pope.*

To ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr. *luminer*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' illumine my dim and dulled eye. *Spenser.*

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is illuminated by a single light. *Wotton.*

He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' illumine the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*

Reason our guide, what can the more reply
Than that the sun illuminates the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the illuminated world with his impostures. *Sandy's Travels.*

When he illuminates the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. *Warton.*

ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illuminatio*, French, from *illuminer*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body illlightened, and an illumination created. *Kaleigh's History.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd.
And windows with illuminations grac'd. *Dryd. Pers.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Clapham.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetic illumination are inspired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and blessing for the illumination of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*

No holy passion, no illumination, no inspiration. *Cal.*

can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace.

ILLUMINATIVE, *adj.* [*illuminatīf*, Fr. from *illuminare*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.

ILLUMINATOR, *n. f.* [*from illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work.

ILLUSION, *n. f.* [*illusio*, Lat. *illusio*, French.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.

That, distill'd by magick flights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their *illusion*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaksp. Macb.*
There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*.

Bacon's Henry VII.

So oft they fell

Into the same *illusion*: not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton.*

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion*.

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE, *adj.* [*from illusis*, Lat. *Deceiving* by false show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms express. *Blackm.*

While the fond soul
Wraps in gay visions unreal blifs,
Still paints th' *illusive* forms. *Thomson's Spring.*

ILLUSORY, *adj.* [*from in and lusorius*, Lat. *illusio*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtily, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, confining for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

TO *ILLUSTRATE*, *v. n.* [*illustrare*, Lat. *illustrer*, French.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thee the enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Phillips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.
Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATION, *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrare*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLUSTRATIVE, *adj.* [*from illustrare*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to enduce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY, *adv.* [*from illustrative*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ILLUSTRIOUS, *adj.* [*illustris*, Lat. *illustrer*, Fr.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustris* titles are derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illustris* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, *adv.* [*from illustris*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdain'd not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustrously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustrously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from illustris*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'm Contracted from I am.

Im is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *in* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *in* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

IMAGE, *n. f.* [*image*, Fr. *image*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.*
The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, evermore talking. *Shakespeare.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shaksp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.
Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house. *Chronicles.*

3. A copy; representation; likeness.
Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakespeare.*

He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,

They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dry.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shakespeare.*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

TO *IMAGE*, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imag'd*,
Which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,

Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY, *n. f.* [*from image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Fairy Queen.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Zenid.*

2. Show; appearance.
Things of the world fill the imaginative part
with beauties and fantastick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the
paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade
and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary
phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the
imagery of a melancholic fancy, such as musing
men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions
as force the image of the thing described upon the
mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance
of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE, *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to
obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*,
retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillot.*

IMAGINANT, *adj.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining;
forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination
is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another
body. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY, *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imaginer*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakespeare.*

Expectation whirls me round:
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*,
to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*

IMAGINATION, *n. f.* [*imaginatio*, Lat. *imaginatio*, Fr. from *imaginer*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures;
the power of representing things absent to one's
self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation
of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three
kinds: joined with belief of that which is to
come; joined with memory of that which is past;
and of things present, or as if they were present:
for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at
pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to
be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects,
if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when
we would perceive a material object, our fancies
present us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whether shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her *imagination*;
sometimes the active passion of love cheers and
clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories. *As.*

An outward honour for an inward toil ;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp.*

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs ;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
His *imaginations* were often as just as they were
bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance ; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their
imaginations against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*

4. An unfold or fanciful opinion.
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is
actually boundless ; to which *imagination*, the idea
of space, of itself, leads us. *Locke.*

IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginativ*, Fr. from *imagi-*
ner.] Fantastick ; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times
they do that which they do not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative*
and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually
pleased with the entertainment of shadows and
gauds. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr. *imaginer*,
Latin.]

1. To fancy ; to paint in the mind.
Look what notes and garments he doth give
thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed.

Shakespeare.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity
but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imag-*
ined parts of duration and expansion, with the
infinity of number, in which we can come to no
end of addition ? *Locke.*

2. To scheme ; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a
mischievous device. *Psal. xxi. 11.*

IMAGINER. *n. f.* [*from imagine*.] One who
forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such
an one should point in such a place of a garter that
was held up ; and still he did it, by first telling
the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think.

Bacon's Natural History.

IMBECILE. *adj.* [*imbecit*, Lat. *imbecill*, Fr.]
Weak ; feeble ; wanting strength of either mind
or body.

To IMBECILE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*. This
word is corruptly written *embeszele*.] To weaken
a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or un-
just appropriations.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians
of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons
to be oppressed, or their states *imbecil'd*. *Taylor.*

IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [*imbecitate*, Fr.] Weak-
ness ; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility*
and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of
the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of
the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which,
being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now,
by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and like-
lier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead.

Shakespeare.

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they
could not lift up a hand against them. *A. Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned
his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* imme-
diately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward.*

To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [*imbibe*, Lat. *imbiber*, Fr.]
To drink in ; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than
cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more
of the salt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.

Illumin'd wide, *Swift.*

The dewy-fk ed clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have ex-
tended the influence of this belief to the whole
gospel, which they will not believe to contain any
thing but promises. *Hammond.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those con-
fused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from
custom. *Locke.*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our
minds, and sets them free from many prejudices
we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench ; to saturate ; to soak. This
sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is
necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be
adopted, which our writers seem not willing to
receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into
rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble
in water ; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid,
becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

IMBIBER. *n. f.* [*from imbibe*.] That which
drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.
Arbutnot.

IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe*.]
The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture
of water than of oil : the reason is the congruity
of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and
incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without
communication of substance, but in moisture not ;
and to all macdefaction there is required an *imbi-*
bition. *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white pa-
per, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the
liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some
transparency, will appear much darker than the
rest ; many of the incident beams of light being
now transmitted, that otherwise would be re-
flected. *Boyle.*

To IMBITTER. *v. a.* [*from bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure : to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbit-*
ter their lives, and deprive them of their share in
the happiness of the community. *Addison's Freeb.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoy-
ments of this life than shame ? *South.*

3. To exasperate.

To IMBODY. *v. a.* [*from body*.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter ; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryd. n.*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be
no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more
than our *imbody'd* souls can bear without lassitude.

Glanville's Scepsis.

3. To bring together into one mass or company ;
to incorporate.

I by vow am so *imbody'd* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shak.*

Never since created, man
Met such *imbody'd* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milton.*

Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbody'd*, from the Sabine land. *Dr. Æn.*

4. To inclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same
metal or mineral *imbody'd* in stone, or lodged in
coal, that elsewhere we found in marle. *Woodw.*

To IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass ; to
coalesce.

The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

The idea of white, which snow yielded yester-
day, and another idea of white from another snow-
to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run
into one. *Locke.*

To IMBOIL. *v. n.* [*from boil*.] To exesuate ;
to effervece ; to move with violent agitation like
hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imbolden* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [*from bold*.] To raise to
confidence ; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die :
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shaksp.*

I think myself in better plight for a lender than
you are, the which hath something *imbolden'd* me to
this unseasoned intrusion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives.*

I was the more *imbolden'd*, because I found I
had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way ;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryd. Æn.*

Their virtues and superior genius *imbolden'd*
them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the
service of their prince and country out of the
common forms. *Swift.*

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [*from bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom ; to cover fondly with
the folds of one's garments ; to hide under any
cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* fat the Son. *Milton.*

Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thom.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidn.*

Who glad to *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *F. & J.*

To IMBOUND. *v. a.* [*from bound*.] To inclose ;
to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imbound* in this beauteous clay. *Shak.*

To IMBOW. *v. a.* [*from bow*.] To arch ; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *F. & J.*

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for
conference : they keep both the wind and sun off.

Bacon.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *imbow'd* roof.

With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*

IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [*from imbou*.] Arch ; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment*
near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To IMBOWER. *v. a.* [*from bow*.] To cover
with a bower ; to shelter with trees.

And stooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In spotless peace retired. *Thomson.*

To IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low
word.

With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets ;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're *intangled*. *Hudb.*

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [*from imbricex*, Latin.] In-
dentured with concavities ; bent and hollowed like a
roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [*imbricex*, Latin.] Concave
indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument,
adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other
fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBROWN. *v. a.* [*from brown*.] To make
brown ; to darken : to obscure ; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The foot grows black that was with dirt *im-*
brown'd.

And in thy pocket glingling halfpence found. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown'd the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo ! Henly stands.
Pope.

To IMBUE. *v. a.* [*from in and blue*.]

1. To steep ; to soak ; to wet much or long.

This seems indifferently written with *in* or *em*. I
have sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embued*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*

There

There streams a spring of blood to fast

From those deep wounds, as all *embred* the face
Of that accursed catiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The merciless Turks, *embred* with the Christian
blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily
to seek after the spoil. *Knolles's History.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbred*.
Sandys.

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embred* their hands in Cato's blood.
Addison.

Lo! these hands in murder are *embred*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*

These, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar descry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embred* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins *imbred*;
The murderer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chafes rather to pass by a verbal
injury than *imbred* his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. *Obsolete.*
Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embred*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *F. &.*

To *IMBRED*. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade
to brutality.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbred*. *Milton.*

To *IMBRED*. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.
The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbred*, 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*

To *IMBUE*. *v. a.* [*imbue*, Latin.] This word,
which seems wanted in our language, has been
proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted
by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is
only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak
with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every
rational man, however little versed in scholastick
learning; among whom I expect it will have a
fairer passage, than among those that are deeply
imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *im-*
bued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed
into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take
the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured
with the colour. *Woodward.*

To *IMBUE*. *v. a.* [*lowse*, French.] To stock
with money. This should be *embued*, from *em-*
bourser, French.

IMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The
quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imita-*
bility, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*, Fr.]
1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be
copied.

How could the most base men, and separate
from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by
an observant slavish course? *Raleigh's Hist. World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most
imitable writers, I account the relation of them im-
proper for history. *Hayward.*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imi-
tation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations
of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater
numbers. *Atterbury.*

To *IMITATE*. *v. a.* [*imito*, Lat. *imito*, Fr.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions
than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*
I would carefs some stableman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as
to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*
IMITATION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*,
French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.
2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us plea-
sure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or
painting, must produce a much greater; for both
these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but
of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than para-
phrase, in which modern examples and illustra-
tions are used for ancient, or domestick or foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only
varies from the words and sense, but forsakes
them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some
general hints from the original, runs division on
the groundwork. *Dryden.*

IMITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an *imitative*
being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an
imitative art.

3. Formed after some original.
This temple, left in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITATOR. *n. f.* [*imitator*, French.]
One that copies another; one that endeavours to
resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the
poet. *Dryden.*

IMMACULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *imma-*
culé, French.]

1. Spotless; pure, undefiled.
To keep this commandment *immaculate* and
blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hook.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shak.*

The king, whom Catholics count a saint-like
and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the
flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.
Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy
passages,

Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shak.*
To *IMMACULATE*. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fet-
ter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immacul'd*. *Milton.*

IMMANE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigi-
ously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and
maneo, Latin.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow
selves, we ascribe intellections, volitions, and such
like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath
nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and
intended from all eternity; it being grossly con-
trary to the very first notions we have of the in-
finite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or
suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMANIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not ma-
nifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before
time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMMANITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity;
savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Sh.*

IMMARCESCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.]
Unfading. *Dr.*

IMMARTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not war-
like.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myself *immartial*. *Chapman's Odysse.*
To *IMMARTIAL*. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To cover; to
disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *im-*
mask our noted outward garments. *Shak's Lear.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immaterial*, Fr. *in* and *mater-*
ia, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of
matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the
glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where
there is nothing but light and immortality; no
shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs,
and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all
joy, tranquility, and peace, even for ever and ever,
do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,

But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*
Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest
the necessity of preparing our appetites, without
which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Dec. of Pitt.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite
spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit;
that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not
contain any principle of corruption. *Tilberson.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; imperi-
nent; without relation. The sense has crept into
the conversation and writings of barbarians; but
ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIALITY. *n. f.* [*from immaterial*.] In-
corporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attri-
bute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and
thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATERIALLY. *adv.* [*from immaterial*.] In
a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our
senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal rays
do carry with them the qualities of the object from
whence they flow, and the medium through
which they pass. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

IMMATERIALIZED. *adj.* [*from in* and *materia*,
Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be
no trouble to *immaterIALIZED* spirits, yet is it more
than our embodied souls can bear without lassitu-
tude. *Glanville's Sophy.*

IMMATERIALNESS. *n. f.* [*from immaterial*.]
Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.]
Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting
body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal
and *immateri*, whereof they be in nature but
few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerse in mat-
ter, I interpose some object which is *immaterial*,
or less material; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATURE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]
1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or com-
pletion.

The land enterprise of Panama was an ill mea-
sured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon a false
account, that the passages were no better fortified
than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the na-
tural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*,
if a man lives 'till seventy. *Taylor's Rule of liv. body.*

IMMATURELY. *adv.* [*from immature*.] Too
soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS. } *n. f.* [*from immature*.] Un-
IMMATUREITY. } ripeness; incomplete-
ness; a state short of completion.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the
ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of
age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEASURABILITY. *n. f.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want
of power to pass. So it is used in the example;
but it is rather, incapability of affording a passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours,
viscidities, and consequently *immeasurability* of the juices.
Arbutnot.

IMMEASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.] Im-
mense;

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menſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeaſurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their reſtoration than their founders before had given them.

Hooker.

From the ſhore

They view'd the vaſt *immeaſurable* abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milton.*
Immeaſurable ſtrength they might behold
In me, of wiſdom nothing more than mean. *Milt.*

What a glorious ſhow are thoſe beings enter-
tained with, that can ſee ſuch tremendous objects
wandering through thoſe *immeaſurable* depths of
ether!

Addiſon's Guardian.

Nor friends are there, nor veſſels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeaſurable* way. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
IMMEASURABLY. adv. [from *immeaſurable*.] *Immeaſurably*; beyond all meaſure.

The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead.

Spencer.

There ye ſhall be fed, and fill'd

Immeaſurably; all things ſhall be your prey. *Milt.*
IMMECHANICAL. adj. [in and *mechanical*.] Not
according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to ſhow any thing that
is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed
laws of nature. *Chryſe.*

Nothing will clear a head poſſeſſed with *immechanical*
notions. *Mead.*

IMMEDIACY. n. f. [from *immediat*.] Perſonal
greatneſs; power of acting without dependance.
This is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar, I be-
lieve, to *Shakeſpeare*.

He led our pow'rs,

Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon,
The which *immunity* may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſpeare's Lear.*

IMMEDIATE. adj. [from *immediat*, French; in and
medius, Lat.]

1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſome-
thing elſe as that there is nothing between them;
proximate; with nothing intervening.

Möſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes of the de-
luge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter men-
tions the more remote and fundamental cauſes,
that conſtitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes.

It is much to be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of
God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his
pleaſure. *Abbot.*

3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. Prior
therefore ſhould not have written *more immediate*.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Muſt not be toſt and turn'd to me in words,
But find ſupply *immediate*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,

Which he preſumes already vain, and void,
Becaufe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By ſome *immediate* ſtroke. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

But the, howe'er of vict'ry ſure,
Contentſ the wretch too long delay'd;

And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMMEDIATELY. adv. [from *immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe
or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by
himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop,
is that which veſts the whole property of a thing
in God. *South.*

2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay.

Her father had commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediate ly to marry. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Wind.*

IMMEDIATENESS. n. f. [from *immediate*.]

1. Preſence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMMEDICABLE. adj. [from *immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not
to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene

To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſt.*
IMMEMORABLE. adj. [from *immemorabilis*, Latin.]

Not worth remembering.

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IMMEMORIAL. adj. [from *immemorial*, French; in
and *memoria*, Latin.] Paſt time of memory; ſo an-
cient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome memo-
rials in writing, yet all have not their original in
writing; for ſome obtained their force by *immemo-
rial* uſage or cuſtom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and preſcription
of an aged thorough-paced hypocrify, they come
to believe that for a reality, which, at firſt prac-
tice of it, they themſelves knew to be a cheat.

South.

IMMENSE. adj. [from *immens*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.]
Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodneſs infinite! goodneſs *immense*!
That all this good of evil ſhall produce! *Milton.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto mo-
tion and time, ſo infinite or *immense* eſſence hath
no relation unto body; but is a thing diſtinct from
all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when
we ſpeak of immenſity, and of God as an *immense*
being. *Greco.*

IMMENSELY. adv. [from *immense*.] Infinitely;
without meaſure.

We ſhall find that the void ſpace of our ſyſtem
is *immense*ly bigger than all its corporeal maſs. *Benl.*

IMMENSITY. n. f. [from *immensus*, French.] Un-
bounded greatneſs; infinity.

By the power we find in ourſelves of repeating,
is often as we will, any idea of ſpace, we get the
idea of *immensity*. *Locke.*

He that will conſider the *immensity* of this fa-
brick, and the great variety that is to be found in
this inconfiderable part of it which he has to do
with, may think that in other manſions of it there
may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All theſe illuſtrious worlds,
And millions which the glaſs can ne'er deſcry,
Loſt in the wilds of vaſt *immensity*,

Are ſuns, are centers. *Blaekmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABILITY. n. f. [from *immensurable*.]
Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMMENSURABLE. adj. [in and *meſurable*, Latin.]
Not to be meaſured.

To *IMMERGE. v. a.* [from *immergo*, Latin.] To put
under water.

IMMERIT. n. f. [from *immerito*, Latin.] Want of
worth; want of deſert. This is a better word
than *demerit*, which is now uſed in its ſtead.

When I receive your lines, and find there ex-
preſſions of a paſſion, reaſon and my own *immerit*
tell me it muſt not be for me. *Suckling.*

To *IMMERSE. v. a.* [from *immergo*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.

2. To ſink or cover deep.

He flood

More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They obſerved that they were *immers'd* in their
rocks, quarries, and mines, in the ſame manner
as they are at this day found in all known parts
of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country,
which, in times of popery, was called the nation
of ſaints, ſhould now have leſs appearance of re-
ligion in it than any other neighbouring ſtate or
kingdom; whether they be ſuch as continue ſtill
immers'd in the errors of the church of Rome, or
ſuch as are recovered out of them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourſelves with the bu-
ſineſs, the pleaſures, and the amuſements of this
world: we give ourſelves up too greedily to the
pursuit, and *immerſe* ourſelves too deeply in the
enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impoſſible to have a lively hope in another
life, and yet be deeply *immers'd* in the enjoyments
of this.

IMMERSE. adj. [from *immergo*, Latin.] Buried; co-
vered; ſunk deep.

After long enquiry of things *immerſe* in matter,
I interpoſe ſome object which is immateriate, or
leſs materiatic; ſuch as this of ſounds, that the in-
tellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMMERſION. n. f. [from *immergo*, Latin; in and
French.]

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1. The act of putting any body into a fluid be-
low the ſurface.

Achilles's mother is ſaid to have dipped him,
when he was a child, in the river Styx, which
made him invulnerable all over, excepting that
part which the mother held in her hand during
this *immerſion*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a
fluid.

3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in
any reſpect.

Many perſons, who, through the heat of their
luſts and paſſions, through the contagion of ill ex-
ample, or too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of
life, ſwerve from the rules of their holy faith;
yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought
to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHODICAL. adj. [in and *methodical*.] Con-
fuſed; being without regularity; being without
method.

M. Bayle compares the anſwering of an *immetho-
dical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you
have him full in your fight, he gives you the ſlip,
and becomes inviſible. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHODICALLY. adv. [from *immethodical*.]
Without method; without order.

IMMINENCE. n. f. [from *imminent*.] Any ill im-
pending danger; immediate or near danger. A
word not in uſe.

I do not ſpeak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men

Address their dangers in. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

IMMINENT. adj. [from *imminent*, Fr. *imminent*, Lat.]
Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an
ill ſenſe.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what
evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and
not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day

You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe he applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee

Hath begg'd, that I will ſtay at home to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

To them preach'd

Conversion and repentance, as to ſouls
In priſon, under judgment *imminent*. *Milton.*

Men could not fail without *imminent* danger and
inconveniencies. *Pope.*

To *IMMINGLE. v. a.* [in and *mingre*.] To min-
gle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through ſtormy life
Toil'd, tempeſt-beaten, ere we could attain

This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immiſc* charms. *Thomſon.*

IMMIXTION. n. f. [from *immiſco*, Latin.]
Diminution; decrease.

Theſe revolutions are exactly uniform as the
earth's are, which could not be, were there any
place for chance, and did not Providence continu-
ally overſee and ſecure them from all alteration or
immixtion. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBILITY. n. f. [from *immiſcibilis*.] Incap-
acity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE. adj. [in and *miſcible*.] Not capa-
ble of being mingled. *Clarke.*

IMMISSION. n. f. [from *immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of
ſending in; contrary to eſſiſion.

To *IMMIT. v. n.* [from *immitto*, Lat.] To ſend in.

To *IMMIX. v. a.* [in and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samſon, with theſe *immiſc*, inevitably
Pull'd down the ſame deſtruction on himſelf. *Milt.*

IMMIXABLE. adj. [in and *mix*.] Impoſſible to
be mingled.

Fill a glaſs ſphere with ſuch liquors as may be
clear, of the ſame colour, and *immiſcible*. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBILITY. n. f. [from *immobilitas*, French, from
immobilis, Lat.] Unmoveableneſs; want of moti-
on; reſiſtance to motion.

The courſe of fluids through the vaſcular ſolids
muſt in time harden the fibres, and aboliſh many
of the canals; from whence drineſs, weakneſs,
immobility, and debility of the vital force. *Arbut.*

IMMODERATE. adj. [from *immoderatus*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preſervation
of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not af-
fected

I M M

filled with violent passions, or distracted with immoderate cares.
Ray on the Creation.
IMMODERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately the weeps for Tybalt's death.

Shakespeare.

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it immoderately, and chapping it.

Burnet's Theory.

IMMODERATION. *n. f.* [immoderation, Fr. from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. *adj.* [immodest, Fr. in and *modest*.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. She railed at herself, that she should be so immodest to write to one that she knew would flout her.

Shakespeare.

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought; But we proscribe the least immodest thought. *Dryden.*
 3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most immodest word Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd, Comes to no farther use

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

Immodest words admit of no defence, For want of decency is want of sense. *Roscommon.*
 4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMODESTY. *n. f.* [immodesty, Fr. from *immodest*.] Want of modesty; indecency.

Pope.

It was a piece of immodesty.
TO IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [immolo, Lat. *immolare*, French.]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles for ingrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to immolate their own desires to their vanity.

Boyle.

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now immolate the tongues, and mix the wine, Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLATION. *n. f.* [immolation, Fr. from *immolare*.]

1. The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.

Brown.

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous immolations than the most savage heathens.

Decay of Piety.

IMMOMENT. *adj.* [in and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lady-trifles have refer'd,

Immoment toys, things of such dignity As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakespeare.*

IMMORAL. *adj.* [in and *moral*.]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an immoral man.

2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest; as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an immoral action.

IMMORALITY. *n. f.* [from *immoral*.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest immoralities, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution.

Swift.

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [immortalis, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die. To the king eternal, immortal, invincible, the only wife God, be glory for ever.

1 Tim. i. 17.

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument, And her immortal part with angels lives. *Shakespeare.*

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was immortal.

Abbot's Description of the World.

The Paphian queen, With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn, Like terror did among th' immortals breed, Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed.

Waller.

2. Never-ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have Immortal longings in me. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopa.*

IMMORTALITY. *n. f.* [immortalité, Fr. from *immortal*.]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

I M M

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, immortality.

Corinthians.

Quaffs immortality and joy.

Milton.

He th' immortality of souls proclaim'd, Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denb.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his immortality.

Cleyn.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality.

Watts.

2. Exemption from oblivion.

IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. a.* [immortaliser, Fr. from *immortal*.]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed, That to they may their kind immortalize. *Davies.*

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be immortaliz'd.

Shakespeare.

TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year precise,

When British bards begin t' immortalize. *Pope.*
IMMORTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;

And he that wears the crown immortally, Long guard it yours! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow immortally in his sensual pleasures!

Bentley.

IMMOVABLE. *adj.* [in and *moveable*.]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an immovable base to place his engine upon.

Brown.

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the immovable estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence.

Ayliff's Parergon.

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains immovable, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him!

Dryden.

IMMOVABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable*.] In a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward.

Alterbury.

IMMUNITY. *n. f.* [immunité, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless, whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's immunity from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness.

Hooker.

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great immunities to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor.

Sidney.

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an immunity, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil.

Mac. xiii. 34.

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and immunities of the clergy.

Spratt's Sermons.

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an immunity from venomous creatures.

Brown.

But this annex'd condition of the crown, Immunity from errors, you disown.

Dryden.

TO IMMURE. *v. a.* [in and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emure*.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes, Whom envy hath immur'd within your walls! *Shak.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture; And shall I think in silver she's immur'd! *Shakespeare.*

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat.

Wotton.

Lyfimachus immur'd it with a wall. *Sandy's Tra.*

I M P

Though a foul foolish prison her immure On earth, she, when escap'd, is wife and pure.

Denham.

IMMURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, as in *Shakespeare*, but perhaps no where else.

There vow is made

To ransack Troy; within whose strong immures The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,

With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

IMMUSICAL. *adj.* [in and *musical*.] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or immusical, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking and whisperings.

Bacon.

We consider the immusical note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of.

Brown.

IMMUTABILITY. *n. f.* [immutabilitas, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable*.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The immutability of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner.

Hooker.

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God.

Chyng's Phil. Prin.

IMMUTABLE. *adj.* [immutabilis, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation.

Hebrews, vi.

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;

But if immutable and fix'd they stand, Continue still thyself to give the stroke,

And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, immutably eternal.

Boyle.

IMP. *n. j.* [imp, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]

1. A son; the offspring; progeny. That noble imp your son. *Lord Cromw. to K. Hen.*

And thou, most dreaded imp of highest Jove, Fair Venus' son.

Fairy Queen.

The tender imp was weaned from the teat. *Fairf.*

A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this fente 'tis still retained.

Such we deny not to be the imps and limbs of Satan.

Hooker.

The serpent after long debate, irrefolute Of thoughts revol'd, his final sentence chose,

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom To enter, and his dark suggestions hide

From sharpest sight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As soon as you can hear his knell, This god on earth turns d— in hell;

And, lo! his ministers of state, Transform'd to imps, his levee wait.

Swift.

TO IMP. *v. a.* [impio, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscitious.

It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscitious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke, Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Sb.*

New rebellions raise Their hydra heads, and the false North displays

Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Mil.*

Help, ye tart satyrists, to imp my rage With all the scorpions that should whip this age.

Cleveland.

With cord and canvass from rich Hamburg sent,

His navy's molted wings he imps once more. *Dryd.*

New creatures rise, A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings, The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings.

Dryden.

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings Impt for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

TO IMPACT. *v. n.* [impactus, Lat.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their

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being *impaired* so thick and confusedly together.
Woodward on Fossils.

To *IMPAIR*. v. a. [*in and paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impair* his cause. *Shakespeare.*

To *IMPAIR*. v. a. [*empire*, to make worse, French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common fort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual.
Hooker.

Objects divine

Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milton.*
That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impaired*,
Or thirst.

Nor was the work *impaired* by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

In years he seem'd, but not *impaired* by years. *Pope.*
To *IMPAIR*. v. n. To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair.
Fairy Queen.

IMPAIR. n. f. [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by fire than dust of steel. *Brown.*

IMPAIRMENT. n. f. [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPAIRABLE. adj. [*impairable*, Fr. *in and palpable*.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impairable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To *IMPARADISE*. v. a. [*imparadise*, Italian.] To put into a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *Sidney.*

All my souls be
Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

Thus these two,
Imparadised in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

IMPARITY. n. f. [*impariat*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.
Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.
What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of *naan*, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *IMPARKE*. v. a. [*in and park*.] To inclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To *IMPART*. v. a. [*impartier*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.
High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,

When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*.
Milton.

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker. I find thee knowing of thyself;

Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMPARTIAL. adj. [*impartial*, Fr. *in and partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just.

It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden's Æ.*

IMPARTIALITY. n. f. [*impartialité*, French; from *impartial*.] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPARTIALLY. adv. [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPARTIBLE. adj. [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart*.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPASSABLE. adj. [*in and passable*.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Kalagh.*

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians, that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBILITY. n. f. [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible*.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æneid.*

IMPASSIBLE. adj. [*impassible*, Fr. *in and passio*, Lat.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, and take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPASSIBLENESS. n. f. [from *impassible*.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibility* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPASSIONED. adj. [*in and passion*.] Disordered by passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The temper, all *impassioned*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPASSIVE. adj. [*in and passive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden.*

Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPASTED. adj. [*in and paste*.] Concreted as into paste. This word is not in use.

Horridly trickt

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impaired* with the parching fires. *Shak.*

IMPA'TIENCE. n. f. [*impatience*, Fr. *impatience*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. adj. [*impatient*, Fr. *impatient*, Lat.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear; with of.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. The tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion; with at before the occasion: with of *impatience* is referred more to the thing, with at to the person.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of living help.*

4. Hot; hasty. The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with for before the thing desired. The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. adv. [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness. 2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing to *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing to be worth consideration. *Charleton.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

To *IMPATRONIZE*. v. a. [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in and patronize*.] To gain to one's self the power of any feignery. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *IMPA'WN*. v. a. [*in and pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impaired* Some surety for a safe return again. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impart* our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shak.*

To *IMPEACH*. v. a. [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*. *Spenser.*

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy.

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To accuse by public authority. They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*

Great diffentions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*

IMPEACH. n. f. [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this! If here you hous'd him, here he would have been; If he were mad, he would not plead so coolly. *Sh.*

IMPEACH-

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IMPEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

IMPEACHER. *n. f.* [from *impeach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour.

IMPEACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *impeach*.] 1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser.*

Tell thy king I do not seek him now; But could be willing to march on to Calais, Without *impeachment*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or enjoining of men's consciences. *Sanderfon.*

2. Public accusation; charge preferred. The king, provok'd to it by the queen, Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Adison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

TO IMPEACH. *v. a.* [in and *peach*.] 1. To form in remembrance of pearls. Innumerable as the stars of night, Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun Impalls on every leaf and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls. The dew of the morning *impeach* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABILITY. *n. f.* [from *impeccabile*, Fr. from *impeccare*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPECCABLE. *adj.* [from *impeccabile*, Fr. in and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hennond on Fundamentals.*

TO IMPEDE. *v. a.* [from *impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Greece.*

IMPEDEMENT. *n. f.* [from *impedimentum*, Lat.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears, The moist *impediments* unto my speech, I had foretold'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakespeare.*

May I never To this good purpose, that so fairly shews, Dream of *impediment*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mark, vii. 32.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise, Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

TO IMPEL. *v. a.* [from *impello*, Lat.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Myrran's mind, *impell'd* on either side, Takes every bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden.*

The furge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

PROPELLOUS. *adj.* Propitious gales Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope's Odyssey.*

A mightier power the strong direction sends, And several men *impels* to several ends; This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPELLANT. *n. f.* [from *impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellants* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glanville.*

TO IMPEL. *v. n.* [from *impello*, Lat.] 1. To hang over. Destruction fure o'er all your heads *impends*; Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope.*

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense. It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Small.*

No story I unfold of publick woes, Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPENDENT. *adj.* [from *impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or *impending* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rides the appetite to averation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain Place Ormond's duke: *impending* in the air Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *impending*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impudence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *impenetrabilis*, Fr. from *impenetrare*.] 1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, as far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression. **IMPENETRABLE.** *adj.* [from *impenetrabilis*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat, The cyclops did their strokes repeat, Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. Deep into some thick covert would I run, *Impenetrable* to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed. 4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. It is the most *impenetrable* cur That ever kept with man. —Let him alone; I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakespeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPENETRABLY. *adv.* [from *impenetrabilis*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPENITENCE. *n. f.* [from *impententia*, Fr. in and *penitence*.] Obduracy; want of remorse of crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impentence*. *South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impentency* of the heathens was a much

more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Mosses.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impentence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers.*

IMPENITENT. *adj.* [from *impententia*, Fr. in and *penitence*.] Finally negligent to the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impentent* men's request; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

THEY DY'D *Impentent*, and left a race behind Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impentents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impententia*.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not willfully, and *impentently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

What crowds of these, *impentently* bold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old, Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPEVIOUS. *adj.* [in and *petens*, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impentuous* insects; but he that shall, with a needle, put aside the short and theathy cafes on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *adj.* [from *imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The illicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

IMPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *imperativus*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, entreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

IMPERATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *imperceptibilis*, Fr. in and *perceptibilis*.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Woodward.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imperceptibilis*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptibilis*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself

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imperceptibly, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, Which, since his coming forth, is thought of, Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most required. *Shakespeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or concoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The still-born founds upon the palate hung, And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryd.*
As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

IMPERFECTION. *n. f.* [*imperfectio*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed benevolent unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Add.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in the divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away, Maria's love might justify your stay; *Imperfectly* the many vows are paid, Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Step.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in and perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in and perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Lat.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty. Aim he took

At a fair vestal, throned in the West; But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon, And the imperial vot'rs pass'd on In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

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The main body of the marching foe Against th' *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryden.*

You that are a foreign prince, allay Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryd.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free, These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden.*

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's History.*

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperioux*, French; *imperiokus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spens.*

This *imperious* man will work us all From princes into pages. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Not th' *imperious* show Of the full fortun'd Caesar ever shall Be brooch'd with me. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove Against th' assaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder haughty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillett.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with intolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiously*? *Sha.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, fix whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour, *Imperiously* thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garib.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperissable*, Fr. in and *perish*.] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form Incapable of mortal injury, *Imperishable*; and though pierc'd with wound, Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton.*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses, a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before him. *Acidence.*

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONABLE. *adj.* [*in and persuasibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuadible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPERTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*impertinence*, French; *IMPERTINENCY.* } from *impertinent*.]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt, Reason and madness! *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable

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to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*. *Watson's Axiom.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinency* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts.*

IMPETUOUS. *adj.* [*impetuous*, Fr. in and *petus*, Lat.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impetuous* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous*.] A trifle; a meddler; an intruder; one who enquires or interposes where he has no right or call.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politics of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The blefdest of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPERTUOUSLY. *n. f.* [*in and pertransio*, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *impeetrability* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPERTUOUS. *adj.* [*impertuus*, Lat.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Left the difficulty of passing back Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf *Impassable*, *impertuus*; let us try

To found a path from hell to that new world. *Mil.*
We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impertuus* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or *impertuus* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impertuus* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impertuus* vapours rise, Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *impertuus* to the wind, And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPERTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *impertuus*.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impertuus*, Latin.]

Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrare*, Fr.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To **IMPETRATE.** *v. a.* [*impetro*, Fr. *impetrare*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

IMPETRATION. *n. f.* [*impetratio*, Fr. *impetratio*, from

from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much used.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood, which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cause of it.

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world.

IMPETUOSITY. *n. f.* [*impetuosité*, Fr. from *impetuosus*.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity*.

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*.

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetuosus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood, Rolling its course, design'd their country's good; But off the torrent's too *impetuous* speed

From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior*.

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe*.

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violently; vehemently; both of men and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;

Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,

While froth and foam the fretting surface hides.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violence; fury, vehemence of passion.

I with all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuosity*, so they might in transiency.

IMPETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them? *Bentl*.

IMPI'ERCEABLE. *adj.* [in and pierce.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;

For never felt his *impenetrable* breast

So wondrous force from hand of living wight.

IMPI'ETY. *n. f.* [*impiété*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*

Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited.

Can Juno such *impieties* approve?

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire.

To **IMPI'GNORATE**. *v. a.* [in and pignus, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *n. f.* [from *impignorare*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To **IMPI'NGE**. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are relieved in the memory by some corporal exuviae and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glebe*.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.

To **IMPI'NGUATE**. *v. a.* [in and pinguis, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the

body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as need-

less to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *im-*

pius, and irreligious to think.

Cease then this *impious* rage.

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,

Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust.

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden*.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious.

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,

The post of honour is a private station.

Since after these may rise, an *impious* line,

Coarse manglers of the human face divine:

Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,

And live and die the monarch of thy art.

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey

On herds devoted to the god of day.

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in infidelity.

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides

His hero and his gods to different fides,

I would condemn.

IMPLACABILITY. *n. f.* [from *implacabilis*.] In-

exorable; irreconcilable enmity; unappeas-

able malice.

IMPLACABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacabilis*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.

Darah bears a generous mind;

But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;

A bounteous master, but a deadly foe.

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.

IMPLACABLY. *adv.* [from *implacabilis*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the pa-

pists; upon which, though nothing was after

done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the peo-

ple of dangers, and disinclined them from the

queen, whom they begun every day more *impla-*

cably to hate, and consequently to disoblige.

2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed

sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,

And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:

Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too.

To **IMPLANT**. *v. a.* [in and planto, Latin.] To

infix; to insert; to place; to engrave; to settle;

to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting

a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often

used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,

In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be?

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are

sprung.

From thy *implanted* grace in man!

No need of public sanctions this to bind,

Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind.

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides

another cartilage, capable of motion by the help

of some muscles that were *implanted* in it.

God having endowed man with faculties of

knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those

innate notions in his mind, than that, having

given him reason, hands, and materia's, he should

build him bridges.

IMPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from

implant.] The act of setting or planting; the act

of enfixing or settling.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [in and plausible.] Not

specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-

boys than the art of making plausible or *implau-*

sible harangues against the very opinion for which

they resolve to determine.

IMPLEMANT. *n. f.* [*implemmentum*, from *impleo*,

Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies

wants.

Unto life many *impliments* are necessary; more,

if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort,

delight, and pleasure.

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade;

vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds,

and hath his tools and *impliments* to coin six times

as much.

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the

artists in metals to carry about with them the

whole *impliments* of trade, to the house where they

find employment.

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of

filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *im-*

pletion, there may succeed a disruption of the ma-

trix.

IMPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate;

entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple*.

Every poem is either *simple* or *implex*: it is cal-

led *simple* when there is no change of fortune in

it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor

changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.

To **IMPLICATE**. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implicare*,

Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve;

to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *im-*

PLICATE and hinder each other, that the concrete

acts but very languidly.

IMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implicatio*,

French, from *implicare*.]

1. Involvement; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the gross-

ness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the

component parts.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly incul-

cated.

Though civil causes, according to some men,

are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors

are, by *implication*, of a different opinion.

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicitus*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This

sense is rare.

In his woolly fleece

I cling *implicit*.

The humble shrub,

And bush with frizz'd hair *implicit*.

2. Inferred: tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was

an *implicit* compact, founded upon common con-

sent, that such and such words should be signs,

whereby they would express their thoughts one to

another.

Our express requests are not granted, but the

implicit desires of our hearts are fulfilled.

3. Resting upon another; connected with another

over which that which is connected to it has

no power; trusting without reserve or examina-

tion. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a

letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the

writer's veracity.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace

is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all

colours will agree in the dark.

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,

Whilst every man's his own interpreter.

IMPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the

world doth necessarily follow from the nature and

being of God; and he that denies this, doth *im-*

PLICITLY deny his existence: he may acknowledge

what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he

hath said there is no God.

2. By connexion with something else; depen-

dently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires;

And whom they like, *implicitly* admires.

Learn not to dispute the methods of his provi-

dence;

dence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers.*

To **IMPLORE**. *v. a.* [*implorare*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit. They ship their oars, and crown with wine The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine, *Imploring* all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To ask; to beg. Do not say 'tis superstition, that I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

IMPLORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use. Urged fore

With piercing words and pitiful *implore*, Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLORE. *n. f.* [from *implorare*.] Solicitor. Mere *implores* of unholy suits,

Breathing, like sanctified and pious, The better to beguile. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

IMPLUMED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dis.*

To **IMPLY**. *v. a.* [*impliquere*, French; *implio*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to intangle. Not in use. His courage stout,

Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties, Himself in straiter bonds too rash *implies*. *Fairy Q.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful fight, His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word trichinium *implies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*, Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To **IMPOISON**. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.] It might be written *empoison*.

1. To corrupt with poison. One doth not know

How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking. *Shak.*

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See **EMPOISON**.

A man by his own alms *impoison'd*, And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare.*

IMPOLE. *adv.* [*in* and *pole*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.

Being *impole*ly adjoined unto a more vigorous headstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLITICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *politick*.] Impru-

IMPOLITICK. *adj.* [*in* and *politick*.] Indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning flights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. *adv.* [*in* and *politick*.]

IMPOLITICKLY. *adv.* [*in* and *politick*.] Without art or forecast.

IMPOUNDER. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IMPORE. *n. f.* [*in* and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPORE. *adj.* [*in* and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not deterred by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*,

they would never the one overtake the other.

To **IMPORT**. *v. a.* [*importare*, Latin.] *Ray on the Creation.*

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export*.

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed, T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed, *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer. Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence. Something he left imperfect in the state, Which since his coming forth is thought of, which *imports* the kingdom so much fear and danger, That his return was most requir'd. *Shak. A. Lear.*

4. [*Importare*, *importare*, French. Imperfonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious *Importeth* thee to know, this bears. *Shakespeare.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Numbers in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move or earth, *Imports* not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence. What occasion of *import*

Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife? *Sh.*

Some business of *import* that triumph wears You seem to go with. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency. Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing imported from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPORTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable*.] Unfup-

portable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenser* on the first syllable. It is used in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either side, With hideous strokes and *importable* power, That forced him his ground to traverse wide, And wisely watch to ward that deadly scour. *F. Q.*

IMPORTANCE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare. A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but feeling, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use. It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Consequence; moment. We consider

Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakespeare.*

Thy own *importance* know, Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to *Shakespeare.*

Maria writ The letter at fir Toby's great *importance*;

In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Sh.*

IMPORTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Watson.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Decay of Piety.*

O then, what interest shall I make To save my last *important* stake,

When the most just have cause to quake? *Ref.*

The great *important* end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths still let your fables hold, And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' *important* hour had pass'd unheeded by. *Irving.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here. He fiercely at him flew,

And with *important* outrage him assail'd;

Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal value countervail'd. *F. Q.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word. See **IMPORTANCE**.

Great France My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Sh.*

IMPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *importare*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: opposed to *exportation*.

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and *exportation*. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Ad.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

IMPORTER. *n. f.* [from *importare*.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPORTLESS. *adj.* [from *importare*.] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect That matter needless, of *importless* burthen, Divide thy lips. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, Fr.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not bear my excuse. *Shakespeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMPORTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunus*.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacity is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Dupper.*

IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *importunus*.] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To **IMPORTUNE**. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin.] Accented anciently on the second syllable. To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shakespeare.*

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightway know it, and not rest free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carver.*

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began

gan to be so impertinently importuned, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her.

Hay's Vocal Forest.

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands;
You importune it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTUNE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser.*

Henry, king of England, need not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with importune and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

An th' armies of their creatures all, and some do serve to them, and with importune might war against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that importune rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion. *Hammond.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune. *Glasville.*

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton.*

IMPORTUNELY. *adv.* [*from importune*.]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,

To weat who call'd to importunately:

Again he heard a more efforced voice,

That bade him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very importunately urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderfen.*

IMPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French, from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Kneller.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport

Her importunity. *Milton's Argonistes.*

To IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to impose toll upon them. *Ezra, vii.*

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be impos'd upon his father. *Shakespeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,

Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. En.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose

Thy plagues, and curse them with such ill as those

Pope.

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what

action correspondent or repugnant unto the law

which God hath impos'd upon his creatures, but in or

upon it God doth work, according to the law which

himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hoeber.*

3

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the imposing of the laws upon them. *Spenser.*

Thou on the deep impos'd nobler laws,
And by that justice halt remov'd the cause. *Wal.*
Christianity hath hardly impos'd any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither impos'd on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impose to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit

T' impose upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. To IMPOSE ON. To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far impos'd upon as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, imposes on himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPOSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's impose

I am thus early come. *Shakespeare.*

IMPOSEABLE. *adj.* [*from impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply imposeable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

IMPOSER. *n. f.* [*from impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the imposers of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*imposition*, French; *impositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first imposition of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The imposition of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition, depending on the caskets. *Shakespeare.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free

Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear

To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called imposition. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest impositions have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable imposition, on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

These impositions were supply'd,

To light my pipe, or please my pride. *Prog. of Dis.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossible*, Fr. in and *possibilis*.]

Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was impossible that the state should continue quiet. *2 Maccabees.*

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. *Matt. xix. 26.*

'Twere impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not impossible. *Chillingworth.*

It is impossible the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far forever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it impossible to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things impossible to find. *Walt.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the impossibility that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whig.*

Let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,

Murdering impossibility, to make

What cannot be slight work. *Shakespeare. Coriol.*

They confound difficulty with impossibility. *South.*

Those who assert the impossibility of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Loc.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of impossibility. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest impossibility in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hoeber.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,

Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impost*, French; *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loses in the three. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTS. *n. f.* [*impostes*, Fr.] In architecture,

that part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Amey.*

To IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. n.* [*from imposthume*.]

To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise imposthumated, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbutnot.*

To IMPOSTHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lanceet threatens none but the imposthumated parts. *Dec. of P.*

IMPOSTHUMATION. *n. f.* [*from imposthume*.]

The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPOSTHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, *ἀποστήμα*, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of imposthumes, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakespeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an imposthem in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an imposthume. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

IMPOSTOR. *n. f.* [*imposteur*, Fr. from *impose*; *impositor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *Shame*

I M P

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand impostor, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPOSTURE. *n. f.* [*imposture*, Fr. *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; suppositiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glauco. Scyllis.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious part, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*. *Irene.*

IMPOTENCE. } *n. f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]

IMPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion attends fevers. *Arbutnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification: *animi impotentia*.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless? *Milton.*

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.
Dulness with obsequy must prove,
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotent*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save, *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.
In those porches lay a great number of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John, v. 3.*

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts, xiv.*

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shak.*

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens*.]
With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
Whisp'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.
He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistresses would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.

I M P

Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

TO IMPOUND. *v. a.* [*in and pound*, See POUND.]
1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.
England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king. *Shakespeare's Henry VII.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TO IMPOWER. See EMPOWER.
IMPRAC'TICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French, *in and practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable*, undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.
That fierce *impracticable* nature

Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rosie.*

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impracticable*.]

1. Impossibility.
I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.
TO IMPRECAT. *v. a.* [*imprecator*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. f.* [*imprecation*, Latin. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncured by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads.

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wishes of evil.

TO IMPREGN. *v. a.* [*in and prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason, to her seeming. *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shak.*

Hast thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel

Impregnable. *Milton.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcern

I M P

ed and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPREGNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In such a manner as to defy force of hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandy.*

TO IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in and prægna*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.
Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*

Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to *impregnate*, the hearts and lives of its profelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [*Impregner*, Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their loins they shed
A slimy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*
With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;

The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden.*

IMPREGNATION. *n. f.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power? *Derham.*

3. [*Impregnation*, Fr.] Saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [*in, præ, and judicæ*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARATION. *n. f.* [*in and preparation*.]

Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the smoothing up of themselves. *Hooker.*

TO IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay *impress'd*. *Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impress'd*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dry.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark, as impressed by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their visages *impress'd*, when they approached near. *Spenser.*

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common bosoms on his side,
And turn our *impress'd* launces in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come against him.

—That will never be:
Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves in water. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

They have taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to *impress* even the finest lineaments of them. *Watts.*

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what impressions they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glanville's Scoops.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general impression or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazon'd shields, Impress quaint, caparisons, and steeds, Bases, and tinsels trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly press.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an impress. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose fore task Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

Your ships are not well mann'd; Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people Jagroft by swift impress. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

IMPRESSION. *n. f.* [impressio, Latin, impression, French.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another. Sensation is such an impression or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp. Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp, That carries no impression like the dam. *Shakespeare.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due impression on the mind. *Atterbury.*

The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some impression in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Suffex, that he might the better make impression upon that country. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the impressions of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and impression. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and impression thereof on our senses, is perceived. *Cleyn.*

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may sure endure a comparison with any of the bravest impressions in ancient times. *Watson.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last impression, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten impressions, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [in and pressum, Lat.] What may be impressed.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural History.*

IMPRESSURE. *n. f.* [from impress.] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

Lean but upon a rush, The cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakespeare.*

TO IMPRINT. *v. a.* [imprimere, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One and the same seal, imprinted upon pieces of wax of different colours; *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God imprinted upon the body. *South.*

She amidst his spacious meadows flows; Inclines her urn upon his fetter'd lands, And fees his num'rous herds imprint her sands. *Prior.*

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bacon.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first imprinted them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after imprinting, have disappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly imprinted on his mind. *Locke.*

4. TO IMPRINT in is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea imprinted in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Locke.*

TO IMPRISON. *v. a.* [emprisonner, Fr. in and prison, Lat.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.

He imprison'd was in chains remediless; For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress. *Spenser.*

Now we are in the street, he first of all, Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall; And so imprison'd and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to imprison the restless wind; So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man imprisons himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the imprisoned rays. *Cheyne.*

IMPRISONMENT. *n. f.* [emprisonnement, French, from imprison.] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written emprisonment.

His finews waxen weak and raw, Through long imprisonment and hard constraint. *Spenser.*

Which shall I first bewail, Thy bondage or lost fight? Thou art become, O worst imprisonment! The dungeon of thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

From retentive cage When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes She varies, and of past imprisonment Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*

Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long imprisonment and afflictions. *Addison.*

It is well if they do not fix the brand of hereby on the man who is leading them out of their long imprisonment, and loosing the fetters of their souls. *Watts on the Mind.*

IMPROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from improbable.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty, and the improbability of attempting this successfully, is great. *Hammond.*

As to the improbabilities of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPROBABLE. *adj.* [improbable, Fr. improbable, Lat. in and probable.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

IMPROBABLY. *adv.* [from improbable.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very improbably. *Boyle.*

TO IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [in and proba, Lat.] Not to approve.

IMPROBATION. *n. f.* [improbatio, Lat. improbatio, Fr.] Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY. *n. f.* [improbitas, improbis, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable; yes, and cast out for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

We balance the improbity of the one with the improbity of the other. *L'Estrange.*

TO IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [in and proclifick, Lat.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the cock improliferates, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPROPER. *adj.* [impropre, Fr. improprius, Lat.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly improper for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very improper in a gouty case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd; For 'tis improper speech to say he dy'd: He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPROPERLY. *adv.* [from improper.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath; Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden.*

They assuring me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke improperly, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

TO IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [in and proprius, Lat.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to impropriate the thanks to himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of the laicks.

Mrs. Gulton being possessed of the impropriate parsonage of Hardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Speelman.*

IMPROPRIATION. *n. f.* [from improprius.]

An impropriation is properly so called when the church lands is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Having an impropriation in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Speelman.*

IMPROPRIATOR. *n. f.* [from impropriate.] A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or impropiator. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

IMPROPRIETY. *n. f.* [improprietas, Fr. from improprius, Lat.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the impropriety of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Many gross improprieties, however authorised by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

IMPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [in and prosperous.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how improsperous soever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of improsperous rebels. *D. of P.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run, Since the improsperous voyage we begun. *Dryden.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from improsperous.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very improsperously attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPROVABLE. *adj.* [from improv.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford improvable hints unto better. *Brown.*

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We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Add.*

IMPROVABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *improvable*.] Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To *IMPROVE*, *v. a.* [in and *probus*.] *Quasi probum facere.* *Skinner.*

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray, And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. [In and *probo*; *improbo*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To disprove. Now disused.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*

To *IMPROVE*, *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPROVEMENT, *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addis.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addis.*

4. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPROVER, *n. f.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROV'D, *adj.* [*improvisus*, Lat. *improvisus*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She *improv'd* hath

This crafty messenger with letters vain, To work new woe, and *improv'd* scath,

By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser.*

IMPROVIDENCE, *n. f.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPROVIDENT, *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good, This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm, Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Bro.*

IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the street, he first of all, *Improvidently* proud, creeps to the wall;

And so imprison'd, and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

IMPROVISION, *n. f.* [in and *provisio*.] Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE, *n. f.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion, negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, *adj.* [*imprudens*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE, *n. f.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shamelessness; im-

modesty.

I ne'er heard yet

That any of these bolder vices wanted

Less *impudence* to gain say what they did, Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Cham's *impudence*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants. *King Charles.*

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

IMPUDENT, *adj.* [*impudens*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear, Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPUDENTLY, *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail

With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear

Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war? Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,

Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain. *Dryden.*

To *IMPUGN*, *v. a.* [*impugnare*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.]

To attack; to assault by law or argument.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow; Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law

Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IMPUGNER, *n. f.* [from *impugnare*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE, *n. f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon.*

IMPULSE, *n. f.* [*impulsus*, Lat.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not

according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd, Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide, Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,

Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPULSION, *n. f.* [*impulsio*, Fr. *impulsus*, Lat.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead

Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st Find some occasion to infect our foes. *Milton.*

IMPULSIVE, *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience; But those being placed in a lower sphere,

His fierce ambition, like the highest mover, Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion

Against their proper course. *Denham's Sobhy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they

Do some *impulsive* force obey, And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPUNITY, *n. f.* [*impunitas*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or

impunity on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addis.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their illgotten influence towards procuring

impunity, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPURE, *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move

In that pure region of a worthy love, Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,

And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austere talk, Condemning as *impure* what God has made

Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your meer enforcement shall acquaintance me

From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shaks.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touch'd upon. *Addis.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPURELY, *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS, *n. f.* [*impuretas*, Fr. *impuretas*, Lat. from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy.
Atterbury's Sermons.

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood.
Arbutnot.

To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourpre*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple. Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright

Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd.
Milton.

IMPURTABLE. *adj.* [from *impure*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.
That first sort of foolishness is *impurable* to them.
South.

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wife *impurable*.
Aliff's Parergon.

IMPURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impurable*.] The quality of being *impurable*.

'Tis necessary to the *impurableness* of an action, that it be avoidable.
Norris.

IMPURATION. *n. f.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impure*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.
Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action.
Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by our rule, should be imposed upon his father.
Shaksp.peare.

To use intellects and volitions in the infinite effence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us.
Glanville's Sceptis.

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject.
Dryden.

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master.
Shaksp.peare.

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve.
Hooker.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them.
Addison.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter.
Swift.

4. Hint; slight notice.

Antonio is a good man.

—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.
Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.

IMPURATIVE. *adj.* [from *impure*.] That which may *impute*.

To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*impute*, Fr. *impute*, Lat.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom.*

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is helper takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author.
Bacon's Essays.

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly.
Temple.

Impute your dangers to our ignorance.
Dryden.

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile.
Locke.

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties.
Swift.

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit

Impured shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton.

IMPURTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that *imputes*

IN. prep. [in, Lat.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guise.
Fairfax.

Is this place here not sufficient strong

To guard us in?
Daniel's Civil War.

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed.
Hooker.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.
Shaksp.peare.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak.*

Danger before, and in, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that, as syllogism.
Locke.

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent. *Smithridge's Ser.*

None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused.
Dunclad.

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity a *parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past?
Locke.

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man.
Hubb. Tale.

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current.
Bacon.

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter.
Swift.

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach.
Collier.

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

In the name of the people,

And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shaksp.peare's Coriolanus.*

Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryd.*

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shaksp.*

10. In that. Because.

Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are wise men, and christian men, some things; some things in that they are men misled, and blinded with error.
Hooker.

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own search.
Shaksp.peare.

11. In as much. Since; Seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, in as much as we might stay our doing of them if we would.
Hooker.

IN. adv.

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of a man can be bound with.
South.

I fear me you'll be in 'till then. *Shaksp.peare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon; We cannot shift being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

These pragmatists flies value themselves for being in at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing.
L'Estrange.

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Sh.*

Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless good man he has been fairly in? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp.*

He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't; I'll in, I'll in: follow your friend's advice, I'll in. *Shaksp.peare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. *Dryden.*

Is it not more eligible to come in with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm? *Collier.*

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced in at those holes.
Woodward.

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard.
Tatler.

7. In has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.

INABILITY. *n. f.* [in and ability.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro' experience the more wisdom.
Hooker.

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation?
Rogers.

INABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [in and abstinence.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may't know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [*inaccessible*, Fr. in and accessible.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whatever you are,
That in this desert *inaccessibly*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shak.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale's Origin.*

There shall we see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of.
Ray.

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

INACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.

INACCURATE. *adj.* [in and accurate.] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

INACTION. *n. f.* [*inaction*, Fr. in and action.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*.
Pope.

INA

INACTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INACTIVELY. *adv.* [*from inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters in away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke*.

INACTIVITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleness; *stiff*; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers*.

Virtue conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift*.

INADEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dry.*

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke*.

INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [*from inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle*.

INADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [*inadvertence*, French; *inadvertency*, *f.* from *inadvertent*.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency*, and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. *South*.

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange*.

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison*.

INADVERTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *advertent*, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [*from inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*. *Broom*.

Worthy persons if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clayton*.

INALIENABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for ranking new victual. *Bacon*.

INAMISSIBLE. *adj.* [*inamissible*, French; *in* and *amissus*, Latin.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible*. *Hammond*.

INANIMATE. *adj.* [*inani*, Latin.] Empty; void. It is used licentiously for a substantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke*.

To **INANIMATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *animus*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use.

There is a kind of world remaining still, Though the which did *inanimate* and fill

The world be gone; yet in this last long night,
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne*.

INANIMATE. *n. f.* [*inanimatus*, Lat. *inane*, *inanimatus*, *f.* French.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have spirits no whit intimated. *Bacon*.

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant the *inanimate* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden*.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not *inherent* in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley*.

Both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimate* part of the universe. *Cleyn's Philosophical Principles*.

From roofs when Vertio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope*.

INANITION. *n. f.* [*inanition*, Fr. *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuthnot*.

INANITY. *n. f.* [*from inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies*.

INAPPETENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *appetencia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inapplicabile*.] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INARABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To **INARCH.** *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmynes, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller*.

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins's Math. Magick*.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is *inarticulate* poetry, does in churches. *Dryden*.

INARTICULATELY. *adv.* [*from inarticulate*.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety*.

INARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [*from inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier*.

INATTENTION. *n. f.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers*.

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers*.

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope*.

INATTENTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts*.

INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ning decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare*.

To **INAUGURATE.** *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton*.

INAUGURATION. *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howell's Vocal Forest*.

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

INAURATION. *n. f.* [*inauratio*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

INAUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare*.

Though Heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give;
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live. *Cresswell*.

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle*.

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden*.

INBEING. *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inheritance; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a fort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts*.

INBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden*.

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden*.

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And flight th'imperial diadem for thee. *Addison*.

INBREATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of lyrens pledges of Heaven's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,

Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce. *Milnes*.

INBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemyForth issu'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *Estrange.*

But he namov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour flight. *Dry.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in and cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shak.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;

Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds

Conceive. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

INCALES'CENT. *n. f.* [*incalco, Latin.*] The INCALES'CENT. *n. f.* state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalence*, and regulated situation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray.*

INCANTATION. *n. f.* [*incantation, Fr. incanto, Lat.*] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,

And hell too strong. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown.*

The nuptial rites his outrage strait attends;

The dow'r's desir'd is his transfigur'd friends;

The *incantation* backward she repeats;

Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

INCANTATORY. *adj.* [*from incanto, Lat.*] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Br.*

To INCANTON. *v. a.* [*in and canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantation* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison on Italy.*

INCAPABILITY. *n. f.* [*from incapable.*] INCAPABILITY. *n. f.* ability natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCAPABLE. *adj.* [*incapable, Fr. in and capable.*]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with of before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Chewton.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable* Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid With age? *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*in and capacious.*] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE. *v. a.* [*in and capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbutnot.*

INCAPACITY. *n. f.* [*incapacit, Fr. in and capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indispotion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Government of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbutnot.*

To INCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero, Latin.*] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

INCARCERATION. *n. f.* [*from incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCARN. *v. a.* [*incarno, Latin.*] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut off the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incarn it. *Wifeman.*

To INCARN. *v. n.* To breed flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wifeman.*

To INCARNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine, Fr. incarnadino, pale red, Italian.*] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*, Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To INCARNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnar, Fr. incarno, Latin.*] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended

With gods to sit the highest, am now constrained Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCARNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat, Fr. from the verb.*]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderfon.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign Both God and man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he's poifest, *Swift.*

Incarnate with a thousand imps.

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION. *n. f.* [*incarnation, Fr. from incarnate.*]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wifem. Surg.*

INCARNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnatif, Fr. from incarn.*] A medicine that generates flesh.

I deterged the abscess, and incarnated by the common *incarnative*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To INCASE. *v. a.* [*in and case.*] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*, The pillars silver. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INCAUTIOUS. *adj.* [*in and cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil against Burnet.*

INCAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palfy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbut. on Air.*

INCENDIARY. *n. f.* [*incendarius, from incendo, Latin; incendiaire, French.*]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiarists*. *King Charles.*

Incendiarists of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiarists*, and pests of commonwealths. *Bentley.*

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum, Latin, a thing burnt; incens, French.*] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,

The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakespeare's K. L.*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew;

On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

To INCENSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To perfume with incense.

To INCENSE. *v. a.* [*incensu, Latin.*] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too-fancy with the gods, *Incense* them to fend destruction. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you, Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakespeare.*

He is attended with a desp'rate train;

And what they may *incense* him to, being apt To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shaksp.*

Tractable obedience is a slave To each *incens'd* will. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults, Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense* God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*? Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden's Amid.*

INCENSEMENT. *n. f.* [*from incense.*] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare.*

INCENSION. *n. f.* [*incensio, Latin.*] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena lofeth its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by *incensio* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCENSOR. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] A kindler of anger an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCENSORY. *n. f.* [*from incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt or offered. *Anfworth.*

INCENTIVE. *n. f.* [*incitrum, Latin.*]

1. That which kindles.

Their

Their unreasonable severity was not the least incentive, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with *to*.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glan.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful incentives to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the incentives of place, profit, and preferment. *Addis.*

INCENTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to*.

Competency is the most incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Vity.*

INCEPTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The inception of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning

An incentive and definitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

INCEPTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*incrudo*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCERTITUDE. *n. f.* [*incertitudo*, Fr. *incertitude*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up incessant show'rs. *Shaksp.*

The incessant weeping of my wife, For'd me to seek delays. *Shaksp.*

If, by pray'r Incessant, I could hope to change the will

Of him who all things can, I would not cease To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king she plies From peer to peer, and thus incessant cries. *Pope.*

INCESSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent, Above the water were on high extent, And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Fairy Q.*

Who reads Incessantly, and to his reading brings not

A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milton.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were incessantly comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addis.*

INCEST. *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of incest to take life From thine own sister's shame? *Sba. Mea. for M.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing incest with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestuous*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand, Thou perjure, thou simulator of virtue, That art incestuous. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an incestuous Herod discouraging of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this incestuous love, You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryd.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Jolus, god of the winds, loved each other incestuously. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot,

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race, Of time one minute, or one inch of space. *Black.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune; They'll give him death by inches. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

As in lasting, so in length is man, Contracted to an inch, who was a span. *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by inches, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians inch by inch. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldane, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. *Sb. To Inch v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular; He gets too far into the soldiers' graces, And inches out my master. *Dryden's Chloemene.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth.*

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four inched bridges. *Shak. K. L.*

INCHPIN. *n. f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the sun sucks up From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him

By inchmeal a disease! *Shaksp. Tempest.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchoate, or in the way of perfection. *Ral. Hift.*

INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of stellation, and the inchoations or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first inchoation of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to incide which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are said to incide or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menies are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which incide the mucus in the first passages. *Artusnot.*

INCIDENCE. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidence*, Fr.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their incidence is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of incidence, from the object of the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct incidence of his happiness. *Norris.*

In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like

incidences of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*Incident*, Lat.] Accident; hap; casualty.

What incidence thou do'st guess of harm declare, Is creeping towards me. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Lat.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rare incident necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon incident occasions. *Wotton.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which makes another proposition: as, every man who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an incident proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, incident to human nature, a man may be guilty of. *South.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an incident to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no incident in the play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryd. Dufres.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those incidental discourses which we have wandered into. *Mit.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an incidental business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and incidentally mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderson.*

I treat either purposely or incidentally of colours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally: by the bye; by the way.

It was incidentally moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cinere*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, then maketh fragile: lastly, it doth incinerate and calcinate. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, maketh it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

These dregs are soon incinerated and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Hart. on Conf.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerare*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very different from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by incineration. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circumscription*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the incircumspection of their belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisas*, Lat.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an incised wound.

I brought the incised lips together. *Wifm. Surg.*

INCISION.

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *inciso*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgion.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision*
in thee, thou art raw.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag.

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Absterfion is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen.

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors.

INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *adj.* [*incisive*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food.

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity.

TO INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to?

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude.

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable.

Hartlib seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island.

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL**.

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. in and *civility*.] 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is

due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*.

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural. Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.

INCLEMENT. *n. f.* [*inclement*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclement* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left.

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clement*, Lat.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh. It is used oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow.

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vast supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky.

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition: with *to*. People are not always *inclinable* to the best.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine was the same way *inclinable*.

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured.

Desire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye.

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally.

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclinatio*, Latin, Fr. *inclination*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point: with *to*.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way.

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law?

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits for.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting.

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*.

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some faces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation.

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch

from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatoryly*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, towards the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.

TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclin*, Lat. *inclin*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part: with *to* or *towards*.

Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead.

Still to this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way.

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?

—He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech.

TO INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eye-lids.

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field.

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*.

2. To turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.

Ye have not *inclined* your ear unto me.

But that from us aught should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due respect my body I *incline*,
As to some being of superior kind.

TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't.

TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

TO INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *included*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour.

TO INCLODE. *v. a.* [*inclo*, Lat.]

1. To inclose; to shut in: as, the shell *includes* a pearl.

2. To comprize; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire leaf.

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*.

INCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, Fr.]

1. Inclosing, encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to fear me to the brain!

2. Comprised in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells.

INCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See **INCLUSIVE**.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*.

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All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inchoately*; and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder.*

INCOAGULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [*corrupted* by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog, Depend upon it, he'll remain *inco*. *Addison.*

INCOGNITANCY. *n. f.* [*incognitancy*, Lat.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to succeeders, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incognitancy* presumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the stupid and mealy vegetable state of *incognitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

INCOGNITIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cognitive*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beads, and *inco*, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call *cognitive* and *incognitive* beings. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago

Since gods came down *inco*. *Prior.*

INCOHERENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

INCOHERENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaster be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handfomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

INCOHERENT. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as puerous as those of marble or gravel. *Woodward.*

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

INCOHERENTLY. *adv.* [*from* *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally, and *incoherently*. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

INCOMMITTY. *n. f.* [*incomitatus*, Lat.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incomitancy* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from* *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for

its shining quality, and the Amianthus for its *incombustibility*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *adj.* [*incombustible*, Fr. *in* and *combustible*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from* *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *n. f.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repineest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford

So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden's Geor.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy.*

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. *Atterbury.*

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n. f.* [*from* *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*French*, from *in*, *can*, and *mensurable*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMMENSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *can*, and *mensura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

TO INCOMMUNDATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat.
TO INCOMMUNDE. } [*incommodo*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange.*

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward.*

INCOMMODOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodius* to a few. *Hooker.*

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMODOUSLY. *adv.* [*from* *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMODOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from* *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Burnet.*

INCOMMODY. *n. f.* [*incommodit*, French, *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound itself profitable. *Bacon.*

By considering the region and the winds, one might to cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smok. *Watson's Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *n. f.* [*from* *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light accessible. *Glan.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *adv.* [*from* *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence.*

INCOMMUNICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPACT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compact*.] Not

INCOMPACTED. } joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompact*. *Boyle.*

INCOMPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Stacy.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were

To an unfirable and continue goodness. *Shakspeare.*

Her words do show her wit *incomparable*. *Shakspeare.*

Now this mask

Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night

Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY. *adv.* [*from* *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that over the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellency; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marous Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

INCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *compassionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *n. f.* [*properly* *incompatibility*, *in* and *compato*, Lat.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Watson.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompatibility*

competibility of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intension or extension; but the *incompatibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLE. [*incompatible*, French: rather *incompatible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckling.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bentley.*

2. It is used sometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompatibly*, from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *n. f.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCOMPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionable. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disfigure their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretences, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the grosser faults of others.

Government of the Tongue.

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCOMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unfitly; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete*, and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *compliance*.] 1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incom-*

pliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED. *adj.* [*in* and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used. Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howell.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something: inconsistency with something.

The manifold *impossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally *impossible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *impossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *impossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IMPOSSIBLE. *adj.* [*im*, *con*, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

IMPREHENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*imprehen-* *sibility*, French, from *imprehen-* *sible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

IMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*imprehen-* *sible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehen-* *sible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *imprehen-* *sible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll

Spaces *imprehen-* *sible*.

One thing more is *imprehen-* *sible* in this matter. *Milton.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *imprehen-* *sible* to our imaginations. *Locke.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Preference every where is the sequel of an infinite and *imprehen-* *sible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Bentley.*

IMPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imprehen-* *sible*.] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *imprehen-* *sible*ness: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is *imprehen-* *sible*. *Hooker.*

IMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *imprehen-* *sible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *imprehen-* *sibly* infinite. *Watts.*

IMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *imprehen-* *sible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *imprehen-* *sibly* infinite. *Locke.*

IMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*impre-* *ssible*, Fr. *in* and *compre-* *ssible*.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *impre-* *ssible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Gheyn.*

IMCOMPRESSIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *impre-* *ssible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from concurring causes, but things devoid of all efficacy. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us to our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable*.] Unconceivable; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two others can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding,

shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; *inconceivable*; *inconceivable*. A word not used.

It is *inconceivable* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale's Orig.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single *inconclusive*.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconclusive*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, where-with some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCOCT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct*.] Unripe; **INCONCOCTED.** } ened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted*.

INCONCOCTION. *n. f.* [from *inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *incoction*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon.*

INCONDITE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhyme with fuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDITIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Without exception; without limitation; without stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFORMITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFUSION. *n. f.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and accurate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one or the other. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaption.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *n. f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruus*.] 1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgement of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form so'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruus*.] 1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the deity. *Stillington.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from incongruous*.] Improperly; unsuitably.

INCONNEXEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependence. Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown's V. E.*

INCONSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillington.*

INCONSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequent*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent*. *Hakewill.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *B. E. Strange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Addison.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton's Opticks.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconsiderable*.] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray on the Crea.*

INCONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*inconsider*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Lat.] 1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent: used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice, will be thought
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks. *Addison's Free.*

2. Wanting due regard; with of before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate* of our frailties. *Decay of Picty.*

INCONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [*from inconsiderate*.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Marianne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison's Spectator.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity, and *inconsiderateness*. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *inconsideration*.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

INCONSISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsistent* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufres.*

INCONSISTENCE. } *n. f.* [*from inconsistent*.]
INCONSISTENCY. }

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last! *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*.] 1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [*from inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console*.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

INCONSONANCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCONSTANCY. *n. f.* [*inconstancia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. *from inconstant*.] 1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their fakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the prince's curses,
And the son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*. *Denham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixed. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstant*, Lat.] 1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSUMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consume*.] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Rhetoric.*

INCONTESTABLE. *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe nobody can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTINUITY. *adv.* [*from incontinuum*.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCON-

INCONTINENCE. } *n. f.* [*incontinentia*, Latin,
INCONTINENCY. } *in and continence.*] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this: she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shakespeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*, *Milton.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense. *Dryden.*

The words *sine veste* *Dianam* agree better with
Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with
either of the Julias, who were both noted of *in-*
continency. *Dryden.*

INCONTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinent*, Lat. *is and continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.
In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs
to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or
else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakespeare.*
Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false
accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*
2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a mean-
ing now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To weet what wight so loudly did lament:
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Queen.*
Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on fullen black *incontinent*. *Shakespeare.*
He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shakespeare.*
INCONTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appe-
tites.
2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we
will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neigh-
bours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged
and way laid through several nations. *Arbutnot.*
INCONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in and controverti-*
ble.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontroversi-*
ble.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontroversibly* the primitive and
surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same
uncorrupt, there hath been the highest caution
humanity could invent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCONVENIENCE. } *n. f.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
INCONVENIENCY. }

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.
They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the un-
lawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *in-*
conveniency, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in
burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.
There is a place upon the top of Mount Athos
above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Ral.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* eve-
ry moment, and is continually unsecure even of
life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable
of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconve-*
nience to an animal, that must lie still where
chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst
inconveniences that attend incontinence with men,
and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we
enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant,
operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *incon-*
veniency, we must frequently revolve their certain-
ty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVENIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in and convenient*, Lat.].

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.
They lean to their old customs, though they be
more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common
people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we false-
ly think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should
change her public laws, although it chance that
for some particular men the same may be found
inconvenient, especially when there may be other
remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouly.
2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*
INCONVERSABLE. *adj.* [*in and conversable*.]
Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for con-
versation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconvertible*. *More.*
INCONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in and convertible*.]
Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of
the permanent parts, and accompanieth the *in-*
convertible portion unto the siege. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*
INCONVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*in and convincible*.] Not
to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible*.]
Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and
inconvincibly to side with any one. *Brown's Vul. Er.*
INCONV. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conv*, to
know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.
2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously un-
lucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This seems to
be the meaning in *Shakespeare*.

O' my troth, and most sweet jests, most *incony*
and vulgar wit,

When it comes fo' smoothly off. *Shakespeare.*

INCORPORAL. *adj.* [*in and corporal*.] Immate-
rial distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse?

Learned men have not resolved us whether
light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they say
it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce
the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every
day we see the air illighted: *incorporal* it cannot
be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with
offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORALITY. *n. f.* [*incorporalite*, Fr. from
incorporal.] Immaterialness; distinctness from
body.

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] With-
out matter; immaterially.

To **INCORPORATE.** *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall
make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold,
will not be recovered, except you put a greater
quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon.*
Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Scudg.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mu-
tualities fo' marshal the way, hard at hand comes
the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* con-
clusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakespeare.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow

Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakespeare.*

Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick.

In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate*
trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men chris-
tians, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free,
they are all *incorporate* into one company, they
all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporate* with a majority, and
nameth burgeses to parliament. *Carew's Survey.*

4. To unite; to associate.

It is *Caeca*, one *incorporate*
to our attempts. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,

Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answered;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at first,

Which you do live upon. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put
the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate*
them into their own community. *Addison.*

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical a-
mong them, and the Confutian only essential and
incorporate in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporate* in his heart,
would not be persuaded by danger to offer any
offence. *Sidey.*

The idolators, who worshipped their images as
gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporate* therein,
and so to make together with it a person fit to re-
ceive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To **INCORPORATE.** *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly
followed by *with*.

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate*
with oil. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils
will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light.

To *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Sometimes it has *into*.

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any for-
mer notions, and so easily gains upon the assent,
grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it. *South.*

INCORPORATE. *adj.* [*in and corporate*.] Imma-
terial; unbodied. This is now disused to avoid
confusion, *incorporate* being rather used of things
mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things *in-*
visible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORATION. *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from
incorporate.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.
Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint;
for if it can be *incorporated* without over great
charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the
compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the
intrinsick *incorporation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association: with *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorpora-*
tion into that society which bath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPORAL. *adj.* [*incorporal*, Lat. *incorporal*,
Fr. *in and corporal*.] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporal* and
immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed
from some *incorporal* substance within us. *Bentley.*

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Im-
materially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately
than the other senses, and more *incorporally* than
the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPORITY. *n. f.* [*in and corporality*.] Im-
materiality; distinctness from body.

To **INCORPSE.** *v. a.* [*in and corpse*.] To incor-
porate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his tent,
As he had been *incorpse* and demy-natur'd

With the brave horse. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

INCORRECT. *adj.* [*in and correct*.] Not nicely
finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it.

INCORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccu-
rately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS. *n. f.* [*in and correctness*.] In-
accuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in and corrigible*.]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden's J.*
Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance
continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have
discovered least sense of religion or morality; and
when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*,
it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.
The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the
inconvenience *incorrigible*. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*
What are their thoughts of things, but variety
of *incorrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incorrigible*.]
Hopeless; depravity; badness beyond all means
of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation
of our *incorrigibility*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows,
'till obstinacy and *incorrigibility* make it absolutely
necessary. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.] To a
degree of depravity beyond all means of amend-
ment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscom.*

INCORRUPT. } *adj.* [in and *corruptus*, Latin;
INCORRUPTED. } *incorrompu*, French.]

1. Free from foulness and depravation.
Sin, the first

Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is parti-
cularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incorruptibilis*, Fr.
from *incorruptible*.] Insusceptibility of corruption;
incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*,
alleged the verses of a Greek tragick poet. *Hak.*

INCORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *incorruptibilis*, Fr. in and
corruptible.] Not capable of corruption; not admit-
ting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouched,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and
immortal substances, our souls be entertained with
the most ravishing objects, and both continue hap-
py throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRUPTION. *n. f.* [from *incorruption*, Fr. in and
corruption.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown
in corruption, raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor.*

INCORRUPTNESS. *n. f.* [in and *corrupt*.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.
Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of
manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle
speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.
To *INCRASSATE*. *v. a.* [in and *crassus*, Lat.] To
thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the sur-
face, the body of water may be attenuated with
spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated*
with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate
or *incrassate*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, pro-
duce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate*
and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and
rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSATION. *n. f.* [from *incrassatus*.]

1. The act of thickening.
2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth congelate but water; for the de-
termination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk
coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation*. *Brown.*

INCRASSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *incrassatus*.] Having
the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to stretch,
and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To *INCRESS*. *v. n.* [in and *creasco*, Latin.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk;
to advance in quantity or value, or in quality ca-
pable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well
with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deut.*

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto un-
godliness. *2 Tim. ii. 16.*

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in
fancy, and judgment, the effect of observation still
increases. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.
Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than
beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

To *INCRESS*. *v. a.* [See *ENCREASE*.] To make
more or greater.

Hy thee from this slaughter-house,
Left thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shak.*

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamenta-
tion. *Sam.*

I will *increase* the famine, *Ezek. v. 16.*
I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.*

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it.
Temple.

INCRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation: the state of growing more
or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original
stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase*. *Levit.*

3. Produce.
The *increase* of the threshing-floor, and the *increase*
of the wine-press. *Numb.*

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a moist just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Den.*

Those grains which grew produced an *increase*
beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Generation.
Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakespeare.*

5. Progeny.
All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the
flower of their age. *Samuel.*

Him young Thoasa bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcyas. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd.
Used of the moon.
Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow
soonest, if set or sown in the *increase* of the moon.
Bacon's Natural History.

INCRESSER. *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who in-
creases.

INCRESS'ED. *adj.* Not created.
Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the ab-
solute and *increased* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *incredibilis*, Fr.] The
quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed
from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's
Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCREDIBLE. *adj.* [from *incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing
belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incred-
ible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Rakigb.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granv.*

INCREDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incredible*.] Qua-
lity of not being credible.

INCREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a man-
ner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY. *n. f.* [from *incredulus*, French.] Qua-
lity of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Para-
dise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity*
of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCREDULOUS. *adj.* [from *incredulus*, Fr. *incredulus*,
Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be
such candles as are made of salamander's wool,
being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the
burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incredulus*.]
Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREDULABLE. *adj.* [in and *cremo*, Latin.] Not
consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *increm-
able* pieces are composed. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

INCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.
Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's
increment or inundation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Increase; matter added.
This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the
feminary that furnisheth matter for the formation
and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.
The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Philips.*

To *INCREPATE*. *v. a.* [from *incrépo*, Latin.] To
chide; to reprehend.

INCREPATION. *n. f.* [from *incrépatio*, Latin.] Repre-
hension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his
fellow Christians, or of the governors of the
church, then more publick reprehensions and *in-
crepations*. *Hammond.*

To *INCROUTE*. } *v. a.* [from *incruto*, Latin; in-
To *INCROUTE*. } *incruter*, French.] To cover
with an additional coat adhering to the internal
matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into
air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon
the sides of the vessel. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral
matter, so as to cover and *incrute* the stones. *Woodw.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrute*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these fun-like bodies in the centers of
the several vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened
as to be carried about in the vortex of the true fun.
Cheyne.

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who
incrusted it with a new rust. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCUSTATION. *n. f.* [from *incrustatio*, Fr. from *in-
crusto*, Latin.] An adherent covering; something
superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their
chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of
incrustations as cannot be found in any other part.
Addison on Italy.

To *INCUBATE*. *v. n.* [from *incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon
eggs.

INCUBATION. *n. f.* [from *incubatio*, French; *incubatio*,
Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch
them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how
else, is only known to God. *Rakigb's History.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in
them to serve them, allowing such a proportion
for every year as will serve for one or two *incuba-
tions*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* pro-
duce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that
some few families should do it in a more novel
way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the
serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated.
Arbuthnot.

INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incubus*, Fr.] The night-
mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of
the stomach, which hinders the motion of the
diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a
weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*

To *INCULCATE*. *v. a.* [from *inculco*, Latin; *incul-
quor*,

guer, French.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be inculcated, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterb.*

Homer continually inculcates morality, and piety to the gods. *Broom's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

INCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *inculcare*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCULT. *adj.* [*incultus*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilld.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*

INCULPABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at least inculpable, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

INCULPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore inculpably, exposed him. *South.*

INCUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbens*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his incumbency in the same see. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the incumbent water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly incumbent on the dusky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lie;

And, when to move th' incumbent load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close incumbent cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are incumbent on all Christians. *Spratt.*

There is a double duty incumbent upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are incumbent upon us. *Atterbury.*

INCUMBENT. *n. f.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the incumbent lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass. See ENCUMBER.

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still incumbent'd with some new delay. *Dryd. Juv.*

To INCUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have incurred displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the
wrath,
Which thou incur'st by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full persuasive that not to do it
were to desert God, and consequently to incur
damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses: with *to* or
into.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the senses. *South.*

INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the incurability of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's so fick,
That present medicine must be ministr'd,
Or overthrow incurable ensues. *Shakespeare.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow incurable;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakespeare.*

A schirrus is not absolutely incurable, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbutnot.*

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably ignorant. *Locke.*

INCURIOS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless incurious eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the park appear'd;
Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

INCURSION. *n. f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily incursion, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*Incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his
host
Against the Scythian, whose incursions wild
Have wafted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The incursions of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INCURVATION. *n. f.* [from *incurvo*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an incurvation in the lip. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as incurvation, and sacrifice. *Stillingfl.*

To INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are incurvated by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne.*

INCURVITY. *n. f.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The incurvity of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. *n. f.* [from *indagare*.] Search; enquiry; examination.

Paracelsus directs us, in the indagation of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human indagation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [*indigator*, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skilful indagators of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDART. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I indart mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakespeare.*

To INDEBT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is indebted to us. *Luke, xi. 4.*

He for himself
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*

This blest alliance may
Th' indebted nation bounteously repay. *Glanville.*

INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself indebted to religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*

Few consider how much we are indebted to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for which we daily stand indebted to God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly indebted for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDECENCY. *n. f.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform indecency in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very indecent to be heard. *Dryden.*

'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed. Used of trees that do not shed their leaves in winter.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the indeciduous and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an indeclinable word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies libra. *Arbutnot.*

INDECOROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more indecorous than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority, of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are indecorums in the modern maid. *Young.*

INDEED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving indeed, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*

Though such assemblies he had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their singls to serve the turn of hereticks

hereticks and such as privily will venture to mistil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to the bough: a thing indeed very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical. Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever; 'Tis grace indeed. *Shakespeare.*

Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains; But things of weight and consequence indeed, Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Darwin.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed. *South.*

I were a beast, indeed, to do you wrong, I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection. This limitation, indeed, of our author will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Locke.*

Some sons indeed, some very few we see, Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death: indeed, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss. I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' indeed I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is indeed no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons. Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon.*

INDEFATIGABLE. *adj.* [from *indefatigabilis*, in and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. Who shall spread his airy flight, Upborne with indefatigable wings, Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant indefatigable attendance: he must be infinitely patient and fervile. *South.*

INDEFATIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigabile*.] Without weariness. A man indefatigably zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

INEFFECTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *ineffectibilis*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect. INEFFECTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay. INEFFECTISBLE. *adj.* [from *ineffectibilis*.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. So indefatigable is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFENSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *defensus*, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained. As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false or indefensible. *Sanderson.*

INDEFINITE. *adj.* [from *indefinitus*, Lat. *indefini*, French.] 1. Not determined; not limited; not settled. Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite; as ashes are more generative than dust. *Bacon's Essays.*

Her advancement was left indefinite; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Baron.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is left indefinite. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. Though it is not infinite, it may be indefinite; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spektor.*

INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinitus*.] 1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew indefinitely what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or indefinitely more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are indefinitely obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. *Smalbridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite. If the word be indefinitely extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part. *Ray.*

INDEFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from *indefinitus*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not indefinitely, by their various positions, combinations and conjunctions. *Hale's Orig. of M.*

INDELIBERATE. *adj.* [from *indeliberatus*, Fr. in and *deliberatus*, Lat.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be indeliberate, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Branball.*

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed perfidy in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INDELIBLE. *adj.* [from *indelibilis*, Fr. *indelibilis*, Lat. in and *delibile*.] It should be written indelible. 1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions, brands with indelible characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil, And spot indelible thy pocket foil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled. They are endued with indelible power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sparr.*

INDELICACY. *n. f.* [in and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. Your papers would be chargeable with worse than indelicacy, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impudent self-love. *Addison.*

INDELICATE. *adj.* [in and *delicatus*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency. INDEMNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *indemnify*.] 1. Security against loss or penalty. 2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty. To INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [in and *demnify*.] 1. To secure against loss or penalty. 2. To maintain unhurt. Insolent signifies rude and haughty, indemnify to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY. *n. f.* [from *indemnité*, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and indemnity, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*

To INDENT. *v. a.* [in and *dent*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate. About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself, Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd The opening of his mouth; but suddenly, Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself, And with indented glides did slip away Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with indented wave, Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton.*

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, forebids His thirty arms along the indented meads. *Milton.*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented. *Woodward.*

To INDENT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. Shall we buy treason, and indent with fears, When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Sh.*

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has indented with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used. Trent shall not wind with such a deep indent, To rob me of to rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTATION. *n. f.* [in and *dent*, Latin.] An indentation; waving in any figure. The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a small ridge, to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward.*

INDENTURE. *n. f.* [from *indent*.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented to cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart. In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with indenture English. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

The crick to his grief will find How firmly these indentures bind. *Swift.*

INDEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *independens*, Fr. in and *dependens*, Lat.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or controul; state over which none has power. Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its independency on matter. *Addison's Spectator.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me, My bread and independency: So bought an annual rent or two, And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [from *independens*, Fr. in and *dependens*.] 1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to depend on, and consequently dependent on. Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of independent governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick independent of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power. The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance independent from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority. We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly

justly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sunderfon.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dry.*

INDESERAT. *n. f.* [in and *desert*.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *independents*. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDESERATLY. *adv.* [*independens*, Fr. in and *desert*, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *independently*. *Ray on Great.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *adj.* [in and *determinabile*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Br. V. Er.*

INDETERMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminans*, Fr. in and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETERMINATELY. *adv.* [in and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINED. *adj.* [in and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *n. f.* [in and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVOTION. *n. f.* [*indevotion*, Fr. in and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOT. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. in and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevot*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbut.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small

To their subsequent volumes, there is seen

The baby figure of the giant mafs

Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXED. *n. f.* [in and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN Arrow-root. *n. f.* [*maranta*, Lat.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

INDIAN Cress. *n. f.* [*acrisola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *n. f.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *n. f.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hist. on Fossils.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

INDICATE. *v. c.* [*indico*, Lat.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physics.] To point out a remedy. See INDICATION.

INDICATION. *n. f.* [*indicatio*, Fr. *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physics.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbut.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDICATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Greav.*

TO INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDICTION. *n. f.* [*indictio*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A. D.

313, Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. *n. f.* [*indifference*, Fr. *indifference*; *indifference*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifference* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bos.*

By an equal *indifference* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifference* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifference* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifference* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifference* and judgment, and thou can't not but greatly commend it. *Watts.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,

All fortitude of mind supplies;

For how can stony bowels melt,

In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a chap with as much *indifference* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frightened with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbutnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferent*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty

Incline to it or no?

—He seems *indifferent*. *Shakspeare, H. V.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear

Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them: *Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Templ.*

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, because exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet

yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ascham.*

I am a most poor woman, and a stranger, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shak.peare.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:

A counsellor, or pleader at the bar, May want Messala's powerful eloquence, Or be less read than deep Cassellus;

Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscommon.*
Who would excel, when few can make a test, Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shak.peare's Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other, And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shak.peare.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Garew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Roscoe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. *n. f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.]

INDIGENCY. *f.* Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theory.*

For even that *indigence*, that brings me low, Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryd.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDIGENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbutnot.*

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, Fr. *indigent*, Lat.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

2. In want; wanting; with of

Rejoice, O Albion, fever'd from the world

By nature's wife indulgence; *indigent*

Of nothing from without. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDIGEST. *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Lat.]

INDIGESTED. *adj.* Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,

One was the face of nature, if a face;

Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,

So shapeless and so rude. *Shak.peare's King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;

As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak.peare.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred

From rising fumes of *indigested* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed. *Wiseman.*

INDIGESTIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.]

Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

INDIGESTION. *n. f.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

As though there were a femininity of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent. *Havoc.*

INDIGITATION. *n. f.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *More against Atheism.*

INDIGNE. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indigne*, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indigne* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them. *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indigne* and base adversities

Make head against my estimation. *Shak.peare's Othello.*

INDIGNANT. *adj.* [*indignant*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milton.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's foul possessors,

Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries

To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickel.*

INDIGNATION. *n. f.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shak.peare.*

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the inferences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,

And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Roscoe.*

2. The anger of a superior.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. 2 *Kn.*

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'n have any grievous plague in store,

Let them hurl down their *indignation*

On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shak.peare.*

INDIGNITY. *n. f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignit*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbecoming myself. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built

Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity*!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And flaming ministers, to watch and tend

Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,

Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison.*

INDIGO. *n. f.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour. *Milton.*

INDIRECT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not direct; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a point; as, an *indirect* accusation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

But by his mother was perforce withheld.

—Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course

Is this of hers? *Shak.peare's Rich. III.*

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun

Can assure to *indirect* a course? *Dan. Groll War.*

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry in *direct* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well

Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread

Paths *indirect*. *Milton.*

Indirect dealing will be discover'd one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. *Tillam.*

INDIRECTION. *n. f.* [in and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,

With windlances, and with essays of byas,

By *indirections* find directions out. *Shak.peare's Hamlet.*

2. Dishonest practice. Not used.

I had rather coin my heart than wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,

By any *indirection*. *Shak.peare's Julius Caesar.*

INDIRECTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she indirectly mentions it. *Broomer.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held
From him the true challenger. *Shak. Henry V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture indirectly, I am answerable to God for my unhand-some, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Tay.*

INDIRECTNESS. *n. f.* [in and directness.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [in and discernible.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Depriv'd of reason, is as indiscernible
As colours to my body, wanting sight. *Denb. Soph.*

INDISCERNIBLY. *adv.* [from indiscernible.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* [in and discernible.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERNIBILITY. *n. f.* [from indiscernible.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY. *n. f.* [in and discovery.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the indiscovery of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREET. *adj.* [indiscret, Fr. in and discreet.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then

Are mortal men so fond and indiscreet,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid? *Spenser.*

If thou be among the indiscreet, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding. *Ecclus.*

INDISCREETLY. *adv.* [from indiscreet.] Without prudence: without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken indiscreetly with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it indiscreetly, and he shall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor's Rule.*

INDISCRETION. *n. f.* [indiscretion, Fr. in and discretion.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other indiscretion, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the indiscretion of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* [indiscriminatus, Latin.] Undistinguishable: not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *adv.* [from indiscriminate.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk; whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away indiscriminately whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors indifferently, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPENSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of indispensable use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INDISPENSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from indispensable.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. *adv.* [from indispensable.]

Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as indispensably obliged to the practice of duty. *Add. Freeb.*

To INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [indisposer, French.]

1. To make unfit: with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or indisposes us for the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincite; to make averse: with *to*.

It has a strange efficacy to indispose the heart to religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the distemperature of indisposed organs. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather indisposed than sick, and did no ways disfigure him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *towards*.

The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from indisposed.] State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the indisposedness of our own hearts. *D. of P.*

INDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [indisposition, Fr. from indispose.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an indisposition in health than any set sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an indisposition of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first indispositions, into the progress of the disease. *L'Estr.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those indispositions which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addis. Freeb.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: with *to* or *towards*.

The indisposition of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general indisposition towards believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPUTABLE. *adj.* [in and disputable.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more indisputable, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear indisputable conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

INDISPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from indisputable.] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPUTABLY. *adv.* [from indisputable.]

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it indisputably certain what death she died. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been indisputably granted to so many preceding kings. *Howell.*

INDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [in and dissolvable.]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law styles them an indissoluble bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDISSOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [indissolubilitas, Fr. from indissoluble.]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stabilities.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence has steel its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and indissolubility? *Lecke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [indissoluble, Fr. indissolubilis, Lat. in and dissolvable.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be indissoluble, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and indissoluble confanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet faith we are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such indissoluble obligations. *South.*

INDISSOLUBLENES. *n. f.* [from indissoluble.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and indissolubleness of his composition. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from indissoluble.]

1. In a manner resisting all separations.

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor straitning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be indissolubly united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
To northern Orades. *Phillips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *adj.* [indistinctus, Fr. in and distinctus, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought, the rack dissolves, and makes it indistinct. *Shakspere.*

As water is in water.

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But indistinct, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and indistinct. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakspere.*

INDISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from indistinct.]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The indistinction of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An indistinction of all persons, or quality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt.*

INDISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from indistinct.]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and indistinctly, the light there vanished by degrees. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked indistinctly through the bowl. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDISTINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from indistinct.] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or indistinctness in the style

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of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Barnes's Theop.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *New.*

INDISTURBANCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *disturb*.] Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individual*, *Fr.* *individuel*, *Lat.*]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return To the cold marble, or contracted urn!

And never shall those particles agree, That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find, Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope's Pref. to the Ill.* It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent

Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,

Substantial life, to have thee by my side

Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton.*

Long eternity shall greet our bliss

With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide

United as one *individual* soul,

For ever happy. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [*from individual*.] Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [*from individual*.]

1. With separate or distinct existence: numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [*from individuat*, *Lat.*]

To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thought and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *indivuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [*from individuate*.] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of an *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [*from individuat*, *Lat.*] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *divinity*.] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Cræsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency? *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INDIVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from indivisible*.]

INDIVISIBleness. *s.* State in which no more division can be made.

A pebble and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible*, *Fr.* *in* and *divisible*.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden.*

INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [*from indivisible*.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCILE. *adj.* [*in* and *docile*.] Unteachable; inflexible of instruction.

INDOCIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, *Fr.* *indocile*, *Latin*.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDOCILITY. *n. f.* [*indocilit*, *Fr.* *in* and *docility*.] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*indoctrinar*, *old French*.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indocinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indocinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [*from indoctrinate*.] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *doles*, *Lat.* *indolence*, *French*.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Burn's Theory.*

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hough.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the blest: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

INDOLENT. *adj.* [*French*.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope's Ill.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [*from indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lul'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit, Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

TO INDOLE. *v. a.* [*indolere*, *Latin*.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature.

See **ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [*in* and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and flows there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

TO INDRE/SCH. *v. a.* [*from drench*.] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestifential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, *Lat.* *indubitabile*, *Fr.* *in* and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts.*

INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [*from indubitabile*.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architectura.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Spenser.*

L appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Besley.*

INDUBITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, *Lat.*] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitately* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitately* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, *Fr.* *induce*, *Latin*.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Heyward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse *Induc'd* me. *Milton.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather to satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forster.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves placed

placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but induced by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbutnot.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not to proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from induce.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former inducements do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered further reason. *Hooker.*

Many inducements, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,

Then mark th' inducement. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

He lives

Higher degree of life; inducement strong

For us. *Milton.*

My inducement hither,

Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton.*

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no inducement from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDUCER. *n. f.* [from induce.] A persuader; one that influences.

To INDUC'T. *v. a.* [inductus, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first introduced by the Venetians. *Sandy's Travels.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not induced, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDUCTION. *n. f.* [inductio, Fr. inductio, Lat.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,

And our induction full of prosperous hope. *Shakespeare.*

2. Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts's Logic.*

The inquisition by induction is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by induction of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by induction be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the induction is more general; and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from induction, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from induct.]

1. Leading; persuasive: with to.

A brutish vice,

Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible conclusion in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and inductive of credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [induo, Latin.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

One first matter all,

Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with endow or indow, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God indu'd the waters of Bethesda, with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength indu'd. *Chap.*

To INDULGE. *v. a.* [indulgeo, Latin.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep, Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has with before it; if it be a habit, it has in: as, he indulg'd himself with a draught of wine; and, he indulg'd himself in shameful drunkenness.

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we indulge ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

3. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, indulg'd by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor's Rule.*

The virgin ent'ring bright, indulg'd the day

To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*

But since among mankind so few there are,

Who will conform to philosophick fare, This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,

And mingle something of our times to please. *Dry.*

My friend, indulge one labour more,

And seek Atrides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light

Indulge dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

To INDULGE. *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.]

To be favourable; to give indulgence: with to.

He must, by indulging to one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDULGENCE. *n. f.* [indulgentia, Fr. from in-

INDULGENCY. *n. f.* [indulgentia, Fr. from in-

1. Fondness; fond kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;

And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,

She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

The glories of our idle,

Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,

Expect the warm indulgency of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to rigour.

They err, that through indulgence to others, or

fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for

repentance any thing less. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In known images of life, I guess

The labour greater, as th' indulgence less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious indulgences are without any

effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined

by themselves.

Thou, that giv'st whores indulgences to sin,

I'll canvass thee. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,

The sport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, indulgences, and superogation, the

assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but

profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base pro-

stitution of indulgences. *Atterbury.*

INDULGENT. *adj.* [indulgent, Fr. indulgent, Lat.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most indulgent Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be

Th' indulgent censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with eff.

The feeble old, indulgent of their ease. *Dryden.*

INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from indulgent.] With-

out severity; without censure; without self-re-

proach; with indulgence

He that not only commits some act of sin, but

lives indulgently in it, is never to be counted a re-

generate man. *Hammond.*

INDUL'T. *n. f.* [Ital. and French.] Privilege

INDUL'TO. *n. f.* or exemption.

To INDURATE. *v. n.* [induro, Lat.] To grow

hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude

earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of

juices concrete, which afterwards indurate. *Bacon.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate un-

der water, without approachment of air, we have

experiments in coral lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted indurated bladder is a circumstance

sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an

extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to sear the conscience.

INDURATION. *n. f.* [from indurate.]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and

induration, by burial under earth, in caves, for a

long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of

petrifying crime, which induces that induration to

which the fearful expectation of wrath is conse-

quent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [industrius, Fr. industrius,

Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposed to

stupid.

Frugal and industrious men are commonly friend-

ly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to

remiss.

He himself, being excellently learned, and in-

dustry to seek out the truth of all things con-

cerning the original of his own people, hath set

down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser.*

Let our just censures

Attend the true event, and put we on

Industrious soldiery. *Shakespeare.*

His thoughts were low:

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds

Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The industrious perforation of the tendons of the

second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons

of the third joints through. *More.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen

either by an occasional concurrence of various cau-

ses, or by the industrious application of knowing men.

Watts on the Mind.

INDUSTRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from industrius.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.

Great Britain was never before united under

one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been

industriously attempted both by war and peace. *Bac.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.

Some friends to vice, industriously defend

These innocent diversions, and pretend

That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dry.*

I am not under the necessity of declaring my-

self, and I industriously conceal my name, which

wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDUSTRY. *n. f.* [industria, Fr. industria, Lat.]

Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laborious-

ness.

The sweat of industry would dry and die,

But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare's C.*

INE

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets content her industry.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers.

To INEBRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared inebriates less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself.

Fish, enter far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if inebriated, turn up their bellies and are taken.

To INEBRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Constantinople, fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do inebriate and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand.

INEBRIATION. *n. f.* [from *inebrio*.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents inebriation.

INEFFABILITY. *n. f.* [from *ineffabilis*.] Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffabilis*, Fr. in *finalis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect, and clear, lightning divine, ineffable, serene!

Made answer.

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation.

INEFFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffabilis*.] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd, ineffably into his face receiv'd.

INEFFECTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectivus*, Fr. in and *efficax*.] That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and ineffective letter.

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him ineffective.

INEFFECTUAL. *adj.* [in and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The public reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they dislike, as a thing ineffectual to do good.

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved ineffectual.

INEFFECTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the ineffectualness of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss.

INEFFICACIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficax*, Fr. in *efficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. Ineffectual rather denotes an actual failure; and inefficacious, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render ineffectual this useful remedy?

INEFFICACY. *n. f.* [in and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INELEGANCE. *n. f.* [from *inelegant*.] Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to elegant.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix tastes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring taste after taste, upheld with kindest change.

INE

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed to inelegant and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable.

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern critics, having never read Homer, but in low and inelegant translations, impute the mean-ness of the translation to the poet.

INELOQUENT. *adj.* [in and *eloquent*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to eloquent.

INEPT. *adj.* [in *ptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of Nature, being neither useless nor inept, must be guided by some principle of knowledge.

After their various unsuccessful ways, Their fruitless labours and inept essays, No cause of these appearances they'll find, But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind.

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly inept and improper for the formation of vegetables.

INEPTLY. *adv.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unftly.

None of them are made foolishly or ineptly.

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive ineptly.

INEPTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some ineptitude or resistency to rotation of the cylinder.

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no ineptitude or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him.

There is an ineptitude to motion from too great a laxity, and an ineptitude to motion from too great tension.

INEQUALITY. *n. f.* [*inequalitas*, Fr. from *inequalitas*, and *inequalis*, Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an inequality in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four.

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and inequalities as renders it defensible.

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quick-silvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable inequalities all over the glass.

If there were no inequalities in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great inequality of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation.

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and inequality of air is ever an enemy to health.

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small inequality between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear.

INERRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inerrabilis*.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inerrability as to exclude myself from judging.

INERRABLE. *adj.* [in and *err*.] Exempt from error.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions

INE

from the inerrable and requisite conditions of sense.

INfallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on.

INERRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inerrabilis*.] Exemption from error.

INfallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on.

INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrabilis*.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY. *adv.* [in and *erring*.] Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself to inerringly according to the idea of its kind.

INERT. *adj.* [inert, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, inert and brute you'll find; The cause of all things is by you assign'd.

INformer of the planetary train!

Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs

Were brute unlively mass, inert and dead.

INERTLY. *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,

Suspend awhile your force inertly strong.

INESCAPTION. *n. f.* [in and *escap*, Lat.] The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimabilis*, Fr. in *estimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks, A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl, Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality.

There we shall see a sight worth dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his inestimable benefits.

And shall this prize, th' inestimable prize, On that rapacious hand for ever blaze!

INEVIDENT. *adj.* [*inevidens*, Fr. in and *evidens*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine revealer.

INEVITABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inevitabilis*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all inevitability and determination to one.

INEVITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Fr. in *evitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stuckin with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.

Fate inevitable

Subdues us.

Since my inevitable death you know, You safely unavailing pity show.

INEVITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitabilis*.] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die.

How inevitably does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh!

If they look no farther than the next line, it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point.

Inflammations of the bowels oft inevitably tend to the ruin of the whole.

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must inevitably be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder.

INEXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusabilis*, Fr. in *excusabilis*, Lat.]

his, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'E.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addis. Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more odurate, and more *inexcusable*; it would inance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

INEXCUSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusable*ness is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCUSABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHAUSTABLE. *adj.* [in and *exhaust*.] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhaustable* parts into consistance. *Brown.*

INEXHAUSTED. *adj.* [in and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain, An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHAUSTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum. *Locke.*

INEXISTENT. *adj.* [in and *existent*.]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations, they took aliberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown.*

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare. We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [in and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

INEXORABLE. *adj.* [inexorable, Fr. *inexorable*, Lat.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*, Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania! *Shaks. Inexorable dog!* *Shaks. Mer. of Venice.*

The scourge *Inexorable* calls to penance. *Milton.*

The guests invited came, And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd, And nought was seen, and nought was heard, But dreadful gleam, shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. C.*

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPEDIENCE. *n. f.* [in and *expedient*.] **INEXPEDIENT.** *adj.* [in and *expedient*.] Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place: inconvenience.

It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things. *Sunderfon.*

INEXPEDIENT. *adj.* [in and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to

hear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalbridge.*

INEXPERIENCE. *n. f.* [inexperience, Fr. *in* and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPERIENCED. *adj.* [inexpertus, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPERT. *adj.* [inexpertus, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance Through the wild desert; not the readiest way, Left entering, on the Canaanite alarm'd, War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton.*

In letters and in laws

Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [inexpiabile, Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement. Love seeks to have love:

My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agonistes.*

INEXPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiabile*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad, And 'tis much sater to leave out than add. *Rosc.*

INEXPLEABLY. *adv.* [in and *explo*, Lat.] Infatigably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandy's Travels.*

INEXPLICABLE. *adj.* [inexplicable, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than preffion or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes fagacious reason more, Than this obscure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *express*.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,

Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and to do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South.*

The true God hath no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillington.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRESSIBLE. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison's Spect.*

INEXPUGNABLE. *adj.* [inexpugnabile, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [inextinguible, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew.*

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [inextricable, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence, She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze, Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. *Shuck.*

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny, *Inextricably* firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To *INEXTRICABLY.* *v. n.* [in and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts Of gaffing and *inying*. *Philips.*

INFALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [infallibilis, Fr. from *INFALLIBILITATE*.] *infalibile*.] Inerrability; exemption from error.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE. *adj.* [infallibilis, Fr. *in* and *fallibilis*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidences of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words;

For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakespeare.*

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.]

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

To *INFAME.* *v. a.* [infamer, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand. To defame is now used.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*, And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end Created. *Milton.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [infame, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezekiel.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more? *Ben Jonson.*

After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded in any publick court or judicature, are forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous*.]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

INFAM.

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest.

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it.

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may.

Sometimes the race of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth.

INFIRMNESS. *n. f.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmities* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine.

To *INFIX*. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infix'd* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far.

I never lov'd myself,
'Till now, *infix'd*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Sba.*
Immoveable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton.*
That sting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dry.*

To *INFLAME*. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.
Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold,
with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me,
and with the coldness inflames a world of fire within me.

Its waves of torrent fire *inflamm'd* with rage. *Milt.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her. *Susan. viii.*

3. To kindle with passion.

More *inflamm'd* with lust than rage. *Milton.*

Satan, with thoughts *inflamm'd* of highest design,

Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy

inflames his crime. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us,

or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the

one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other.

Decay of Piety.

To *INFLAME*. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and

painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculae are oppress'd, they *inflamm*. *Wilsen.*

INFLAMMER. *n. f.* [from *inflamm*.] The thing or

person that inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on

persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison's Spectator.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles,

proceed upon influence from particular leaders

and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*.]

The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impreg-

nate with subtle *inflammabilities*. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

Choler is the most *inflammable* part of the

blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called

a sulphur. *Harvey.*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set

on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-

apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable*

oil from the stone abscessus. *Wilkins's Matb. M.*

Out of water grows all vegetable and animal

substances, which consist as well of sulphureous,

fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcali-

zate ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Inflammable spirits are subtle volatile liquors,

which come over in distillation, miscible with

water, and wholly combustible. *Arbutnot on Ali.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*.]

The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies.

Boyle.

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat. *inflam-*

mation, Fr.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a

powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflamma-

ble effluence, but closely adheres unto the original

of its *inflammation*. *Brown.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, ex-

pressing that the lamps within them were burning

when they were first buried; whereas the *inflam-*

mation of fat and viscous vapours doth presently

vanish. *Wilkins's Dordalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the

blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater

quantity into any particular part, and gives it a

greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *in-*

flammation of the burning. *Lev. xiii. 28.*

4. Fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by

speculation, and the mind, delighted with that con-

templative sight of God, taketh every where new

inflammations to pray the riches of the mysteries of

heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us cor-

respondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame*.] Having

the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness

in the extremities: such a sensation is very con-

sistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arb. on Dist.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this

life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To *INFLATE*. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest,

appears to the very eye in the faces of children.

Ray.

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculae of

water. *Derham.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous

fox,

With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,

To kindle Mars with military sounds,

Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dry.*

INFLATION. *n. f.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflare*.]

The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours

of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution.

Arbutnot on Dist.

To *INFLECT*. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race di-

rect,

While they a thousand other ways reject?

Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Black.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies,

begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies?

And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected*

by one and the same principle, acting variously in

various circumstances? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persua-

sions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of

rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding,

pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral

evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his

zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of

his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that

which giveth the very essence of instruments avail-

able to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers

inflections and variations, makes divers dialects. *Bre.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect*.] Having the

power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incum-

brance and confusions of astronomical observa-

tions. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [*inflexibilitas*, French;

INFLEXIBLENESS. } from *inflexibilis*.]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexora-

ble pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger

brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become

inflexible, to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres

makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they

ought to yield. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,

Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the

execution of his country's laws, can overcome all

private fear. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natu-

ral relations unalterable: we must bring our un-

derstandings to things, and not to bend things to

our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*.] Inexora-

bly: invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to,

'till there appears not the least reluctance. *Lack.*

To *INFLICT*. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *infligto*, Lat. *inflig-*

ger, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,

Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms.

Shakespeare.

Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted*.

2 Cor. ii.

What the potent victor in his rage

Can else *inflict*.

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this

dire disgrace. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater

torments than have been yet invented by anger or

revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon

the worst of men. *Temple.*

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who pu-

nishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but ex-

tended to the utmost power of the *inflictor*.

Government of the Tongue.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,

Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;

And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as

to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *South.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem

Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him

With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Milton.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as

impotent as ourselves, when compared with the

wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power ex-

tends to eternal *inflections*. *Rogers.*

His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of

justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [*inflective*, Fr. from *inflect*.]

That which imposes a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon

terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;

Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or

modifying. 'Tis was anciently followed by *infl-*

now, less properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth

not only give me the will, but the power to obey

you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all

things.

things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*
Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have the greatest *influence* this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To *INFLUENCE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Optics.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be emblemized by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glanville.*

The inward springs and wheels of the coral machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, are dangerously *influential*. *Glanville.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Lat.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray.*

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with a greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbutnot.*

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's O. of M.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Howell's Eng. Tears.*

To *INFOLD*. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.

For all the creft a dragon did *infold*

With greedy paws, and over all did spread

His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,

And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare

The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?

Who for their own forgetful, seek his good,

Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with

food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*.

Pope.

To *INFOLIATE*. *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] To

cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp

about him with embracements. *Howell.*

To *INFORM*. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *inform*, Lat.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*

With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mafs

Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brafs;

And oft into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,

The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps

That beautify the sky; so be *inform'd*

This ill-fhap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryden.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul

informs, and moves, and animates the whole.

Blackmore.

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,

Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge;

to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was

anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; sometimes

in, I know not how properly.

The drift to *inform* their minds *with* some method

of reducing the laws into their original causes.

Hooker.

I have this present evening from my sister

Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions.

Shakespeare.

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *in-*

formed his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *in-*

forms us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions.

Digby.

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more

than they know, yet I may give them the occa-

sion to confider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the

beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently

inform us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will

never take the pains to employ his faculties to

inform himself of them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth, and religion,

is enough: few *inform* themselves in these to the

bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the

narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broom's Notes.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue

and religion, that the whole kingdom should be

informed in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts.*

To *INFORM*. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*

Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFORMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Irregular; not

competent. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more

But instruments of some more mightier member,

That sets them on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made

up of terms which his *informant* understands, though

the ideas be unknown to him which his *infor-*

mant has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *in-*

form.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,

Left you should chance to whip your *information*,

And beat the messenger who bids beware.

Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the

passive reception of the will, like form cloving with

matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct per-

fection of practice. *South's Sermons.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the

things they were continually to give and receive

information about, might be the easier and quicker

understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words,

and get some *information* in the subject he intends to

handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *in-*

formation, and are equally concerned with ourselves.

Rogers.

2. Charge or accusation *ex*'ibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biaffed by an inclination to

believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chufe

his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to

watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,

Nor fly *informers* watch these words to draw

Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, although

sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.]

Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb

Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;

Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shape-

lessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a

smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no

informity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.]

Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous*

and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by lick-

ing them over, is an opinion delivered by an-

cient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORMUNATE. *adj.* [*informun*, Fr. *informatus*,

Lat.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is

commonly used.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all

either false, faint, or *informunate*, did gladly accept

of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *INFRACT*. *v. a.* [*infra*, Fr. *infra*, Latin.] To break.

Not used.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,

With wild *infraction* course and lessen'd roar,

It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath

Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse

of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without

their dogs. *L'Estrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and *frangible*.] Not

to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*,

extremely compacted and hard, which compacted-

ness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing

could be produced by them, since they could never

cohere. *Cibyn.*

INFREQUENCY. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Un-

commonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of

objects, made her yield. *Broom's Notes on the Od.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare;

uncommon.

To *INFRI'GIDATE*. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.]

To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface

of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate*

those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

To *INFRI'NGE*. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

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1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. Those many had not dar'd to do that evil, If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*, Had answer'd for his deed. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*
Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*
2. To destroy; to hinder.
Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hook.*
Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*
INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clar.*
INFRI'NGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought not to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [infundibulum and forma, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.
INFUR'RIATE. *adj.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage, Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [infuscatus, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To **INFU'SE.** *v. a.* [infusus, Fr. infusus, Lat.]

1. To pour in; to instil.
Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith, To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves Into the trunks of men. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denb.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
For when God's hand had written in the hearts Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Roscommon.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwearied breast. *Milton.*
Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,

Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*
3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drinks, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.
Thou did'st smile,
Infus'd with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shaksp. Tem.*

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shak.*

INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; that cannot be melted.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Bohun's Vulgar Errors.*

INFU'SION. *n. f.* [infusion, Fr. infusion, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegant

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cies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Adelphon.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infusion.
To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGA'TE. *n. f.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in. An old word.

One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; flight. A word neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *n. f.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exodus, xxiii. 16.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

To **INGE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [ingeminare, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *n. f.* [in and gemitatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See **ENGINEER**.

INGENERABLE. *adj.* [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *adj.* [ingeneratus, Latin.]

INGE'NERATED. }

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, in our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Bro.*

INGE'NIOUS. *adj.* [ingenieux, French; ingeniosus, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'ulous boy,
Bold, quick *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shaksp.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

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2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense, That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shak.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick. *Touper.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [ingenitus, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rasa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of Nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force, That makes them always downward take their course. *Blackmore.*

INGENUITY. *n. f.* [ingenuité, Fr. from *ingenuus*.] 1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Warton.*

My constancy I to the planets give;

My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness

To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Dorset.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Goss. of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Lake.*

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*. *Brown's V. E.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glauville.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Wood.*

INGENUOUS. *adj.* [ingenuus, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hook.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Lake.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingenuously I speak,

No blame belongs to thee. *Shaksp. Twain.*

It was a notable observance of a wife father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded preface of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dry.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENT.

INGENY. *n. f.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To INGEST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Latin.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the offeridge no alteration. *Brown.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend, Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGESTION. *n. f.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Havvey.*

INGLORIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chusing *inglorious* life with servitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howell.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,

I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

INGLORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vafe the chief o'ercome, Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

INGOT. *n. f.* [*ingot*, French; or from *ingotaten*, melted, Dutch.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and distent Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Spenser.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor; For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound, Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey, And death unloadeth thee. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie, *Ingots* of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dr. En.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intricately and solidly valued. *Prior.*

To INGRAFT. *v. a.* [*in* and *graft*.]

1. To propagate trees by infusion.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to *ingraft*, how to inoculate. *May's Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree into the stock of another; as, he *ingrafted* an apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,

Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those Shall perfect, and for those alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim: This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor Should hazard such a place as his own second,

With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shak. Othello.*

Ingraffed love he bears to Cæsar. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

INGRAFTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRAVE. *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*, *INGRAVEFUL.* *Fr.*] *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful*.

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,

Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather Than pity note how much. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shak.*

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault? Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me All he could have: I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Mil.*

Perfidious and *ingrate*!

His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pop. Od.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To INGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.]

To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before the person whose favour is sought.

Those who have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiations* with the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Speator.*

INGRATITUDE. *n. f.* [*ingratitude*, French: *in* and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend, More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child, Than the sea monster. *Shak. Sp. King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd, In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd; One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGREDIENT. *n. f.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingrediens*, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

So deep the pow'r of these *ingredients* pierc'd, Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental fight, That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes, Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton's Opticks.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison's Guardian.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by *Temple* with *into*, properly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other distemper. *Temple.*

INGRESS. *n. f.* [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

Those air-bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INGRESSION. *n. f.* [*ingression*, Fr. *ingress*, Lat.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Digby on Bodies.*

INGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbutnot.*

To INGULE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

A river large Pass'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

Cast out from God, he falls Into utter darkness deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;

Then rowling back, in his capacious lap *Ingulphs* their whole militia, quick immerst. *Philips.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To swallow down. *Hayward.*

INGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of swallowing.

INGUSTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustible*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INHABILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, Fr. *inhabilis*, Latin.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHABIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ *inhabit* to whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah.*

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch.*

To INHABIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here; But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHABITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Alps, Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shak. Rich. II.*

INHABITANCE. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitation*. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

INHABITANT. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third Lays greedy hold upon a bird, And stands amaz'd to find his dear

A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright, The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITATION. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal groan,

As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

INHABITER. *n. f.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev. viii. 13.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

To INHALE. *v. a.* [*inhale*, Latin.] To draw in with; to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale* The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf, *Inhaling* healthful the descending fun. *Thomson.*

INHARMONIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmorous*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of found may appear a little *inharmorous*, and shock the ear. *Bycome.*

To **INHERRE.** *v. n.* [*inherere*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*.
Donne.

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject.

INHERENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inherens*, Lat.]

1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't,
Least I surcease to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be sufficient, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

To **INHERIT.** *v. a.* [*inheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shak.*
Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, sterile land, manured with excellent good store of fertile herit. *Shakespeare.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *Matthew.*

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in *Shakespeare.* Not used.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakespeare.*

INHERITABLE. *adj.* [*from inherit*.] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHERITANCE. *n. f.* [*from inherit*.]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance* descend unto the daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house. *Gen. xxxi. 14.*

Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee Only a sad inheritance of woe?

Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

3. In *Shakespeare*, possession.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

INHERITOR. *n. f.* [*from inherit*.] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakespeare.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more. *Shakespeare.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they must it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents *inheritance*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHERITRESS. *n. f.* [*from inheritor*.] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He had given artificially some hopes of Mary Anne, *inheritor* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

INHERITRIX. *n. f.* [*from inheritor*.] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritor* be a word more analogically English.

No feme
Should be *inheritor* in Salike land. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

To **INHERSE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *herse*.] To inclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherst* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurer of his harms. *Shakespeare.*

INHERSION. *n. f.* [*inhercio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To **INHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhibere*, Fr.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils, or gargarised, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibits* the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament.

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Clarendon.*

INHIBITION. *n. f.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. [In law.]

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian, or to a lower and inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

To **INHOUD.** *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholds* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Ruleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable*.] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since to's'd from shores to shores; from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [*from inhospitable*.] To kindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitably; and kills their infant males. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS. *n. f.* [*in* and *hospitability*.]

INHOSPITALITY. *n. f.* [*inhospitalité*, French.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumain*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations. *Atter.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's O.*

INHUMANITY. *n. f.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thompson's Spring.*

INHUMANLY. *adv.* [*from inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

O what are these
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To **INHUMATE.** *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humus*, Lat.]

To **INHUME.** *v. a.* To bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Ode.*

To **INJECT.** *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glennville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJECTION. *n. f.* [*injection*, Fr. *injection*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting in.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Bosc.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMITABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INIMITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat. *inimitabilis*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Dante.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison on Ancient Statues.*

INIMITABLY. *adv.* [*from inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Brontë.*

To **INJOIN.** *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injurgo*, Lat.]

1. To

INJ

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *enjoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force.

This garden tend, our pleasant task *enjoin'd*.

2. In *Shakespeare*, to join. Not used.

The Ottomites

Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes, Have there *enjoin'd* them with a fleet.

INQUITOUS. *adj.* [*iniquus*, Fr. from *iniquity*.]

Unjust: wicked.

INQUITY. *n. f.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness. There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced.

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men.

Till God at last,

Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw His presence from among them.

INITIAL. *adj.* [*initialis*, Fr. *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive.

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies.

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God.

To INITIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.]

To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry.

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the government is enough.

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty.

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man.

To INITIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r, Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour,

And the stream sprinkles.

INITIATE. *adj.* [*initie*, Fr. *initatus*, Lat.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse

Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use: We're yet but young.

INITIATION. *n. f.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.]

The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries.

INJUNCTIVE. *n. f.* [*in* and *junctivity*.] Unpleasantness.

INJUNCTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUNCTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without judgment. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injurious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe.

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injurious* people.

INJUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description.

INJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunction*, *in-junctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept. The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*.

My duty cannot suffer T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands! Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,

And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.

For, still they knew; and ought t' have still remember'd The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit, Whoever tempted.

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunction* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency.

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession to the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding.

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injuriar*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured*.

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong; But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care Hath unbefought provided.

INJURER. *n. f.* [from *injure*.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors; And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer.

INJURIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurius*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights. Till the *injurious* Roman did extort This tribute from us, we were free.

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse, By offering terms the weaker must refuse.

2. Guilty of wrong or injury. Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power, After offence returning, to regain Love once possess'd.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding.

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful. A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be.

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God!

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deterve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition?

INJURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked.

INJURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious. Some misfortunes might escape, rather through

INK

sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression.

INJURY. *n. f.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered.

Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs, And *injury* and outrage.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments.

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech, not now in use.

Cast off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles.

INJUSTICE. *n. f.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.]

Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished.

INK. *n. f.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write. Mourn boldly, my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine.

O! she's fallen Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea Hath drops too few to wash her clean again.

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. Intending to have try'd The silver favour which you gave,

In *ink* the shining point I dy'd, And drench'd it in the fable wave.

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls.

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case.

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and so defaced them.

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot.

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads.

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with *ink*: as, his face is all over *inked*.

INKHORN. *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men.

Ere that we will suffer such a prince To be disgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate,

We, and our wives and children, all will fight?

What is more frequent than to say, a silver *inkhorn*?

INKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Incles*, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he fongs them over as they were gods and goddeffes.

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee: He wist not when the hempen string I drew,

Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue.

INKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inkhicken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an *inkling*.] Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds.

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island.

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between

tween the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham.

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange*.

INKMAKER. *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker*.] He who makes ink.

INKY. *adj.* [*from ink*.]
1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shak.*
2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear
and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle*.

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary fuits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

INLAND. *adj.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that light by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Spenser*.

Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry
even ships upon their waters. *Spenser's State of Ire.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth,
an *inland* man. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook

Into the main of waters. *Shak. Merch. of Venice*.

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in
England for a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift*.

INLAND. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to
the mountains, did they spread themselves into the
inland. *Spenser*.

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shakespeare*.

The rest were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton*.

INLANDER. *n. f.* [*from inland*.] Dweller remote
from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or
midland inhabitants of this island. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.]
To make stoney; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood;
so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof
the part above the water shall continue wood, and
the part under water shall be turned into a kind
of gravelly stone. *Bacon*.

INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted
into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakespeare*.

A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton*.

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-
makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are
found,

And *inlaid* tweezer-cases strow the ground. *Gay*.

2. To make variety by being inserted into bod-
ies; to variegate.

Sea girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton*.

INLA'Y. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Matter *inlaid*;
wood formed to *inlay*.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*
Eroder'd the ground. *Milton*.

INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To clear of out-
lawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to
make laws, who themselves were not *inlaw'd*. *Bac.*

INLET. *n. f.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of in-
gress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light,
I couple together; I find their dimensions brought
under one. *Wotton*.

She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd. *Milton*.

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which
is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke*.

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our com-
modious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so
much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a
straight shore. *Bentley*.

INLETS amongst broken lands and islands. *Ellis*.

INLY. *adj.* [*from in*.] Interior; internal; in-
terior.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,

As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Sh.*

INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in
the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld.

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,

That beat out life. *Milton*.

These growing thoughts, my mother soon per-
ceiving

By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd. *Milton*.

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see

His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

INMATE. *n. f.* [*in* and *mate*.]
Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for
their money jointly with another man, though in
several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and
out by one door.

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve

Address'd his way. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a fequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests

Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:

If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryden*.

INMOST. *adj.* [*from in*.] Deepest within; re-
mostest from the surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shakespeare*.

Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,

Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy*.

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from
the several rings, I found that it was most copious
from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings
became less and less. *Newton*.

He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves rebound. *Pope*.

I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver's Travels*.

INN. *n. f.* [*inn*, Saxon, a chamber.]
1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney*.

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;

But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *F. Q.*

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me you may take up your *inn*. *F. Q.*

The West, yet glimmers with some streaks of
day,

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end.

One may learn more here in one day, than in a
year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke*.

2. A house where students were boarded and
taught: whence we still call the colleges of com-
mon law *inns* of court.

Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to

the *inns* of courts: down with them all.

It was anciently used for the town houses in
which great men resided when they attended the
court.

TO INN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To take up
temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell:

Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne*.

TO INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, spares my team, and
gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakespeare*.

Howsoever the laws made in that parliament
did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit
that proved harsh and bitter: all was *inn'd* at last
into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Mow clover and rye-grass, and make it fit to
inn. *Mortimer*.

INNA'VE. } *adj.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.]
INNATED. }

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superad-
ded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper.

The Druiian hath been cried up for an *innated*
integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on
earth. *Howell*.

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd.

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for
inherent. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction,
cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter.

INNA'TENESS. *n. f.* [*from innate*.] The quality
of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not
to be pass'd by failing.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden's Æn.*

INNER. *adj.* [*from in*.] Interior; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spenser*.

This attracts the foul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;

That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton*.

Many families are established in the West In-
dies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of A-
merica. *Addison's Spectator*.

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is
to be understood only of the outer part; for the
inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is
muscular. *Grew*.

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch
pray'd;

Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope*.

INNERMOST. *adj.* [*from inner*.] It seems less
proper than *inmost*.] Remotest from the outward
part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad
at the distance of six feet from the speculum,
where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or
two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton*.

INNHO'LDER. *n. f.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A man who
keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNINGS. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER. *n. f.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who
keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment
of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge
be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of living bdy.*

A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and
quartered. *Addison's Freeholder*.

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the
innkeeper; and provided our landlord's principles
were sound, did not take any notice of the stale-
ness of his provisions. *Addison*.

INNOCENCE. } *n. f.* [*innocence*, French, *innocen-*
INNOCENCY. } *tia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted inte-
grity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton*.

What comfort does overflow the devout soul,
from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integri-
ty. *Tillotson*.

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

INN

It will help me nothing

To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whitest part black. *Shakespeare.*

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Harmless; innoxious.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burns's Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakespeare.*
We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

INNOCENT, *adj.* [*innocent*, Fr. *innocent*, Lat.]
1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T'appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Wreck on *innocent* frail man is lofs. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The peasant *innocent* of all these hills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryd.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope*

INNOCENT, *n. f.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb. *Fairy Q.*
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakespeare.*

2. A natural; an ideot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY, *adv.* [*from innocent*.]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases himself
innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly. *South.*

2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Corwley.*

INNOCUOUS, *adj.* [*innocuous*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.

The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

INNOCUOUSLY, *adv.* [*from innocuous*.] Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medically use the same. *Brown.*

INNOCUOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from innocuous*.] Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **INNOVATE**, *v. a.* [*innovare*, Fr. *innover*, Latin.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*

Former things

Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryd.*

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

INO

INNOVATION, *n. f.* [*innovation*, Fr. from *innovare*.] Changed by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue staydness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovates* greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*

INNOVATOR, *n. f.* [*innovateur*, Fr. from *innovare*.]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to th' public weal. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator*:

and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and persecute all *innovators* of divine worship. *South.*

INNOXIOUS, *adj.* [*innocius*, Lat.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horse's manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innocius* qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor sits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innocius* through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY, *adv.* [*from innoxious*.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.

2. Without harm suffered.

Animals that can *innociusly* digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown.*

INNOXIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDU, *n. f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuere*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Purue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE, *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumérabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more. *Mil.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY, *adv.* [*from innumerable*.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS, *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumerable* boughs. *Mil.*

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of *innumerable* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Ody.*

To **INOCULATE**, *v. n.* [*inoculo*, in and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See **INOCULATION**.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraft, how to *inoculate*, *May's Virgil.*
Now is the season for the budding of the orange-

INO

tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

To **INOCULATE**, *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULATION, *n. f.* [*inoculatio*, Latin, from *inoculare*.]

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes. Chute a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Hewel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutnot.*

INOCULATOR, *n. f.* [*from inoculare*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddefden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

INODORATE, *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Latin.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INODOROUS, *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, inactive, in spid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INOFFENSIVE, *adj.* [*in* and *offensive*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* most. *Milton.*

With what'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,
Thy *offensive* fancies never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction.

A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

INOF-

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] With, out appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [in and officious.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [inopinatus, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [inopportunus, Lat.] Un- seasonable; inconvenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregu- larity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Gov. of T.*

INORDINATE. *adj.* [in and ordinatus, Lat.] Ir- regular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegi- ance; but being straight left unto their own *in- ordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise

At last dissembler'd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits engendering pride. *Milton.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all un- quietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregu- larly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregu- larity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philo- sophy to clear a lie from that intrinsic *inordina- tion* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [in and organical.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and most *inorganical* parts of matter.

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [in and osculum, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSCULATION. *n. f.* [from *inosculate*.] Union by conjunction of extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several forts of vessels may easily be de- tected by glasses. *Ray.*

INQUEST. *n. f.* [inquest, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in? *Asterbury.*

2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impan- nelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict to judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury finds the fact thus: then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Corwell.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [inquietude, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will betray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [inquinare, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [inquinatio, Lat. from *inqui- nate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagina- tion, and so infected with the old received theo- ries, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such im- perfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the an- cients *inquinatio*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [inquire, French; *inquire*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the per- son asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*

After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shak.*
We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.*

Herod *inquired* of them diligently, *Matthew.*
They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? *Luke.*

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire* of his welfare. *1 Chron. xviii. 10.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts, ix. 11.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is de- sired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his fam- ily. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dry. Æ.*

TO INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantinum, which Kent we commonly *in- quire*. *Spenser.*

3. It is now more commonly written *enquire*.

INQUIRER. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and in- quisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* stand,
And itself offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not dispu- ters, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That ev'ry insect of each different kind,

In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmer.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men who were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controver- sies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the ques- tion is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment of opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physi- cian makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew.*

INQUISITION. *n. f.* [inquisition, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he re- membereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Psalms ix. 12.*

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Esth. ii. 23.*

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aids of the late re- bels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,

These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their raillery

On our condition. *Southern.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or prece- dent of an exact *inquisition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in mat- ters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Corwell.*

4. The court established in some countries sub- ject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's; and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spanish *inquisition*. *Corbett.*

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [inquisitivus, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing:

with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive* after his brother. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of in- different and innocent commands. *Taylor.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and mali- cious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking fire

Inquisitive of fights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryd. Ju.*

Thou what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive after*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character. *Addison's Spectator.*

A wife man is not *inquisitive* about things imper- tinent. *Brown.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts.*

INQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquisitive*.] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inquisitive*.] Cu- riosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Though*

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely quest, he could not but ask who he was. *Sidney*. Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to make its full scope and range in. *South's Sermons*.

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the method by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet*.

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke*.

INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays*.

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears, And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dry.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition. To **INRAIL**. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker*.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head; Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day, And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay*.

INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incurfions; sudden and desultory invasions.

Many hot *inroads*

They make in Italy. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*. From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon*.

By proof we feel

Our power sufficient to disturb his heav'n, And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm, Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton*.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon*.

The country open lay without defence; For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden*.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insaurabilis*, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Lat.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about? Or have we eaten of the *insane* root, That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat. *insatiabile*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSAURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insatiabile*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles*.

INSAURABLY. *adv.* [*from insatiabile*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South*.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child

Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shakespeare, Richard III*.

Insatiate to pursue Vain war with heav'n. *Milton*.

Too oft has pride,

And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Phillips*.

INSATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*in and satisfaction*.] Want; unsatisfied state. A word not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of se-

veral bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To **INSCRIBE**. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Lat. *inscribere*, Fr.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else | To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus* Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*.

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide, And with your golden darts, now useless grown, *Inscribe* a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope*.

2. To mark any thing with writing: as I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden*.

4. To draw a figure within another. In the circle *inscribe* a square.

INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved. This avarice of praise in time to come, Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden*.

2. Title. Joubertus by the fametitle led our expectation, whereby we rais'd no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown*.

3. [In law.] An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

4. Confignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by enquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible, As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakespeare*.

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon*.

O how *inscrutable*! his equity Twins with his power. *Sandys*.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown*.

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury*.

To **INSCULP**. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel Stamped in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakespeare*.

INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [*from in and sculpture*.] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead, Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea; And on the gravestone this *insculpture*, which | With wax I brought away. *Shakespeare, Timon*.

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them translated unto the left. *Brown*.

To **INSEAM**. *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope*.

INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Lat.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke*.

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton*.

2. Any thing small or contemptible. In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd The kings and awful fathers of mankind; And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes Are but the beings of a Summer's day. *Thomson*.

INSECTOR. *n. f.* [*from insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harrasles with pursuit. *Diogenes*.

INSECTILE. *adj.* [*from insect*.] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon*.

INSECTOR. *n. f.* [*insect* and *logos*.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorized.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insector* logers, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham*.

INSECURE. *n. f.* [*in and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety. He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson*.

2. Not safe.

INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence. It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown*.

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard. The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond*.

INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *inseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECUTION. *n. f.* [*insecution*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit; not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel, With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliad*.

INSENSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond*.

So fond are mortal men, As their own ruin on themselves t'invite, *Insensate* left, or to sense reprobate, And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agon*.

INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilis*, Fr. *from insensibile*.]

1. Inability to perceive. *Insensibility* of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanville*.

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses. What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakespeare*.

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opticks*.

2. Slowly gradual, so that no progress is perceived.

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They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. Dryden.

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. Milton.

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the
giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. Watson's Rom. H.

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the convenience of riches,
the delights of honour and praise. Temple.

You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties,
and have destroyed the empire of love. Dryden.

INSENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insensible*.] Ab-
sence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *insensibility* of the pain proceeds rather
from the relaxation of the nerves than their ob-
struction. Ray.

INSENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not dis-
covered by the senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast tho' she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. Milton.

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast
uninterrupted prospect. Addison on Italy.

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath
wrought *insensibly*. Milton.

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly*
prevail upon our weaknesses. Rogers's Sermons.

Cadmus

Insensibly came on her side. Swift.

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. } *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.]

INSEPARABLENESS. } Being such as cannot
be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which
follows from their *inseparability*, motion being no-
thing but change of distance between any two
things; but this cannot be between parts that are
inseparable. Locke.

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparabile*, Fr. *inseparabilis*,
Lat.] Not to be disjointed; united so as not to be
parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and
inseparable conjunction of counsel with kings, and
the wife and politick use of counsel by kings. Bacon.

Thou, my shade

Inseparable, must with me along;
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. Milton.

Care and toil came into the world with sin,
and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. South.

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be
eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *in-
separable* from it. Locke.

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from
the other, so that the continuity cannot be separa-
ted, neither really nor mentally. Locke.

Together out they fly,

Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er shall find.

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With

indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is
so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be
separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incor-
porated with gold. Bacon.

Him thou shalt enjoy,

Inseparably thine. Milton.

Restlessness of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to
human nature. Temple.

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned
period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* en-
dued with this principle of attraction; and yet had
never attracted nor convened before, during that
infinite duration. Bentley.

To INSERT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *infero*, *inferum*,
Lat.] To place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where
they are so liable to misconstruction. Stillingfleet.

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert*
it at length in one of my papers. Addison.

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the au-
thor's judgment had rejected. Swift.

Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and
insert little beautiful digressions, in order to place
every thing in the most affecting light. Watts.

INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Lat.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among
other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour un-
der is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of
records in their narration. Felton on the Classics.

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the
guts, is either a circuvolution or *insertion* of one
part of the gut within the other. Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before
he describes the event. Broom.

To INSERTIVE. *v. a.* [*insertivo*, Lat.] To be of use
to an end.

INSERTIVENT. *adj.* [*insertivens*, Lat.] Conducive;
of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no
part in vain, where there is no digestion to be
made, makes not any parts *insertivent* to that inten-
tion. Brown.

To INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a
shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshe'll'd* when Marcius stood for
Rome, And durst not once peep out. Shak. Coriolanus.

To INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a
a ship; to stow; to embark. Not used. We say
simply to *ship*.

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *in-
shipp'd*,

Commit them to the fortune of the sea. Shakesp.

To INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To inclose
in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally
enshrine.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. Shakesp. Henry VI.

Not Babylon,
Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. Milton.

INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part
within. Opposed to the surface or outside.

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?
—He did unseal them. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

Show the *inside* of your purse to the outside of
his hand, and no more ado. Shak. Winter's Tale.

Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of
the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye.

L'Estrange.

As for the *inside* of their nest, none were con-
cerned in it. Addison's Guardian.

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly
and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Pheidias
the Lacedemonian, *insidiously*, and in violation of
league. Bacon.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our
haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance
excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a
conviction of the mighty power of Christianity to-
wards regulating the passions. Atterbury.

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. Thomson.

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and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

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the Lacedemonian, *insidiously*, and in violation of
league. Bacon.

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but
insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing their profes-
sion and their religion, for the affecting their
cruel designs. Government of the Tongue.

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had
formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Intro-
spection; deep view; knowledge of the interior
parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may
be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. Sidney.

Straightaway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grievous conscience,

And well could cure the same; his name was Pa-
tience. Spenser.

Now will be the right season of forming them
to be able writers; when they shall be thus fraught
with an universal *insight* into things. Milton.

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of know-
ledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to
accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. Locke.

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contri-
vance and wisdom of providence, and suggests in-
numerable subjects of meditation. Spectator.

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into
things, would soon have made them sensible of
their error. Woodward.

INSIGNIFICANCE. } *n. f.* [*insignificance*, French,
INSIGNIFICANCY. } from *insignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and
verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to
transcribe it. Glanville.

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could
not forbear reflecting on the *insignificance* of human
art, when set in comparison with the designs of
Providence. Addison's Guardian.

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. Garth.

INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*in and significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
These words are *insignificant* and vain. Blackmore.

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

This sense, though supported by authority, is not
very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insig-
nificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great
name of your society to annihilate all such argu-
ments. Glanv. Scept. Preface.

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit it
may justly claim from the worth and virtue of
particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly
insignificant. South.

All the arguments to a good life will be very
insignificant to a man that hath a mind to be wicked,
when remission of sins may be had upon cheap
terms. Tillotson.

Nothing can be more contemptible and *insig-
nificant* than the scum of a people, instigated against
a king. Addison.

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so
proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are
often *insignificant*. Arbuthnot.

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they
understand not their import, but use them *insig-
nificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which
it understands not. Hall.

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in and sin-
cere*.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissem-
bling; unfaithful: of persons.

2. Not sound; corrupted: of things.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. Pope.

INSINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *insincere*.] Diffimu-
lation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in
a disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*.
Broom on the Odyssey.

To INSINNEW. *v. a.* [*in and sinew*.] To strengthen;
to confirm. A word not used.

All members of our cause,
That are *insinnewed* to this action. Shak. Hen. IV.

INSINUATE. *adj.* [French.] Having the power
to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to
passions, and commonly less inventive than judi-
cious howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuate* and
fortunate men. Watson.

To INSINUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*,
Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly
diffends the vessels of vegetables. Woodward.

2. To

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker.*

At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clar.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly. And all the fictitious bards pursue Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To insill; to insufe gently. All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

To *INSINUATE*. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour Of base *insinuating* flattery, I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shak.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Petential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent fly *Insinuating*, of his fatal guile Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUATION. *n. f.* [*insinuation*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuer*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clar.*

INSINUATIVE. *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.

It is a strange *insinuating* power which example and custom have upon us. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUATOR. *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSIPID. *adj.* [*insipide*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*

Our fathers much admir'd their fauces sweet, And often call'd for sugar with their meat; *Insipid* taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew, Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King's Cookery.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Floyer.*

She lays some useful bile aside, To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me, And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;

A heavy lump of earth without desire, A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire. *Dr. Cleom.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dr. D. Seb.*

INSIPIDITY. *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. from *insipidus*.]

INSIPIDNESS. *n. f.* [*insipiditas*, Fr. from *insipidus*.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid*.]

1. Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.

One great reason why children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To *INSIST*. *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute, As our conditions shall *insist* upon,

Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakespeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSISTENT. *adj.* [*insistent*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSISTENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sisto*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew.*

INSISTION. *n. f.* [*insistio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *insistion*. *Ray.*

INSISTURE. *n. f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the center,

Observe degree, priority, and place, *Insisture*, course, proportion, season, form,

Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare.*

To *INSINARE*. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider, Whose deadly web *insinareth* thee about? *Shakespeare.*

She *insinard* Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt *Insinare* a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;

Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite; He fish!—because the man attempts to write. *Fen.*

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insinared* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insinared*. *Job, xxxiv. 30.*

3. *Insinare* is more frequent.

INSINARER. *n. f.* [from *insinare*.] He that insinates.

INSOBRIETY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, if he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Piety.*

INSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Sh.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Wotton's Arch.*

To *INSOLATE*. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION. *n. f.* [*insolation*, Fr. from *insolater*.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it hath not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown.*

INSOLENCE. *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*.]

INSOLENCY. *n. f.* [*insolentia*, Fr. *insolentia*.] Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Such a nature, Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder His *insolence* can brook to be commanded Under Cominius. *Shakespeare.*

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man, Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power, For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomps.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Brown.*

To *INSOLENCE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, French; *insolent*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove, He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat, Not senates, *insolently* loud, Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd, Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryd.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison.*

INSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*insolvable*, French; *in* and *solve*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explanation.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair? *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arb.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *solve*, Lat.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Hovel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

INSOLVENT tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts. An act of *insolvency* is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

If it hath not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown.*

INSOLENCE. *n. f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*.]

INSOLENCY. *n. f.* [*insolentia*, Fr. *insolentia*.] Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Such a nature, Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder His *insolence* can brook to be commanded Under Cominius. *Shakespeare.*

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man, Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power, For sport alone, pursues the cruel chase. *Thomps.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Brown.*

To *INSOLENCE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, French; *insolent*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove, He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat, Not senates, *insolently* loud, Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd, Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryd.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison.*

INSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*insolvable*, French; *in* and *solve*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explanation.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair? *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arb.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *solve*, Lat.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Hovel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

INSOLVENT tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts. An act of *insolvency* is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

5 Z 2

INSO-

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in so much.*]

1. So that; to such a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amended made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. This word is growing obsolete.

TO INSPECT. *v. a.* [*inspicere, inspectum, Lat.*]
To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION. *n. f.* [*inspectio, French, inspectio, Latin.*]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; pressing care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted into improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Asterb.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Asterbury.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPECTOR. *n. f.* [*Latin.*]

1. A prying examiner.
With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Den.*

2. A superintendent.
Young men may travel under a wife *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPESSION. *n. f.* [*inspersio, Lat.*] A sprinkling upon.
TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* [*in and sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Ansforth.*

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspired*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

INSPIRABLE. *adj.* [*from inspire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.
To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous streams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*from inspire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.

—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shakespeare's Com. of Er.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shakespeare.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
That which was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success

Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. n.* [*inspiro, Lat. inspirer, Fr.*]
To draw in the breath; opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

TO INSPIRE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd. xv. 11.*

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspired*. *Shak.*

Then to the heart *inspired*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspired*
Castalian spring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryd. Æ.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and *expire* the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and *expiring* the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryd.*

INSPIRER. *n. f.* [*from inspire.*] He that *inspires*.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspicer* of mankind, be all honour. *Denham.*

TO INSPIRIT. *v. a.* [*in and spirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonious renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Asterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Pref. to the Il.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *inspirit* every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

TO INSPISSATE. *v. a.* [*in and, spissus, Lat.*]

To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspiassate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not easy to resolve into vapour. *Bac.*

This oil farther *inspiassated* by evaporation, turns into balm. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSATION. *n. f.* [*from inspiassate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspiassation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspiassation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot*

INSTABILITY. *n. f.* [*instabilitas, from instabilis, Fr, instabilis, Lat.*] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to the other; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INSTABLE. *adj.* [*instabilis, Lat.*] Inconstant; changing. See **UNSTABLE**.

TO INSTALL. *v. a.* [*installar, Fr. in and stall.*]

To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That wisdom was the faint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's height. *Spenser.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Installed archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakespeare.*

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Watson.*

INSTALLATION. *n. f.* [*installation, Fr. from install.*] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

INSTALLMENT. *n. f.* [*from install.*]

1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy

To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. The feat in which one is installed.

Search Windfor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you scour;
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakespeare.*

INSTANCE. *n. f.* [*instance, French.*]

INSTANCY. *n. f.* [*instance, French.*]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayl. Par.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Asterbury.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker on L.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the First, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A foul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eusebia has lived as free from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she is always watching

watching and guarding against all *instances* of pride.
Low's Serious Call.

To *INSTANCE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamor.
Tillotson.

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort.
Dryden's Juvenal.

INSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instant*, Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 23. Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Romans*, xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend, bestow Your needful counsel to our businesses, Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day, Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt fee; Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come; Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.* 3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm. *Milton.* Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait

Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate; *Instant* he flew with hospitable haste,

And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *n. f.* [*instant*, Fr.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move, And not in *instants* through all places stride; But she is high and far, beneath, above, In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unreasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSTANTANEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed, done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theol.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *instantaneous*.]

In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Derham.*

INSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instant*, Lat.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the effects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a trans-cursion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As several winds arise, Just to their natures alter *instantly*. *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To *INSTA'TE*. *v. a.* [in and *state*.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instat* the victor

in these rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours, We do *instat* and widow you withal. *Shakespeare.*

INSTAURATION. *n. f.* [*instauratio*, Fr. *instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD of. *prep.* [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *instead* of fruit, Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton.*

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politics, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wife man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson.*

3. *Instead* is sometimes used without *of*. In the place; in the room.

He in derision sets Upon their tongues a various sp'rit, to raise Quite out their native language, and *instead*

To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown. *Milton.*

To *INSTE'P*. *v. a.* [in and *step*.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over, Comes to him where in gore he lay *instep'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The gutted rocks, and congregated sands, Traitors *instep'd* to clog the guiltless keel. *Shakespeare.*

INSTEP. *n. f.* [in and *step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.

To *INSTIGATE*. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, Fr. from *instigare*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we Commune with you of this? But rather follow Our forceful *instigation*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange.*

We have an abridgement of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

INSTIGATOR. *n. f.* [*instigateur*, Fr. from *instigare*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *King Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

To *INSTILL*. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Latin; *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn

of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instill* their poison into men's minds. *Hooker.*

He had a farther design to *instill* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life. *Calamy.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instill* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift.*

INSTILLATION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. The thing infused.

They imbitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*. *Rambler.*

INSTILLMENT. *n. f.* [from *instill*.] Any thing instilled.

The leprous *instillment*. *Shakespeare.*

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use,

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound The chariot of paternal deity, Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,

Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable. Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death; And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty

Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems, Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted, To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me, And easily taught me by her secret force To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;

Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers, That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.

Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd; But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,

As thitherward endeavouring; *Milton.*

It will be natural that Ulysses' mind should forbode; and it appears that the *instinctive* preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broom.*

INSTINCTIVELY. *v. a.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats *Instinctively* had quit it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To *INSTITUTE*. *v. n.* [*instituto*, *institutum*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute* A course of learning, and ingenious studies. *Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined

ruined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom. *H. le.*

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Temple.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, French; *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course, A nature's *institute*, is yet in force, Uncancel'd, though disused. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown, To make the Stoick *institute* thy own. *Dryd. Pers.*

INSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*instituti*, Fr. *institutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*. *Temple.*

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. *Hammond.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to something in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*

INSTITUTE. *adj.* [*from instituti*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declared in his politics, among the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [*institutur*, Fr. *instituteur*, Latin.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

INSTITUTIST. *n. f.* [*from instituti*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutist* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Hu. v. v.*

To INSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand The seams *institute*. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRUCT. *v. a.* participle preterit. *instructed* *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat. *instruere*, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct. Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee. *Deut. iv. 36.*

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him. *Isa. xxviii. 26.*

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. *1 Chron. xv. 22.*

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* of the law. *Rom. ii. 23.*

Instruct me for thou knowest. *Milton.*

He ever by consulting at thy shrine Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*

To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milt.*

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. *1 Chron.*

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. *2 Chron.*

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [*from instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written INSTRUCTOR.

Though you haveten thousand *instructors* in Christ. *1 Cor. iv. 15.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea fell,

The father of the faithful there did dwell, Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'st represent As present, heav'nly *instructor*! *Milton.*

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind, Brought all things to their native proper use. *Roscommon.*

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke.*

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Rogers.*

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*instructi*, Fr. *from instruct*.]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak, Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakespeare.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer. xxxv.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows, In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;

But some untaught o'erhear the whisp'ring rill, In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st; Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakespeare.*

INSTRUCTIVENESS. *adj.* [*from instruct*; *instructif*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to *instruct*; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [*instrument*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numb. xxxv. 16.*

What artificial frame, what *instrument*, Did one superior genius e'er invent;

Which to the muscles is prefer'd? *Blackmore.*

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh most delight In music, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakespeare.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan, Nor, mix'd in earth, in youthful pleasure shares, But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobias.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense. If, haply, you my father do suspect, An *instrument* of this your calling back, Lay not your blame on me. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

5. That by means whereof something is done. The gods would not have delivered a foul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefulest way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Sidney.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wife, They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh's History.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Taylor.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smolridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible hands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the reformation. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

Off in bands, While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walks, With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds

In full harmonious number join'd, their songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds, Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [*from instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits. *Hale.*

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [*from instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Men's*

Men's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety. *Hammond.*

INSUFFERABLE. *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

Eyes that confest him born for kingly sway, So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all dis-ease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze *Insufferably* bright. *Milton.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *insufficient*, Fr. in and *insufficiency*.] Inadequateness

to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Sh. Wint. Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Asterbury.*

INSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *insufficient*, French; in and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLATION. *n. f.* [in and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

INSULAR. *adj.* [from *insula*, French; *insularis*, Lat.] Belonging to an island.

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insular* advantages. *Hewel.*

INSULATED. *adj.* [from *insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE. *adj.* [from *insulsi*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Diët.*

INSULT. *n. f.* [from *insultus*, Lat. *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain, But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden.*

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broom's on the Odyf.*

TO INSULT. *v. a.* [from *insultus*, Fr. *insulto*, Lat.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was gluttied by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately To strike at me upon his misconstruction;

When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure, Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,

And put upon him such a deal of man, That worthied him. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail, And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content, *Insulting o'er* the toil they underwent,

Yet still they find a future task remain, To turn the foil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insultus*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulting* man, Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,

Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast, Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dry.*

INSUPERABILITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [from *insuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray.*

And middle natures how they long to join, Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew's Museum.*

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *insupportus*, French; in and *supportus*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number, of the persons that hear. *South.*

The safer the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual spring will not do their business. *Bentley.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears

procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they fluttered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But fastest he who stood aloof,

When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,

In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools, Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agon.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryd.*

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *insurmountus*, Fr. in and *surmountus*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the fame. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *West.*

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing, And the first motion, all the interim is

Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: The genius and the mortal instruments

Are then in council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, suffers then

The nature of an *insurrection*. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Exra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. *2 Fld. xvi. 79.*

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt. *Arb.*

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] The act of whispering into something.

INTACTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *actum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Diët.*

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addison.*

INTASTABLE. *adj.* [in and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Grew.*

INTEGER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As, not only signified a piece of money, but any integer; from whence is derived the word *acc*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [from *integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY. *n. f.* [from *integritas*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Your dishonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state

Of that *integrity* which should become it. *Shaksp.*

Macduff

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Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Whoever has examined both parties cannot go
far towards the extremes of either, without vio-
lence to his integrity or understanding. *Swift.*
The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt
our integrity, will conceal and disguise his own
vices. *Rogers.*

1. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.
Language continued long in its purity and in-
tegrity. *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.
Take away this transformation, and there is no
chasm, nor can it affect the integrity of the action.
Broom.

INTEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*integumentum, intego, Lat.*]
Any thing that covers or envelops another.
He could no more live without his frize coat
than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly
his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the in-
tegruments of the body. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *n. f.* [*intellect, Fr. intellectus, Lat.*]
The intelligent mind; the power of under-
standing.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All intellect, all sense. *Milton.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which
vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue,
are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin
and time. *South.*

INTELLECTION. *n. f.* [*intellection, Fr. intellectio, Lat.*]
The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked
intellection of an object, without either composition
or deduction. *Glanville's Scepis.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of
the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that
produces intellection and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLECTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif, Fr. from intel- lectif.*]
Having power to understand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he
means the whole man, or only that by which he is
intellective. *Glanville.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel, Fr. intellectu- alis, low Latin.*]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to
the mind; tranfacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies
as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul
in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it
must not be eased in the only offices of religion.
Taylor.

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of under-
standing; belonging to the mind.

Logic is to teach us the right use of our rea-
son, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the
senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.
Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the
world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallowed up and lost,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but
intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intel- lectual* system of the universe.

INTELLECTUAL. *n. f.* Intellect; understand-
ing; mental powers or faculties. This is little in
use.

Her husband not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock,
are moved but by the inward springs of the corpo-
real machine; which, even on the most sublimed
intellectual, is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

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I have not consulted the repute of my *intelle- tuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discern- ing preferences. *Glanville.*

INTELLIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*intelligence, French,*
INTELLIGENCY. } *intelligentia, Lat.*]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual
communication; account of things distant or fe-
cret.

It was perceived there had not been in the ca-
tholicks so much foresight as to provide that true
intelligence might pass between them of what was
done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
A most *intelligence* bawd! *Shakspere.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with
money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*: giv-
ing them also in charge to advertise what they
found. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are
always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelli- gence* from better authors than persons of inferior
note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages
Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*
May pass between the prince and them. *Denham.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children a-
sleep, before ever Berofus set up his *intelligence* of-
fice at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which
men live one with another.

Faction followers are worse to be liked, which
follow not upon affection to him with whom they
range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth
that ill *intelligence* that we see between great per-
sonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any
friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton.*

There are divers ranks of created beings inter-
mediate between the glorious God and man, as the
glorious angels and created *intelligences.* *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and
by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of
the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the
supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great
variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration
that the whole mass of matter is under the con-
duct of a mighty *intelligence.* *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *in- telligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his
own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry:
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *n. f.* [*from intelligence.*]
One who sends or conveys news; one who gives no-
tice of private or distant transactions; one who
carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could
carry unto him no other news but discomfortable.
Sidney.

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspere.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they
might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the
true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they
have a way into the inmost closets of princes.
Howel.

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who
made them acquainted with the conversation of
the whole kingdom. *Speitator.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent, Fr. intelligens, Latin.*]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to go-
vern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would
have it; but there is no less required for govern-

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ment, courage to protect, and above all ho-
nesty. *Bacon.*

He of times,
Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal Winters; when our suns
Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his
way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous steps of the preference
and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* ar-
chitect throughout all this stupendous fabrick.
Woodward.

2. It has of before the thing.
Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our estate. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [*from intelligent.*]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligent substances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With act *intelligent.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from intelligibile.*]

1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellection.
Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility.* *Glan- ville.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligibile, Fr. intelli- gibilis, Latin.*]
To be conceived by the understand-
ing; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew
it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burn.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but
the sense will remain, which would otherwise be
maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible.* *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves,
and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult
for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason:
therefore it has pleased God to express them in a
plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest ca-
pacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from intelligibile.*]
Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our
knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibility* of
our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [*from intelligibile.*]
So as
to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Roscom.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a
task more difficult than to write of animals. *Wood.*

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperatus, Latin.*]
Un-
defiled; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [*in and temperament.*]
Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part
ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative
humours. *Harvey.*

INTEMPERANCE. } *n. f.* [*intemperance, Fr. in- temperancia, Lat.*]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation;
commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shaksp. Macb.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperan- cy*
and all kind of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall
die;

By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire: of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery th' inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to
hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a
drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addition to any appetite or affec-
tion.

INTEMPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Grav.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood

Than those pamper'd animals,
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Eccles. xxiii. 13.*

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an *intemperate* climate; we have *intemperate* weather.

INTEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly? *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [from *intemperate*.] Excess of some quality.

INTE'NABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable*.] Indefensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. To **INTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*intend*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,
With sharp *intended* sting to rude him smote,

That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
No living wight would have him life behot. *F. &.*

2. To enforce; to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Op.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bac.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smother, that was raised in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs! *intend* at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words: but that the words themselves founded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we *intend*,

As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shakespeare.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. f.* [*intendement*, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,

'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendment*,

What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Spenser.*

INTE'NDMENT. *n. f.* [*intendement*, Fr.] Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To **INTE'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigour gives,

Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

INTE'NERATION. *n. f.* [from *intenerate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. Not in use.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet in this captious and *intenable* sieve,

I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of distillation, prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Ros.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language,
and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one *intense*; the other still remiss,

Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [from *intense*.] To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS. *n. f.* [from *intense*.] The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intensity* of heat. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *n. f.* [*intension*, Fr. *intensio*, Lat.]

The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind

than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor's Rule.*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intense*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; that which may admit encrease of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Watson.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* By encrease of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not *extensively* in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Framball against Hobbes.*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application; formerly with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on*.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own convenience. *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance

Intent. *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryd.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent and solicitous* to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *n. f.* [from *intend*.]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws; yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was, that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shakespeare.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;

And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,

Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakespeare.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;

One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island. *Grew.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent,

As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*. *Dunciad.*

2. To all *intents*. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes,

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he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miserable to all *intent*s and purposes. *L'Estr.*

INTENTION. *n. f.* [*intention*, Fr. *intention*, Lat.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did court o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shake.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South.*

2. Design; purpose.

I with others the same *intention*, and greater success. *Temple.*

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Elements.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTENTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

INTENTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposefully. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am willing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterb.*

INTENSIVE. *adj.* [from *intense*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intensive* and erect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The naked relation, at least the *intensive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INTENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *intensive*.] With application; closely.

INTENTLY. *adv.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal feats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope.*

INTENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *intense*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is more disengaged from his *intensiveness* on affairs. *Swift.*

TO INTER. *v. a.* [*interer*, Fr.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect a tomb, wherein his corps shall be *inter'd*. *Shak.*

The evil that men do, lives after them; The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shaksp.*

His body shall be royally *inter'd*, And the last funeral pomps adorn his herse. *Dryd.*

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison.*

2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mortimer.*

INTERCALAR. *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalary*, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

TO INTERCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Latin.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *n. f.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown.*

TO INTERCEDE. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass between.

He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has with only one party be named, and *between* if both be named.

Them the glad son

Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton.*

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics, and your lordship may *intercede* with them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCEDER. *n. f.* [from *intercede*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

TO INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [*interceptor*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garbisons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenser.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?

—O, she that might have *intercepted* thee, By strangling thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king, Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends, March'd towards St. Alban's to *intercept* the queen. *Shakespeare.*

Your *intercepted* packets

You writ to the pope. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Add.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing.

Though they cannot answer my distress, Yet in some parts they're better than the tribunes; For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shaksp.*

Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. It is used of the act of passing.

Since death's near, and runs with so much force, We must meet first and *intercept* his course. *Dry.*

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed. On barbed steeds they rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May, When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly, New to the flows, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden.*

The direful woes,

Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore, While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

INTERCEPTION. *n. f.* [*interception*, Fr. *interception*, Lat. from *intercept*.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing a competent distance, from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the light, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Watson's Architect.*

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCESSION. *n. f.* [*intercession*, Fr. *intercession*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the pallid *intercession* of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be? *Shakespeare.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Sam.* He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isa. liii. 12.*

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Isa.*

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown; Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*

INTERCESSOR. *n. f.* [*intercessor*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'n's! thither thine eyesight bend; Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessors* lend. *Fair.*

On man's behalf, Patron or *intercessor*, none appear'd. *Milton.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessor*, it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South.*

TO INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter and chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interchain'd* with an oath; So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shak.*

TO INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter and change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*

My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaksp.*

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howell.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round!

If I could joy in ought! sweet *interchange*

Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Haller.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Barnet's Theory.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him, And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomedes, Furnish you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shakespeare.*

Farewel; the leisure, and the fearful time, Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love; And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shakespeare.*

Since

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attended with interchange of gifts.

After so vast an obligation, owned by to free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual interchange of kindnesses?

INTERCHANGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of fallhood.

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there also they have four interchangeable seasons, which is enough whereby to measure.

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the interchangeable providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners.

INTERCHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the East and West churches did interchangeably both confront the Jews and concur with them.

This in myself I boldly will defend, And interchangeably hurl down my gage Upon this overweening traitor's foot.

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done interchangeably, and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed.

INTERCHANGEMENT. *n. s.* [inter and change.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love, Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands, Attested by the holy clove of lips, Strengthen'd by interchangement of your rings.

INTERCIPIENT. *adj.* [interceptions, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT. *n. s.* [interceptions, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much asfringency, unless as interceptants upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part.

INTERCEPTION. *n. s.* [inter and cædo, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their interception, not abscission, or consummate desolation.

To INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [intercludo, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria.

INTERCLUSION. *n. s.* [interclusus, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNATION. *n. s.* [inter and columna, Lat.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or intercolumniation may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone.

To INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [inter and commun.] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and intercommon with the spirits of the body, and to rob them of their nourishment.

INTERCOMMUNITY. *n. s.* [inter and community.]

1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. *adj.* [intercostal, Fr. inter and costa, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained

respiration the intercostal muscles may concur.

By the assistance of the inward intercostal muscles, in deep respirations, we take large gulps of air.

INTERCOURSE. *n. s.* [entrecours, Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet intercourse Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute deny'd, and are of love the food.

2. Communication: followed by with.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an intercourse with England. What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an intercourse with the Supreme Mind?

INTERCURRENCE. *n. s.* [from *intercurro*, Lat.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the intercurrent of a liquor.

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [intercurrents, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle intercurrent matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate and scatter abroad particles of the iron.

INTERDEAL. *n. s.* [inter and deal.] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and interdeal with other nations has greatly altered the dialect.

To INTERDICT. *v. a.* [interdicere, Fr. interdicere, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I pass'd, through ways That brought me on a sudden to the tree Of interdicted knowledge.

By magick fence'd, by spells encompass'd round, No mortal touch'd this interdicted ground.

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same.

INTERDICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers.

Those are not fruits forbidden, no interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure;

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil.

Had he liv'd to see her happy change, He would have cancell'd that harsh interdict,

And join'd our hands himself.

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots.

INTERDICTION. *n. s.* [interdiction, Fr. interdictio, Lat. from *interdicere*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction, which refunds Yet dreadful in mine ear.

2. Curse: from the papal interdict. An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne, By his own interdiction stands accurs'd.

INTERDICTION. *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTERESS. *v. a.* [interessere, Fr.] To con-

To INTEREST. *v. a.* To concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be interested in those

precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands.

Our joy, Although our last not least; to whose young love, The vines of France and milk of Burgundy, Strive to be interest'd.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be interested in its concerns, is natural to all men.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to interest themselves for Rome against Carthage.

This was a goddess who used to interest herself in marriages.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and interested people.

To INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an interesting story.

INTEREST. *n. s.* [interest, Lat. interet, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great interest of others, as well as ourselves.

Divisions hinder the common interest and publick good.

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and interest.

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their interest.

Exert, great God, thy interest in the sky; Gain each kind power each guardian deity, That, conquer'd by the publick vow, They bear the dismal mischief far away.

3. Share; part in anything; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have interest.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and interest of each therein.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever interest or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other.

When interest calls off all her sneaking train.

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take interest?

—No, not take interest; not, as you would say, Directly, interest.

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teased; paying interest for old debts, and still contracting new ones.

6. Any surplus of advantage.

You shall have your desires with interest.

To INTERFERE. *v. n.* [interfero, Lat.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to interfere with party disputes in the state.

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may interfere.

3. A horse is said to interfere, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin.

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [interfluens, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the interfluent celestial matter.

INTERFUGENT. *adj.* [inter and fulgens, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED. *adj.* [interfusus, Lat.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide interfield, Embracing round this florid earth.

INTERJACENCY. *n. s.* [from *interjacere*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the interjacency of the Tweed and some desert ground.

2. The thing lying between.

INT

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates.

INTERJACENT. *adj.* [*interjacent*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*; else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth.

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*.

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjection*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clark's Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions.

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing.

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support, By his dear absence.

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all.

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought.

TO INTERJOIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So falsest foes, Whose passions and whole plots have broke their sleep,

To take the one the other, by some chance, Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,

And *interjoin* their issues.

INTERIOR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interior*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuse by show, Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,

Which pry not to th' *interior*.

The groffer parts, thus funk down, would harden, and constitute the *interior* parts of the earth.

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them.

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelacer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets.

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their matter to match with the daughter of Maximilian.

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth; yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him.

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue.

INTERLAPSE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These drugs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs.

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jefts should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old.

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them,

INT

though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original.

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy.

TO INTERLAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *lave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.] 1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther.

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new; Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,

With a wet seal, and fresh *interlining*.

These things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and raising out of words contained in such instruments.

The muse invok'd, sit down to write, Blot out, correct, and *interline*.

INTERLINEATION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations.

TO INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another: to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained.

INTERLOCUTION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocutions*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*.

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another.

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutaire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety?

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to.

2. Preparatory to decision.

TO INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.

INTERLOPER. *n. f.* [*from interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's.

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INT

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*.

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people.

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.

INTERLUENCY. *n. f.* [*interlucio*, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interlucency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous.

INTERLUNAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] **INTERLUNARY.** *f.* Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions.

The sun to me is dark, And silent as the moon, When he deserts the night, Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave.

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino.

TO INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*.

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm.

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business.

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* [*entremettre*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermeddled*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomert, and the virtuousness of Belphabe.

INTERMEDDLER. *n. f.* [*from intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*.

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer; who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust.

Shall strangers, faucy *intermeddlers* say, Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish?

INTERMEDDIACY. *n. f.* [*from intermediate*.] In terposition; intervention. An unauthorised word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella.

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites.

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it.

INTERMEDIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet.

violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of a deep red, and the several intermediate sorts of rays, vibrations of several intermediate bignesses, to make sensations of the several intermediate colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an intermediate nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called intermediate. *Watts.*

INTERMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.

To **INTERMELL.** *v. a.* [entremeller, Fr.] To mix; to mingle; not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are intermelled, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *n. s.* [interment, Fr. from inter.] Burial; sepulchre.

INTERMIGRATION. *n. s.* [intermigration, Fr. inter and migro, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of intermigrations. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

INTERMINABLE. *adj.* [interminable, French; in and termino, Lat.] Immenfe; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' interminable, And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton's Agm.*

INTERMINATE. *adj.* [interminate, Fr. interminatus, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,

Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chap. Od.*

INTERMINATION. *n. s.* [intermination, Fr. interminare, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The threats and interminations of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goats, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To **INTERMINGLE.** *v. a.* [inter and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath intermingled, with readings out of the new Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow intermingled with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest: I'll intermingle every thing he does

With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Here falling ships delight the wandring eyes;

There trees and intermingled temples rise. *Pope.*

To **INTERMINGLE.** *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *n. s.* [intermission, Fr. intermissio, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,

Deliver'd letters, spight of intermission,

Which presently they read. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I count intermission almost the same thing as change; for that hath been intermitted, is after a fort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without intermission. *Locke.*

2. Intervient time.

But gentle heav'n

Cut short all intermission: front to front,

Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shak.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben J.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or intermission none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from intermit.] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many intermissive wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howel.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no intermissive but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **INTERMIT.** *v. a.* [intermitto, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Rise to your houses, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to intermit the plague

That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

His misdeed, lascivious son,

Edward the second, intermitted to

The course of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though intermitted and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not intermitting his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech intermitted thus began.

We are furnished with an armour from Heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and intermit our guard, we may be surpris'd. *Rogers.*

To **INTERMIT.** *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMITTENT. *adj.* [intermittent, Fr. intermittens, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short intermittent or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

To **INTERMIX.** *v. a.* [inter and mix.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she intermixed with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal

To Adam what shall come in future days,

As I shall thee enlighten: intermix

My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton.*

In yonder spring of roses, intermix'd

With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milt.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without intermixing with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To **INTERMIX.** *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *n. s.* [inter and mixtura, Lat.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied, whether the substances they produce be truly the hypothetical principles, or only some intermixtures of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an intermixture of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

INTERMUNDANE. *adj.* [inter and mundus, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called intermundane spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtle, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMURAL. *adj.* [inter, muralis, murus, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Amfion's.*

INTERMUTUAL. *adj.* [inter and mutual.] Mutual; interchanged. Inter before mutual is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take, By intermutual vows protesting they take

This never to reveal; nor to forsake So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTERN. *adj.* [internus, Fr. internus, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are intern and domestick. *Howel.*

INTERNAL. *adj.* [internus, Lat.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man, Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.*

Myself, my conscience, and internal peace. *Milt.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the internal excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such internal veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the internal rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark of suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [from internal.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God internally united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *adj.* [internecinus, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for Their faith made internecline war. *Hudibras.*

INTERNECION. *n. s.* [internecio, Fr. internecio, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and internecions. *Hale.*

INTERNUCIO. *n. s.* [internucius, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. s.* [interpellation, Fr. interpellatio, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial interpellation is sufficient. *Ayliffe.*

To **INTERPOLATE.** *v. a.* [interpolare, Fr. interpolare, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of interpolated motions; namely, the pulsation of the heart; and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *n. s.* [interpolatio, Fr. from interpolare.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some interpolations. *Cromwell.*

INTERPOLATOR. *n. s.* [Latin; interpolator, French.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

Your interpolator ought to have considered. *Scot's.*

INTERPOSAL. *n. s.* [from interpose.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The interposel of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overhaded souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the interposel of the benighting elements. *Glavinille's Septis.*

To **INTERPOSE.** *v. a.* [interponere, Lat. interposere, French.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably interpose, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do interpose themselves Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Death

INT

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton.*
Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among
performs of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out
of the gross stupidity and sensuality wherein he
was plunged. *Woodward.*

To *INTERPOSE*. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may
be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *n. f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but, 'till I come again,
No bed shall e'er be guilty of my Ray;
Nor will be *interposer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. f.* [*interpositio*, Fr. *interposi-*
tion, Lat. from *interpose*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of
the magistrate was more necessary to secure the
honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often
the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they
no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an
open rupture, had it not been timely prevented
by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between
two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by
reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I
know of no other part of the world of better or
equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She fits on a globe that stands in water, to de-
note that she is mistress of a new world, separate
from that which the Romans had before conquered,
by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
interposition, as a summer's cloud. *Milton.*

To *INTERPRET*. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, French;
interpreter, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to
decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by
exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond self-explication. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are so. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was
none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen. xli.*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and under-
standing, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of
hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were
found in the same Daniel. *Daniel, v. 12.*

Hear his sighs, thou mute!
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTERPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Cap-
able of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities
are *interpretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *n. f.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *inter-*
pretatio, Lat. from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting: explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposi-
tion.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant,
clarity, hope, constraineth no man, which
standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the
hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can
carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews,

who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these pre-
dictions, and the marks by which the Messiah
would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors,
who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations*
of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and
to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Col-
lected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient,
yet when the church hath erected that additional
bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their ad-
ditions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding
with heresies. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively*
speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed
thee in a well-furnished world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTERPRETER. *n. f.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpre-*
ter, Lat.]

1. An explainer; an expofitor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and
void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is
understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Chris-
tian. *Burnet.*

We think most mens actions to be the *interpre-*
ters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for his-
tory, undertake such a work with spirit, when
he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly
be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPUCTION. *n. f.* [*interpunctio*, Fr. *interp-*
punctio, Latin.] Pointing between words or sen-
tences.

INTERREGNUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] The time in
which a throne is vacant between the death of a
prince and accession of another.

Next ensu'd a vacancy,
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
The *interregnum* of my breast:

Bless me from such an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would shew the queen my memorial with
the first opportunity, in order to have it done in
this *interregnum* of suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERREGN. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*,
Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreg-*
n or suspension of title. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *INTERROGATE*. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *inter-*
rogo, Fr.] To examine; to question.

To *INTERROGATE*. *v. n.* To ask; to put
questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Na-
ples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beau-
ty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall
the adulter and the drunkard inherit the kingdom
of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGATION. *n. f.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *inter-*
rogatio, Lat.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an enquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to
sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard
upon them, Shall I count them pure with the
wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful
weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things
inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those
short. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question: thus? as,
Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *inter-*
rogativus, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed
in a questionary form of words.

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INTERROGATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in
asking questions: as, who? what? which? whe-
ther?

INTERROGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogate*.]
In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *n. f.* [from *interrogate*.] An
asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A
question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious man-
ner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,

Will serve long *interrogatories*.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
What earthly name to *interrogatories*

Can take the free breath of a sacred king? *Shak.*

The examination was summed up with one
question, Whether he was prepared for death?
The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last
dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERROGATORY. *adj.* Containing a ques-
tion; expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory*
sentence.

To *INTERRUPT*. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *inter-*
ruptus, Lat.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by break-
ing in upon it.

Rage doth rend

Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He might securely enough have engaged his
body of horse against their whole inconsiderable
army, there being neither tree nor bush to *inter-*
rupt his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly
uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable in-
terpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpo-
sition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause;
neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk.

Ecclus. xi. 8.

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from con-
tinuity.

INTERRUPT. *adj.* Containing a chasm.

Seest thou what rage

Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyfs wide *interrupt*, can hold?

Milton.

INTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.]
Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser li-
quor, will have its beams either refracted or im-
bibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly*
than they would be, if the body had been un-
moistened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who
interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *n. f.* [*interruption*, Fr. *inter-*
ruptio, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *inter-*
ruption of the sea. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have
given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the
interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of
one part. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intermision.

This way of thinking on what we read, will
be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has
made it familiar, it will be dispatched without
resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading.

Locke.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing
his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only
able to bid her to be comforted. *Addison's Spectator.*

INTERSCAPULAR. *adj.* [inter and *scapula*, Lat.]

Placed between the shoulders.

To *INTERSCIND*. *v. a.* [inter and *scindo*, Latin.]

To cut off by interruption. *Ditt.*

To *INTERSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [inter and *scribe*, Lat.]

To write between. *Ditt.*

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INTERSE/CANT. *adj.* [*intersecant*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To **INTERSE/CT.** *v. a.* [*intersecio*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **INTERSE/CT.** *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal future usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

INTERSE/CTION. *n. f.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *inter* and *secio*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Watson's Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Bentley.*

To **INTERSE/RT.** *v. a.* [*interfero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *interfert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Italy to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE/RTION. *n. f.* [from *interfert*.] An interfection, or thing interferred between any thing.

These two *interfections* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To **INTERSE/RSF.** *v. a.* [*interpersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interpersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *interperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSE/RSION. *n. f.* [from *interperse*.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interperision* of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSE/LLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stella*, Latin.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Latin; *interstice*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbutnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERSTITIAL. *adj.* [from *interstice*.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTE/XTURE. *n. f.* [*intertextus*, Latin.] Di-

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verification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To **INTERTWINE.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or To **INTERTWIST.** *v. a.* [*twist*.] To unite by twisting one in another.

Under some concurrence of shades, Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield

From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervalle*, French; *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

To **INTERVENE.** *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, French.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals.

While to near each other thus all day Our task we chafe, what wonder, if so near, Looks *interven*, and smiles? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Eighteen the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *interven*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Watson.*

INTERVENE/NT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *interveniens*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *interveniens* in the rise of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *interveniens*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Watson.*

INTERVENE/TION. *n. f.* [*intervention*, Fr. *intervention*, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consequences.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Hobbes.*

To **INTERV/RT.** *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Watson.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERV/IEW. *n. f.* [*interview*, French.] Mutual

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for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hecker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt England and France might, through their amity, Breed him some prejudice. *Shakespeare.*

Such happy *interview*, and fair event Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,

And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To **INTERVOLVE.** *v. a.* [*intervolve*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mytical dance! which yonder starry sphere Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels Resembles nearest; mazes intricate, Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,

Then most, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

To **INTERWEAVE.** *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interwaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down Under the hospitable covert night

Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At last Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopied, and *interwove*

With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

None Can say here nature ends, and art begins,

But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins, So *interwov'd*, so like, so much the same:

None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene, Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,

And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Addison.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spenser.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself. *Chrysostom's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of scripture through the file of your sermon. *Swift.*

To **INTERWISH.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall, What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,

All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTE/STABLE. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous, and *intestable* both actively and passively. *Ayliffe.*

INTE/STATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words? — Windy attorneys to their client woes,

Airy succeders of *intestate* joys, Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakespeare.*

Present punishment pursues his maw, When forfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,

He bears into the bath; whence want of breath, Reptitions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden's Fud.*

INTESTI/NAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal*

intestinal tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder.

INTESTINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Lat.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and intestine enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us.

Intestine war no more our passions wage, Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage.

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs, And moon-struck madnefs.

A wooden jack, which had almost

Loft, by diffuse, the art to roast,

A sudden alteration feels,

Increases'd by new intestine wheels.

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakespeare*: perhaps for mortal and intestine should be read mortal intestine.

Since the mortal and intestine jars

'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,

It hath in solemn synods been decreed,

T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns.

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,

To these intestine disorders put an end.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,

And dreadful series of intestine wars.

Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest tears.

INTESTINE. *n. f.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr.]

The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The intestines or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly.

To **INTHRA'LL.** *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be inthrall'd, he seems a knight, And will not any way dishonour me.

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and inthrall'd.

Authors to themselves in all

Both what they judge, and what they chuse; for so I form'd them free, and free they must remain Till they inthrall themselves.

She foothes, but never can inthrall my mind:

Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?

INTHRA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim

His people from inthralment, they return

With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land.

To **INTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne; commonly intransitive.

One, chief, in gracious dignity inthrone'd,

Shines o'er the rest.

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue.

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

That what I mention'd was of God, I knew

From intimate impulse.

Fear being so intimate to our natures, it is the

strongest bond of laws.

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate admission.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,

You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, Fr. *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an intimate whose intellect as much corresponded with him as did the outward form.

To **INTIMATE.** *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimate some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,

And intimates eternity to man.

INTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated.

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more intimately united with us.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimare*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart.

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable intimations, but not a demonstrative certainty.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medals.

INTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mafs; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth.

To **INTIMIDATE.** *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe, Which nothing can intimidate or bribe;

Time is the judge.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast, intimidates the brave, degrades the great.

INTIRE. *n. f.* [*intier*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politic societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny.

INTIRENESS. *n. f.* [from *intire*; better *entireness*.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same; You this *intireness* better may fulfil,

Who have the pattern with you still.

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: opposed to *out of*.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it.

Acrid substances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and

inurement, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature?

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living soul.

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act.

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words.

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire.

A man must sin himself into a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far.

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate, When the mad people rise against the state,

To look them into duty; and command An awful silence with thy lifted hand.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters.

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired into compliance by the force of assiduous application.

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue.

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mafs.

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author: and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue?

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence.

A man may whore and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it.

INTOLERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable* French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable.

His awful presence did the crowd surprize, Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;

Eyes that confest'd him born for kingly sway, So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day.

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady.

From Param's top th' Almighty rode, Intolerable day proclaim'd the God.

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses.

To **INTOMB.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented

contented that his own most precious blood should be intomb'd? *Hooker.*

Is't nights predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth intomb? *Shak.*

Mighty heroes more majestic shades,
And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. *Dry.*

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [intono, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONATION. *n. f.* [intonation, Fr. from intonate.] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

To INTONE. *v. n.* [from intono, or rather from intone, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.
So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to asf
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [intortuo, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.
The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits: and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intort'd and wound up together. *Arbutnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' intort'd horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [in and toxicum, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicateth; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient mule,
That strong Circean liquor cease t'infuse,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Den.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceeded by some intoxicated zealots? *Decay of Pity.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so intoxicated with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbutnot.*

INTOXICATION. *n. f.* [from intoxicare.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besetting intoxication which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *Soutb.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [intractabilis, Lat. intractable, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most intractable tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from intractable.]

Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from intractable.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY. *n. f.* [in and tranquillity.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that intranquility which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRANSITIVE. *adj.* [intransitivus, Lat.]

[In grammar.] A verb intransitive is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, curro, I run.

INTRAMUTABLE. *adj.* [in and transmutabile.]

Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be intramutable, and therefore call it liquor aeternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [in and treasure.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observed, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things

As yet not come to life, which in their feeds
And weak beginnings he intreasured. *Shakespeare.*

To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [in and trencher, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut of part of what belongs to another; with on.

Little I desire my scepter should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

To INTRENCH. *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows.

Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as the allies were intrenched in their camp.

INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shakespeare, is thus explained: The intrenchant air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which has passed through it. Hammer, I believe Shakespeare intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived intrenchant, from in privative, and trencher, to cut; intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut; but this is not the only instance in which Shakespeare confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*

INTRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [from intrench.] Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. *adj.* [intrepide, Fr. intrepidus, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle

Calm and intrepid in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPIDITY. *n. f.* [intrepidité, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling.

Gulliver's Travels.

INTREPIDLY. *adv.* [from intrepid.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward intrepidly, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [from intricate.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [intricatus, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

His stile was fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so intricately, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from intricate.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are so intricately engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [from intricate.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such intricateness, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [intrigue, Fr.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand intrigues of man,

These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flammar.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow. *Addison's Guard.*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem: artful involution of feigned transaction.

As caufes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [intriguer, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRIGUER. *n. f.* [intriguer, Fr. from intrigue.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that intriguers will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

INTRIGUINGLY. *adv.* [from intrigue.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *adj.* [intrinsecus, Lat. intrinsicus, Fr. This word is now generally written intrinsiccal, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the intrinsiccal goodness and equity of them, but by reluctance and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and intrinsiccal, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into intrinsiccal society with sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance intrinsiccal with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRINSECALLY. *adv.* [from intrinsiccal.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and intrinsically evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought intrinsically. *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRINSICK. *adj.* [intrinsecus, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsiccal goodness consists in accordance, and fin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

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The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsic*; this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd
The more shall its *intrinsic* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsic* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rog.*

INTRINSECATÉ. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsic*.] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*
Of life at once untie. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

TO INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introducere*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.
This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim,
he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broom.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layser's Trial.*

INTRODUCER. *n. f.* [*introducitur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Watson.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introduction*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introdutif*, Fr. from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to something else.

The truth of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introdutive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* from *introducere*, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introdutory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *n. f.* [*introit*, Fr.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

If fight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacock.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alledged

by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, *he shall be brought to an account for his intromissions with such an estate.*

TO INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other forts. *Newton.*

TO INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernable by man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTROVNIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown.*

TO INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shak.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship
Intrudes on your repose, and comes thus late

To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts arise and *intrude* upon us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: sometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col. ii. 18.*

TO INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's self* into the mysteries of government, which the prince keep secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakespeare.*

Go, base *intruder*! over-weening slave!

Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shaksp.*

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dry.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame.

Addison's Freeholder.

INTRUSION. *n. f.* [*intrusion*, Fr. *intrusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been justified off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon

the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd *intrusion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private.

I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Watson.*

TO INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value: as, we *intrust* another with something; or we *intrust* something to another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy fortune to the powers above. *Dryd. Jew.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword in Rome's defence, *intrusted* to our care?

He compos'd his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbutnot.*

INTUITION. *n. f.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing, used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had pass'd for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge or cause is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is infensible. *Glauville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Lat. *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton.*

INTUITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivemēt*, Fr.] Without

out deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is found and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, faving only the searcher of all mens hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are his.

God Almighty, who sees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps.

INTUMESCENCE. } *n. f.* [intumescence, French; intumescency. } *intumescio*, Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their intumescencies.

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake.

INTERGUESCENCE. *n. f.* [in and tergescio, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but interguescencies caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them.

INTUSSE. *n. f.* [intus, Lat.] Bruise.

She did search the swelling bruze, And having search'd the intus deep, She bound it with her scarf.

To INTWINE. *v. a.* [in and twine.]

1. To twist or wreath together. This opinion, though false, yet intwined with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them.

2. To be intwined by being wreathed or twined. The vest and veil divine, Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine.

To INVADE. *v. a.* [invado, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.

He will invade them with troops. Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms.

With dang'rous expedition they invade Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault. Thy race in times to come

Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome; Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n invade, Involving earth and ocean in her shade.

Encouraged with success, he invades the province of philosophy.

In vain did nature's wife command Divide the waters from the land, If daring ships, and men prophane, Invade th' inviolable main.

2. To attack; to fail; to assault. There shall be fedition among men, and invading one another; they shall not regard their kings.

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend. Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm

Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee: But where the greater malady is fix'd, The lesser is scarce felt.

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend. Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;

And virtue may repel, though not invade. 1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as invaders, land in Ireland.

Their piety In sharp contest of battle found no aid Against invaders.

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders.

Were he lost, the naked empire Would be a prey expos'd to all invaders.

The country about Attica was the most barren

of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of invaders.

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand; Nor dread the bold invader's hand.

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join, To call the fair invader in; My darling favourite inclination, too,

All, all conspiring with the foe. 2. An assailant. 3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders.

INVALESCENCE. *n. f.* [invalesco, Lat.] Strength; health; force.

INVALID. *adj.* [invalid, Fr. invalidus, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge, Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd.

To INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [from invalid.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To invalidate such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistres, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall invalidate all their testimonies.

INVALID. *n. f.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurt.

What beggar in the invalides, With lameness broke, with bliadness smitten, With'd ever decently to die?

INVALIDITY. *n. f.* [in and validity; invalidité, Fr.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency. 2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or invalidity, should want.

INVALUABLE. *adj.* [in and valuable.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terror would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and invaluable privileges of believing.

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [in and varius, Lat. invariable, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design time by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and invariable signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars.

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and invariable, but different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations.

INVARIABleness. *n. f.* [from invariable.] Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *adv.* [from invariable.] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course invariably by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him.

INVASION. *n. f.* [invasio, Fr. invasio, Lat.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment. We made an invasion upon the Cherethites.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every invasion that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy.

The nations of the Ausonian shore Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar, Of arm'd invasion, and embrace the war.

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1066, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time till now, for one intire length of time, it shews at what distance this invasion was from the two extremes.

2. Attack of a disease. What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to

Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons.

INVASIVE. *adj.* [from invade.] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more invasive wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country.

Let other monarchs, with invasive bands, Lessen their people, and extend their lands; By gasping nations hated and obey'd, Lords of the defarts that their swords had made.

INVECTIVE. *n. f.* [invektive, Fr. invectiva, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glofing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty.

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the world, for an invective, 'tis almost as old as verse.

2. It is used with against. So desprate thieves, all hopeles of their lives, Breathe out invectives gainst the officers.

3. Less properly with at. Whilft we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the invectives we make at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones.

INVECTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his invective muse Have four and twenty letters to abuse.

INVECTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively. Thus most invectively he pierceth through

The body of the country, city, court, Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we Are meer usurpers, tyrants.

To INVEIGH. *v. a.* [inveibo, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach: with against.

I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age.

He inveighs severely against the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lyes.

INVEIGHER. *n. f.* [from inveigh.] Vehement railer.

One of these inveighers against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face.

To INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [invogliare, Ital. Min- sbew; avugler, or enavugler, Fr. Skinner and Junius.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duesla, royal richly dight, That easy was to inveigle weaker fight, Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,

Too false and strong for earthly skill or might.

Achilles hath inveigled his fool from him. Yet have they many baits and guileful spells, To inveigle and invite th' unwary sence

Of them that pass unweeting by the way. Both right able T' inveigle and draw in the rabble.

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not inveigle or detain our passions.

I leave the use of garlick to such as are inveigled into the gout by the use of too much drinking.

The inveighing a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old.

INVEIGLER. *n. f.* [from inveigle.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*.
Sandys.

To INVENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *invento*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Spenser.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none

She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jelliment.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of muck.
We may *invent*

With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies.

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who Nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes.

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,

When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,

And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd.

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water.

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me.

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words.

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave.

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who liv'd before Socrates, and in the first dawns of philosophy.

4. To light on; to meet with.

Far off he wanders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.

INVENTER. *n. f.* [*from inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich.

2. A forger.

INVENTION. *n. f.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention*!

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more.

Invention is a kind of muse, which being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire.

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*.

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*.

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*.

INVENTRESS. *n. f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. *from inventor*.]

A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified.

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.

INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] In-

If thou can'st accuse,

Do it without *invention* suddenly.

5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*.

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor mis'd, so easy it seem'd

Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought

Impossible.

INVENTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. *from invent*.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters.

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle flew.

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart.

INVENTOR. *n. f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventer*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder.

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker.

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue?

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads.

INVENTORIALY. *adv.* [*from inventor*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetic of memory.

INVENTORY. *n. f.* [*inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Lat.] An account of catalogue or moveables.

I found,
Forfooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate.

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them.

Who'er looks,
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheap-side books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*.

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other.

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattles; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to tofs half a dozen women into the bargain.

To INVENTOR. *v. a.* [*inventorior*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd.

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods.

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INVERSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] In-

verted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter; and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance.

INVERSION. *n. f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Lat.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it.

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons.

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT. *v. a.* [*invertio*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn!

Ask not the cause why fullen Spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And Winter storms *invert* the year.

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light.

2. To place the last first.

Yes every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet.

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies.

INVERTEDLY. *adv.* [*from inverted*.] In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the forefront of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye.

To INVEST. *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr. *investo*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has in or with before the thing superinduced or conferred.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghosts.

Thou with a mantle didst *invest*
The rising world of waters.

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invest them with thy loveliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks.

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of public resort, that we *invest* God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses.

After the death of the other archbishop, he was *invested* in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth.

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested* with public authority.

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour must,
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deserters.

The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd
The kanker'd heaps of strong achieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.

Some great-potentate,
Or of the thrones above; such majesty
Invests him coming.

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

INVESTIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plaforms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVESTIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate*.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Latin.] To search out: to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Hold. on Speech.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INVESTIGATION. *n. f.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought *investigation* calm, whose silent powers

Command the world. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope to Swift.*

INVESTITURE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT. *n. f.* [in and *vestment*.] Drefs; cloaths; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,

Not of that die which their *investments* shew. *Shak.*

You, my lord archbishop,

Whose fee is by a civil peace maintained,

Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,

Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,

Whose white *investments* figure innocence,

The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;

Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself

Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,

Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shak.*

INVE'TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of Scripture; to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a curd effect. *South.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

TO INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*

Let not Atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in that art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's V. E.*

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVE'TERATION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Spratt.*

INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

TO INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [in and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,

Invigorating tender feeds. *Philips.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a light-some and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVI'GORATION. *n. f.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Novis.*

INVIN'CIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shak.peare.*

Should he invade their country, he would soon

see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles.*

The spirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an Atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVIN'CIBLE. *n. f.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVIN'CIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause; And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done

Invincibly. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety.*

INVI'OLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, French; *inviolabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account

To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep

This place *inviolable*. *Milton.*

In vain did Nature's wife command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophane,

Invade th' *inviolable* main;

Th' eternal fences overleap,

And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n, he said, and lifted high

His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!

Inviolable powers! ador'd with dread,

Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

This birthright, when our author pleases, must

and must not be sacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,

As if they vow'd some league *inviolable*. *Shaksp.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* fairs

In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable*.] Without

breach; without failure.

Mere acquaintance you have none: you have

drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who

have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

The true profession of Christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Spratt.*

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *involutus*, Lat.]

Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; un-

broken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon.*

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear

To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Denham.*

If the past

Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds

Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I

Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*:

I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*

My love your claim *inviolate* secures;

'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state,

His truth, like Heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryden.*

INVI'OUS. *adj.* [*inivius*, Latin.] Impassable; un-

trodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,

And virtue *inivius* ways can prove,

What may not he confide to do,

That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudib.*

INVISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*invisibilitas*, Fr. from *invisibilis*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibility to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their

invisibility. *Kant.*

INVISIBLY.

INVISIBLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, French; *invisibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurts me so;
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*

The threaten fails,
Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shakesp.*

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes such a being as
hath all perfections; among which this is one, that
he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*,
and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*

It seems easier to make one's self *invisible*
to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to
me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

INVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Impercepti-
bly to the sight.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

TO INVISCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Latin.] To
lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the
tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby,
upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth
those insects. *Brown.*

INVITATION. *n. f.* [*invitation*, French; *invitatio*,
Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to
any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious invitation took. *Dryden.*

INVITATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin.] Using
invitation; containing invitation.

TO INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, Fr.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to
one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.
If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw
thyself. *Ecclef.*

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as spar-
ing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or
pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than
upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope
of success might *invite* some other choice, *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met
with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that
work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dry.*

TO INVITE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To ask or call
to any thing pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

INVITER. *n. f.* [from *invito*.] He who in-
vites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as
their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied. *K. Cha.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest
was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

Wines and cates the tables grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope's Od.*

INVITINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a
manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *in-
vitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INUMBERATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade;
to cover with shades. *Pict.*

INUCTION. *n. f.* [*inungo*, *inuinctus*, Lat.] The
act of smearing or anointing.

The wife Author of Nature hath placed on the
rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold
upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily lini-
ment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and
causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDATION. *n. f.* [*inundation*, French; *inun-
datio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge.
Inundation, says *Cowley*, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she should give her sorrow so much sway;
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakespeare.*

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in
most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of
the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth
when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians. *Br. Vul. Er.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear,
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryden.*

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.
Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the
Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

TO INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To in-
voke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor clay-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draft of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invoked* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton.*

INVOCATION. *n. f.* [*invocation*, French; *invo-
catio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.
Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even
all the service that ever we do unto God? And
that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew
that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which
devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not
either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or pre-
ference of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress's name. *Shaksp.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line,
and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Waller.*

I will strain myself to breath out this one *invo-
cation*. *Howell.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the
invocation is divided between the two deities. *Addis.*

INVOICE. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted
from the French word *envoyer*, send.] A cata-
logue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles
and price of goods sent by a factor.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *involvere*, Fr.]
To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invo-
cate.

The power I will *involve* dwells in her eyes. *Sid.*

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton.*

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvere*, Latin.]

1. To enwrap; to cover with any thing circum-
fluent.

Leave a sing'd bottom all *involv'd*
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

No man could mis his way to heaven for want
of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they
oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.
We cannot demonstrate these things so as to
shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a con-
tradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To entwine; to join.
He knows his end with mine *involv'd*. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred
of it may *involve* the person which we should not
hate at all. *Sparr.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To entangle.
This reference of the name to a thing whereof
we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that
it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our
reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.
Some *involv'd* their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers
of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often
concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.
Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not
by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*,
Latin; *involontaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confests. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.
The forbearance of that action, consequent to
such command of the mind, is called *voluntary*;
and whatsoever action is performed without such
a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear? *Pope.*

INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complica-
tion.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by
mutual *involutions*. *Glanville's Sciaph.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or
membranous covering called the silly-how, some-
times found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate;
to make ready or willing by practice and custom;
to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing
practised, now *to*.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little
involve their ears *with* hearing others, whom they
more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same
language with us. *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning,
there would be as much difference, in maturity of
judgment, between men *therewith* *involved*, and that
which now men are, as between men that are
now and innocents. *Hooker.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It to strong labour can itself *involve*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but
lately *involved* to the mild and goodly government of
the Confessor. *Spenser.*

The forward hand, *involv'd* to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Dan.*

Then cruel, by their sports to blood *involv'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*

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Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*

ment, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Watson.*

To IN'URN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly inurn'd,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames inurn'd,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*
IN'USTION. *n. f.* [*inustus*, *Lat.*] The act of burning.

IN'UTILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, *Fr.* *inutilis*, *Lat.*] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and inutile speculation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

IN'UTILITY. *n. f.* [*inutilité*, *Fr.* *inutilitas*, *Lat.*] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, *Fr.* *invulnerabilis*, *Latin.*] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shak.*

Nor vainly hope
To be invulnerable in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton.*

Vaneffa, though by Pallas taught,
By love invulnerable thought,

Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift.*

To INW'ALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall*.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garri-
sons, would be so augmented as they would be
able with little to inwall themselves strongly. *Spencer.*

INWARD. } *adv.* [*in* and *ward*, *Saxon.*]

INWARDS. } 1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more in-
wards, nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon.*

The medicines which go to these magical oint-
ments are so strong, that if they were used inwards
they would kill; and therefore they work po-
tently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with
his breast bending inward. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking inward we are stricken dumb; look-
ing upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

Celestial light
Shine inwards, and the soul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton.*

INWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside, but
within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his inward gall with deep dequight. *Fairy Queen.*

To each inward part

It shoots invisible. *Milton.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the
shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may dis-
cover the inward structure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd;
But bent and inward to myself again

Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself
all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can
there not but great abuses lurk in so inward and
absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

All my inward friends abhorred me. *Job, xix. 19.*

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakesp.*

INWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels.

Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid
The inwards, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of
the great quantity of fat upon their inwards. *Mort.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.

Sir, I was an inward of his; a fly fellow was
the duke; and I know the cause of his withdraw-
ing. *Shakespeare.*

INWARDLY. *adv.* [*from inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which inwardly each man should be, the
church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker.*

I bleed inwardly for my lord. *Shakespeare.*

Mean time the king, though inwardly he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste inwardly. *Shakesp.*

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and
inwardly. *Arbutnot.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [*from inward*.] Intimacy;
familiarity.

You know my inwardness and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakesp.*

To INWEAVE. *preter.* *inweave* or *inweaved*, *part.*
pass. *inweave*, *inwoven* or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms
part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*

Down they cast
Their crowns, inwoven with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'try, stiffen'd with inwoven gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade. *Milton.*

To INWOOD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in
woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, inwooded himself so as
the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney.*

To INWRAP. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smoak. *Fairy Queen.*

This, as an amber drop inwraps a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts
thoughts see. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or ob-
scurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolv'd: if it
be made not inwrapped, but plainly and perspicu-
ously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following exam-
ples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*,
rapio, *Latin*, to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me I do feel't and see't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madfess. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,

Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWROUGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned
with work.

Camus, reverend sir, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWREATH. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath*.] To sur-
round as with a wreath.

Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with
beams. *Milton.*

Nor less the palm of peace inwreathes thy brow. *Thomson.*

JOB. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of
which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance
work.

2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old
favourite of a cunning minister after the job is over. *Arbutnot.*

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question, or a job. *Pope.*

Such patents as these never were granted with
a view of being a job, for the interest of a parti-
cular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a
meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat job-
bing of the fore. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacock and turkey leave jobbing their bex. *Tusser.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of
stuff should happen, draw or job the edge into the
stuff. *Maxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy
and sell as a broker.

The judge shall job, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S TEARS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

JOBBER. *n. f.* [*from job*.]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.

So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a jobber's bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERS' W. *n. f.* [*most probably from jobber*,
Flemish, dull, and now, *Pol.*, *Saxon*, a head.]
Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's jobbers' words
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *n. f.* [*from Jack*, the diminutive of
John, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, used
for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides
race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wife ancients, who heaped up
greater honours on Pindar's jockies, than on the poet
himself. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. *adj.* [*jocosus*, *Lat.*] Merry; waggish;
given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and
jocose or comical airs, should be excluded, lest
young minds learn to trifle with the awful sole-
mnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *adv.* [*from jocose*.] Waggishly; in
jest; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly
speak *jocose*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves
with levity. *Broom.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. f.* [*from jocose*.] Waggery;
JOCO'SITY. } merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as
well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JOCULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, *Lat.*] Used in jest;
merry; *jocose*; waggish; not serious: used both
of men and things.

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as
those of the deepest design. *Government of the Tong.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the stile is
partly serious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addison.*

JOCULARITY. *n. f.* [*from jocular*.] Merriment;
disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of
ours; when men could maintain immutable faces,
and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

JOCUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, *Lat.*] Merry; gay;
airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shak.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shak.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* musick charm his ear. *Milton.*

Alexis thunn'd his fellow-fwains,
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDLY.

JO'GUNLV. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily.
He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jog*s me and cries, Do you see

Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

This said, he *jog*'d his good steed nigher,

And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudib.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jog*ged me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jog*'d Ulysses, who was laid fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,

You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Sh.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove

That he could never die while he could move;

So hung his destiny, never to rot

While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milt.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,

And merrily heat the stile-a,

A merry heart goes all the day,

Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,

And murr'd'ring plays, which they miscall reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbutnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,

Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,

And I fill all the paper with writing

Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop: an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanv. Scepsi.*

JO'GOER. *n. f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Dexham.*

JO'HNAAPPLE. *n. f.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.]

1. To add one to another in continuity.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isaiab. lviii.*

Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neb.*

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state, Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,

Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*

With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*,

in which *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean fight, as, *committere prælum*.

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. *1 Sam. iv. 2.*

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*

5. To associate.

Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts.*

Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isa.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,

Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,

Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. *Cor.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where'er you lead,

We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. to grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts.*

2. To close; to clath.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shak.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood

Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shak.*

Should we again break thy commandments, and

join in affinity with the people. *Exra.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus.*

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. *1 Maccabees.*

Even you yourself

Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dr.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

JO'INDER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] Conjunction; joining.

Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love,

Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of our hands. *Shakes.*

JO'INER. *n. f.* [from *join*.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

JO'INERY. *n. f.* [from *joiner*.]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevil, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *n. f.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Droopies and asthma's, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*

I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they lifted; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-fighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, plain-ed.

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. Out of **JOINT.** Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was out of *joint*. *Gen. xxiii. 25.*

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of *joint*. *Herb.*

7. Out of **JOINT.** Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is out of *joint*, oh cursed spight!

That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,

Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *cobairs*, *jointheirless* or *cobairless*.

The fun and man did strive,

Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Down.*

Pride then was not; nor arts that pride to aid;

Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in comfort.

On our *joint* vigour now,

My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could fend troops. *Addison.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Great.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the steed he threw

His forceful spear, which hiffing as it flew,

Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy. Not used.

The times

Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *joins* the neck; and with a stroke so strong

The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dr.*

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint*.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high

The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. *n. f.* [from *joint*.] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait; its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint*.]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the other *jointly*. *Sidney.*

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in policy required is difference of persons in the church. *Hooker.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to show

How strangely high endeavours may be blest.

Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure*.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,

Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,

We've taken now to wife. *Shak. Hamlet.*

JOINTSTOOL. *n. f.* [*joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shak.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*. *South.*

He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbutnot.*

JO'INTURE. *n. f.* [*jointure*, Fr.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,

With her dow'ry shall be counterpois'd. *Shak.*

The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589,

1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then. Raleigh.

There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my jointure, where your own estate? Dryden.

What's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a jointure, vanish from the heir. Pope.

JOINT. *n. f.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or joists, because of the brittleness. Mortimer's Husbandry.

The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fastened to a joist. Swift.

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKER. *n. f.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke! Inexorable death shall level all. Pope.

Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry joke upon a stage, be a better test of truth than publick perfections? Watts on the Mind.

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of ashes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. Gay.

JOKER. *n. f.* [from *joke*.] A jester; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry joker, buffoon, or jack-pudding. Dennis.

JOKE. *n. f.* [*guele*, Fr. crol, Saxon.] 1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole*.

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by jole, Shakespeare.

And by him in another hole.
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by jole. Hudibras.

Your wan complexion, and your thin joles, father. Dryden.

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by jole with him. Collier on Pride

2. The head of a fish.

A falcon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!

Is there no hope? alas; then bring the jowl. Pope.

Red-speckled trows, the falcon's silver jole,
The jointed lobster, and unfaily foale, Gay's Triv.

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

Howsoever their hearts are sever'd in religion,
Their heads are both one: they may joll horns together. Shakespeare.

The tortoisies envied the easiness of the frogs,
'till they saw them joll'd to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. L'Estrange.

JO'LILY. *adv.* [from *jolly*.] In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress, jollily inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. Dryd.

JO'LLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. Obsolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. Fairy Queen.

JO'LLINESS. } *n. f.* [from *jolly*.]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud jollity commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. Sidney.

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with jollity. Spenser.

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Thebeus, all in jollity. Shakespeare.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. Milton.

Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst

of their jollities, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. South.

With branches we the fanes adorn and waste
In jollity the day ordain'd to be the last. Dryden.

My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and jollity. Addison's Spectator.

JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovalis*, Lat.] 1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a jolly troop of huntsmen, come
Our lusty English. Shakespeare's King John.

O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. Milton.

All my griefs to this are jolly,
Nought so sad as melancholy. Burton.

Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd jolly, and without a king. Dryd.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forfook his easy couch at early day. Dryden.

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his jolly pipe delights the groves. Prior.

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florrid, jolly white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. South.

To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a joling of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. Wilkins.

Violent motion, as jolting in a coach, may be used in this case. Arbuthnot on Diet.

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could wait you in the air to avoid jolting! Swift.

To JOLT. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

JO'LT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden jolt or violent motion. Arbuthnot on Diet.

The first jolt had like to have shaken me out;
but afterwards the motion was easy. Swift.

JO'LT HEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, jolt-head, thou can'st not read! Shakespeare.

Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a jolt-head, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. Greav.

JO'QUILLE. *n. f.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A species of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent. Miller.

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor jonquilles
Of potent fragrance. Thomson's Spring.

JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [*Jordan*, *stercus*, and *den*, receptaculum.] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a jorden, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. Shakespeare.

This China jorden let the chief o'ercome
Replenish, not ingloriously at home. Pope's Dun.

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge,
hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a jorden. Swift.

JO'SEPH'S Flowers. *n. f.* A plant. Ainsworth.

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To juggle; to rush against.

JOT. *n. f.* [*ωτ*, Gr.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. Fairy Queen.

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;
Detain no jot, I charge thee. Shaksp. Ant. & Cl.

Let me not stay a jot from dinner; go, get it ready. Shakespeare.

This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot;
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heaven. Shakespeare.

This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood;
The words expressly are a pound of flesh. Shak.

I argue not
Against Heaven's hand, or will; nor bate one jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onwards. Milton.

You might, with every jot, as much justice,
hang me up because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. L'Estrange.

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. Locke.

The final event will not be one jot less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. Rogers.

JO'VIAL. *adj.* [*jovalis*, Fr. *jovalis*, Lat.] 1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, seek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests. Shakespeare.

Our jovial star reign'd at his birth. Shakespeare.

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a jovial nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. Bacon's Natural History.

His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest jovial or bacchanalian. Dryden.

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,
And made the jovial table laugh so loud,
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. Prior.

JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment.

JO'UISANCE. *n. f.* [*rejoissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou wert wont, songs of some joysance? Thy muse too long lumbereth in forrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. Spenser.

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journalis*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now 'gan the golden Phebus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. Fairy Queen.

Ere twice the sun has made his journal greeting
To th' under generation, you shall find
Your safety manifested. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Stick to your journal course; the breach of custom
Is breach of all. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

JO'URNAL. *n. f.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] 1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious journal of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. Hayw.

Time has destroyed two noble journals of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. Arbuthnot.

2. Any paper published daily.

JO'URNALIST. *n. f.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *n. f.* [*journee*, Fr.] 1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard journey
Soundly invite him. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey. Milton.

2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy,
In general journey bated and brought low. Shak.

Before

JOY

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their journey, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The smooth-hair horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*
3. Passage from place to place.
Some, having a long journey from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'st thy radiant journey run
Through every distant climate, own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*
To JOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are journeying to salute the emperor. *Shakespeare.*
We are journeying unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*
I have journeyed this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they journey. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Having heated his body by journeying, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

JOURNEYMAN. *n. f.* [journé, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called journeymen that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute it be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Coruel.*
Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of Nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well. *Shakespeare's Ham.*
I intend to work for the court myself, and will have journeymen under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn journeyman to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbutnot's J. Bull.*
JOURNEYWORK. *n. f.* [journé, French, and work.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out journeywork for thee?
And set thee a task with subordination,
To sit up late and sequestration? *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hire out at journeywork to her neighbours. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

JOUST. *n. f.* [joust, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly joust. Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights

At joust and tournament. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
To JOUST. *v. n.* [jouster, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

All who since
Joust'd in Aspramont or Mountalban. *Milton.*

JOULIER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from bowler, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: jowler lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from jowler.]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call jowters. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. f.* [joye, Fr. gioia, Italian.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much joy in him; even so much,

JOY

that joy could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakespeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be joy over them that are persuaded to salvation. *2 Esdr.*

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with joy resound;
And hymen, is hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I wish you all the joy that you can wish. *Shakespeare.*

Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me joy
Of my new conquest. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wish'd her joy;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondness.

Now our joy,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I joy, when glad occasion fits,
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to sorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakel.*

He will joy over thee with singing. *Zeph. iii. 17.*
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation. *Habb. iii. 18.*

Exceedingly the more joyed we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you. *2 Cor. vii. 13.*

They laugh, we weep; they joy while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the less. *Bacon's Essays.*

Well then, my soul, joy in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*

JOY thou,

In what he gives to thee this paradise,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free. *Denham.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To joy the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and joy her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*

My soul was joy'd in vain;
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [Joire, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of.

Let us hence,
And let her joy her raven-colour'd love. *Shakespeare.*

I might have liv'd, and joy'd immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milt.*

Th' usurper joy'd not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

JOYANCE. *n. f.* [joiant, old French.] Gaiety; festivity. Obsolete.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With joyance bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*

JOY

There him rests in riotous suffiance,
Of all his gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

JOYFUL. *adj.* [joy and full.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart. *1 King.*

My soul shall be joyful in my God. *Isa. lxi. 10.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Od.*

JOYFULLY. *adv.* [from joyful.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then joyfully, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu. *Shakespeare Henry V.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flee:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him, joyfully receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JOYFULNESS. *n. f.* [from joyful.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servedst not the Lord thy God with joyfulness, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

JOYLESS. *adj.* [from joy.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether joyless. *Shak. R. III.*

With down-cast eyes the joyless victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden's Alex. Paoli.*

2. It has sometimes of before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forfeats his food, and, pining for the last,
Is joyless of the grove, and spurns the growing
grafs. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleasure.

A joyless, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shakespeare.*

Here Love his golden shafts employs; here lights

His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smile
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very joyless possession. *Decay of Piety.*

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are joyless to him. *Addison.*

JOYOUS. *adj.* [joyeux, Fr.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most joyous man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less joyous deem. *Fairy Queen.*

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love. *Dryden.*

Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of Heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and joyous drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of joyous prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *Fairy Queen.*

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And joyous of our conquest early won; *Whit.*

While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and with it theirs.

Dryden.

IPECACUANHA. *n. f.* [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IRASCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat. *irascibilis*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the conspicuous distractions the crisis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbutnot on Alim.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. [Fr. *ira*, Lat. *Anger*; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;

Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not flake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart.

Shakespeare Henry IV.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his *ire*. *Milton.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*

IRIS. *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shakespeare.*

By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelented Clifford. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise. *Fairfax.*

In midst of all the dome misfortune fat,
And gloomy discontent, and fell debate,
And madnes laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

IRFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With *ire*; in an angry manner.

IRIS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.
Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto
Noah, there is another lunark, whose efficient is
the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

TO IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only impersonally, it *irks me*; *mibi pœne est*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accident say, *taedet*, it *irks*.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakespeare.*

IRKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shakespeare.*

Since that thou can't talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Where he may likeliest find

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours, till his great chief return. *Milt.*

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses,
especially when they turn chiefly upon words.

Addison's Spectator.

Frequent appeals from hence have been very
irksome to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON. *n. f.* [*baian*, Welsh; *irēn*, *inen*, Saxon; *iron*, Erse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable; when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it approaches nearest to fusion. The specific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Nam. xxxv. 16.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of iron. *Locke.*

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of iron flag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Wood on Fossils.*

Iron stonies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I treated of making iron work, and steel work. *Moxon.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakespeare.*

O thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shakespeare.*

Can'st thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fish-spears? *Job. xli. 7.*

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Psalms.*

IRON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shakespeare.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Some are of an iron red, shining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with iron dust. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weefels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in hutches, and iron traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark iron grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward.*

Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the iron age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind,
Assist the throne of th' iron scepter'd king. *Crafft.*

O sad virgin, that thy power

Might bid the foul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*

Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irraguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's *iron* sleep oppress. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confederate eyes. *Shakespeare.*

TO IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRONICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMONGER. *n. f.* [iron and monger.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *n. f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water: It grows in America. *Robinson Crasoe.*

IRONWORT. *n. f.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Mill.*

IRONY. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, copy particles. *Woodward on Fossils.*

IRONY. *n. f.* [*ironie*, Fr. *ironia*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the word: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man*.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRADIANCE. *n. f.* [*irradiance*, French; *irradiance*, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any subject.

The principal affection is its translucency; the *irradiance* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

TO IRRADIATE. *v. a.* [*irradia*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanos, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South.*

2. To enlighten; to illumine; to illuminate.
Celestial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mist from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To animate by heat or light.
Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence,
irradiate, and put those more simple parts of mat-
ter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.
No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIATION, *n. f.* [irradiation, Fr. from *irra-
diare*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.
If light were a body, it should drive away the
air, which is likewise a body, wherever it is ad-
mitted; for within the whole sphere of the *irra-
diation* of it, there is no point but light is found.
Digby on Bodies.

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irra-
diation*, or answerably unto the propagation of
light; but herein a transmission is made materially
from some parts, and ideally from every one.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelli-
gible objects to the understanding, are sometimes
divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradia-
tion* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRATIONAL, *adj.* [irrationalis, Lat.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding;
wanting the discursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He hath eat'n and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons and dis-
cerns;

Irrational till then. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and
that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs be-
fore they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit
can be effected from so *irrational* an application.
Harvey on Consumptions.

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational*
a thing as that every body should be deceived.
Pope.

IRRATIONALITY, *n. f.* [from *irrational*.] Want
of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, *adv.* [from *irrational*.] With-
out reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, *adj.* [in and reclaimable.]
Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the
better.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed ene-
mies, we must expect their calumnies will con-
tinue. *Addison's Freeholder.*

IRRECONCILABLE, *adj.* [irreconcilable, Fr. in
and reconcilable.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be ap-
peased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a govern-
ment; but when it grows equal in strength, and
irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end without
some crisis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to
one another, that are not united in their affection
to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent: it has with or to.

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she al-
ways put the best construction upon the words
and actions of her neighbours, except where they
were *irreconcilable* to the rules of honour and de-
cency. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such
gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need
not offer any thing farther in support of the one,
or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction
is *irreconcilable* with the Atheists own doctrine of a
chaos. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCILABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *irreconcila-
ble*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.]
In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, *adj.* [in and reconciled.] Not
atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Sh.*

IRRECOVERABLE, *adj.* [in and recoverable.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or
repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the
moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recal.
Rogers.

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of prin-
cipal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle
away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable*
misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire.
Tillotson.

IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.* [from *irrecoverable*.]

Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,

Without all hope of day. *Milton's Agon.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost
by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDUCIBLE, *adj.* [in and reducible.] Not to
be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles
of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABILITY, *n. f.* [from *irrefragable*.]
Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, *adj.* [irrefragabilis, school
Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted;
superior to argumental opposition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Chris-
tianity must be: they who resisted them would
resist every thing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men
was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by
flow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.* [from *irrefragable*.]
With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from
St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but
only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *ir-
refragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFUTABLE, *adj.* [irrefutabilis, Latin.] Not
to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, *adj.* [irregulier, Fr. irregularis,
Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The am'rous youth,
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain
rule or order.

This motion seems excentrique and *irregular*,
yet not well to be resisted or quieted. *K. Charles.*

Regular

Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irre-
gular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

A soft word for *vitious*.

IRREGULARITY, *n. f.* [irregularité, Fr. from
irregular.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous
motion might afford a beginning unto the common
opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown
together with so much *irregularity* and confusion,
they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison.*

3. Inordinate practice: vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corrup-
tion, while the finner acknowledges the obliga-
tions of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregula-
rities*. *Rogers.*

IRREGULARLY, *adv.* [from *irregular*.] With-
out observation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From East to West *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world.
Dryden, jnn.

Your's is a foul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.

It may give some light to those whose concern
for their little ones makes them so *irregularly*
bold as to consult their own reason, in the edu-
cation of their children, rather than to rely upon
old custom. *Locke.*

To **IRREGULATE**, *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*,
Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient,
which winds, shelves and every interjacency *irre-
gulates*. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE, *adj.* [in and *relativus*, Lat.] Ha-
ving no reference to any thing; single; uncon-
nected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their
species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and
irrelative sexualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

IRRELIGION, *n. f.* [irreligion, Fr. in and *religi-
on*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are
already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and
irreligion, not only committed, but defended and
gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELIGIOUS, *adj.* [irreligieux, Fr. in and *re-
ligious*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to ev'ry faint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of
the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church
of God in any stead, or ferveth nothing at all to
direct, but may be let pass as needfuls to be con-
sulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and
irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to
avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse?
Swift.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With
impiety; with *irreligion*.

IRREMEABLE, *adj.* [irremediabilis, Latin.] Ad-
mitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremearable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREMEDIAL, *adj.* [irremediabile, Fr. in and
remediabile.] Admitting no cure; not to be reme-
died.

They content themselves with that which was
the *irremediable* error of former times, or the ne-
cessity of the present hath cast upon them. *Hooker.*

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more re-
quisite than in peace, because an error committed
in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead
to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you
advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREMEDIABLY, *adv.* [from *irremediable*.]
Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that
we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits
of our labour, but gifts of God.

IRREMISISSIBLE, *adj.* [in and *remissio*, Lat. *irre-
missibile*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISISSIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *irremissibile*.]
The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness*
of the sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREMOVABLE, *adj.* [in and *removē*.] Not to
be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for flight. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

IRRENO'WNED, *adj.* [in and *renown*.] Void of
honour. We now say, *unrenowned*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned shame. *F. Q.*
IRREPARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irrepara-*
ble, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be re-
paired.

Irreparable is the loss, and Patience says it is not
past her cure. *Shakespeare.*

Toil'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton.*
It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of,
when we are prejudiced by the looks of those
whom we do not know. *Addison.*

The story of Ducalion and Pyrrha teaches, that
piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine pro-
tection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of
our probity. *Garib.*

IRREPARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] With-
out recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time industry and gifts,
whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably*
injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

IRREPLEVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy*.] Not
to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Fr.
irreprehensibilis, Lat.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehensibilis*.]
Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *represent*.]
Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against ma-
king images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPROACHABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable*.]
Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an inno-
cent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterb.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up
and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their
parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPROACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.]
Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reprovable*.] Not
to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *irresistible*.]
Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be ac-
knowledge'd, there is nothing to be affix'd to gra-
titude. *Hammond.*

IRRESISTIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistibilis*, Fr. *in* and *re-*
fistibilis.] Superiour to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the
Deity, indu'd with *irresistible* power to hurt; and
is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest
to admit conference with reason. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*. *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an
holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresisti-*
ble power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects,
where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as
in creation. *Rogers.*

IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a
manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on
earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to
those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the
same inclinations and averions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungram-
matical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible;
refractory.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistible* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville.*

IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not
to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious fal ammoniac the common and
urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in
the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise to-
gether as one salt, which seems in such vessels *ir-*
resoluble by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Re-
sistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolu-*
bleness of diamonds.

IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *resolved*.] With-
out settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to
hear me speak so *irresolvably* concerning those
things, which some take to be the elements, and
others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolutus*, Fr. *in* and *resolute*.]
Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Him, after long debate, *irresolute*
Of thought revolv'd his final sentence chose

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the
part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;

Irresolute on which she should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] With-
out firmness of mind; without determined pur-
pose.

IRRESOLUTION. *n. f.* [*irresolution*, Fr. *in* and *re-*
solution.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the
lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of
men, and in them upon such affections as move
lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolu-*
tion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer
themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pur-
suing them, are the greatest causes of all our un-
happiness. *Addison.*

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *respective*.] Hav-
ing no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his
particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run
into all sins. *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved
wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God.

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective*.]
Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong
to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond.*

IRRETREVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *retrevable*.] Not
to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETREIVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrevable*.] Ir-
reparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction,
and therefore must have been all *irretrevably* lost,
and usefess to mankind, was it not by this means
collected. *Woodward.*

IRREVERENCE. *n. f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irrevere-*
rence, Fr. *in* and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration;
want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards
God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make appli-
cation to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

There were a fort of attributes, with which it
was a matter of religion to salute them on all oc-
casions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit.

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that
fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to
the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in,
who had been always looked upon there as the
oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *revere-*
rent.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not
expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which
becometh faints, so, if our familiarity with God
do not favour of fear, it draweth too near that
irreverent confidence wherewith true humility can
never stand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it
from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price,
fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant
and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son

Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,

Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of
God in common discourse, is another abuse of the
tongue. *Rogers.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too was
are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency,
let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] With-
out due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear
to use the gospel *irreverently*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reverse*.] Not to
be recalled; not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be
produced before men and angels, and an eternal
irreversible sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] With-
out change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily con-
fined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that
great scandal in the church, at which so many
myriads of solidians have stumbled, and fallen *ir-*
reversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true
opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat. *irrevo-*
cable, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be
brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,

That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shak.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shak. As you like it.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, there-
fore they do but trifle, that labour in past matters.

Bacon's Essays.

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And pious deeds, a promise shall receive

Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste, and change the state.

Dryden.

The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;

For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night.

Dryden.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] With-
out recal.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the
fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

To **IRRIGATE**. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet;
to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principle parts
of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish,
keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Gra.*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips.*

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of
watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon.*

IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mi-
staken the Latin phrase *irriguous* for *loper*.

Rash Elepenor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his fureit by *irriguous* sleep:

Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips.*

IRRISION. *n. f.* [*irrisio*, Lat. *irrisio*, French.]
The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrisio*,
and exposing of his father, incurs his curse. *It eat.*

To **IRRITATE**. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, Fr.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in impe-
rious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon.*

Land's

Land's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more remiss to irritate his choleric disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contract; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritate, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Rous'd
By dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson's Seasons.*

IRRITATION. *n. f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritare*.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication. Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot.*

IRRUPTION. *n. f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruption*, Lat.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. I refrain, too suddenly,

To utter what will come at last too soon;
Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Burnet.*

A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison.*

IS. [*ir*, Sax. See To BE.]

1. The third person singular of To be: I am, thou art, he is.

He that is of God, heareth God's words. *John.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5.*

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes to my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in fume; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by is.

There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare.*

ISCHIADICK. *adj.* [*ischion*, *ischion*; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the cut in the hip or the sciatica.

ISCHURY. *n. f.* [*ischuria*, *ischuria* and *ischuria*, urine; *ischuria*, Fr. *ischuria*, Lat.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISCHURETICK. *n. f.* [*ischuretique*, Fr. from *ischuria*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISS. [*irc*, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality; as *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective; as *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *manly*, *manly*; *rogueish*, *rogueish*.

ISICLE. *n. f.* [More properly *icicle*, from ice; but ice should rather be written *ise*; *iss*, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?

—The moon of Rome; chaste as the icicle
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for icicles to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLASS. *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*; *ebbycolla*, Lat.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer.*

ISINGLASS STONE. *n. f.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill.*

ISLAND. *n. f.* [*insula*, Lat. *isola*, Italian; *caland*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the kernels of it into the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Island of bliss! amid the subject seas. *Thomson.*

ISLANDER. *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Gamden.*

Your dinner, and the generous islanders
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakspeare.*

There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;
The native islanders alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. f.* [*isle*, Fr. *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the feat royal of this famous isle. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an isle. *Wal.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isle*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *isle* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allee*, French a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long founding isles and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *n. f.* [*isoperimetric*, *isoperimetric*, and *isoperimetric*.]

In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n. f.* [*issue*, Fr.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the issues from death. *Psalms.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an issue out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition

must they have been, if that issue of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine issues. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

But let the issue correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin forever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the issues of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present conditions is better for us in the issue, than that uninterrupted health and security that the Atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

What issue of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possess'd! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his issue. *Wise.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. *Mat. ix. 20.*

7. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!
Since that the truest issue of thy throne,
By his own interdict stands accurst. *Shak.*

Nor where Abassin kings their issue guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True Paradise, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' Head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male issue to succeed. *Dryden.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange issues of human birth, carry with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or exences of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. Issue is either general or special: general issue seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special issue then must be that, where special matter being alledged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *questio facti*. *Cowell.*

To ISSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun; *issir*, French, *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters issued out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there issued out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History.*

Waters issued from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas issued from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make eruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with

IT

with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away.

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*
Haste, arm your Ardeans *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dry.*
At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *issue* through the fides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope.*

3. To proceed as offspring.
Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. 2 *Kings*, xx. 18.
4. To be produced by any fund.

These altars *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. To run out in lines.
Pipes, made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again. *Bac.*
To *ISSUE*. v. a.

1. To fend out; to fend forth.
A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Temple.*

2. To fend out judicially or authoritatively.
This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a participle, out or forth.

If the council *issued* out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god;
Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues* out commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dry.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue* forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ISSUELESS, adj. [from *issue*.] Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew's Survey.*
I have done sin;

For which the Heav'n's, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

ISTHMUS. n. f. [from *isthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnable fortified. *Sandy's Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brevewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,

Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stilling.*

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Greech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wife, and rudely great. *Pope.*
IT. pronoun. [It, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For it, our ancestors used *be*, as the neutral pronoun; and for its they used *bin*. Thus in the Accidence, a noun adjective is that which cannot stand by himself, but requirerh another word to be joined with him to shew his signification.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
know it cannot. *Cowley.*

ITC

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of it. *Cowley.*

His son, it may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flam.*
The time will come, it will, when you shall know

The rage of love. *Dryden.*
How can I speak? or how, fir, can you hear?

Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dry.*
A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addis. Free.*

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is it with our general?
—Even so

As with a man by his own arms impoison'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare's Henry VII.*

4. It is sometimes expressed by 't.

He rallied, and again fell to 't;
For catching foe by nearer foot,

He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hud.*

The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison.*

Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:

It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Do, child, go to it grandam, child:

Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him. *Shakespeare's King John.*

7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *il ya* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

City.

'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

ITCH. n. f. [itche, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Luft and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,

That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shak.*

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch, whereof thou canst not be healed. *Deut.*

ITE

As if divinity had catch'd
The itch, on purpose to be scratch'd. *Hudibr.*
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire.
A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:

When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome itching of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

My right eye itches; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amarylus may appear, *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. *Shakespeare.*

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakespeare.*

The itching ears, being an epidemick disease, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All such have still an itching to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*

ITCHY. adj. [from itch.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. adv. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. n. f.

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by it. *Shakespeare.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanville.*

To ITERATE. v. a. [itero, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we iterate the psalms oftner than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause whereof we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been iterated into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to iterate his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so iterateth it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Aches burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by iterated decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought

Eating

J U D

Eating his fill; nor Eve to iterate
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to footh
Him with her lov'd society. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.
Waters being near, make a current echo; but
being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*
ITERATION. *n. f.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Latin.]
Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with iteration
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*
My husband!

—Ay, twas he that told me first.

—My husband!

—What needs this iteration, woman?

I say, thy husband. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there
is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state
of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivo-
lous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*

In all these respects it hath a peculiar property
to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety,
and is farther improved by the frequent iteration
and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerans*, Fr.] Wandering;
not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the
voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommo-
date their cries to their respective wares. *Addison.*

ITINERARY. *n. f.* [*itinerarius*, Fr. *itinerarium*,
Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most
itineraries, for the universal poverty one meets with
in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itinerarius*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.]
Travelling; done on a journey; done during fre-
quent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the
northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary*
circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral
reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the
kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs
of triumph.

The planets lift'ning stood,
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

JUBILATION. *n. f.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.]
The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *n. f.* [*jubilæ*, Fr. *jubilæum*, from *jubilo*,
low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoic-
ing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilæ*, and loud hosannas fill'd
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing:
the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the
jubilæ of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilæ* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.]
Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which pre-
sent themselves, will have activity enough to ex-
cite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the
most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS TREE. *n. f.* [*sliquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.
Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blos-
som in the spring, and is increased by layers. *Mori.*

JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr. *judaizer*, low
Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *n. f.* [*juge*, Fr. *julex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to deter-
mine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right?
Genesis.

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the wi-
dows is God in his holy habitation. *Psalms.*

Thou art *judge*

Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Mik.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shaksp. Mer. Ven.*

A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shaksp. Lear.*

How darest thou pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dry.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every cir-
cumstance dully; it becomes a painter to take what
is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of
his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon
the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the
secrets of every heart will fit *judge* himself. *Sherl.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

TO JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juge*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* be-
tween thee and me. *Genesis.*

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is
with you in the judgment. *2 Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wife, if I can *judge* aright. *Shaksp.*

Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Mik.*

If I did not know the originals, I should never
be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil,
and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason
must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to
reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less
evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, re-
solved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider ac-
curately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the
dark cloud? *Job xxii. 13.*

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray
unto God uncovered? *1 Cor. xi. 13.*

How properly the theories may be called the whole
body of the British nation, I leave to any one's
judging. *Addison.*

TO JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authori-
tatively; to determine finally.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their
cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.

This is a sense seldom found but in the Scriptures.

He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill
the places with the dead bodies. *Psalms cx. 6.*

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col. ii. 16.*

JUDGE. *n. f.* [*from judge*.] One who forms
judgment; or passes sentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors,
and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves meerly by what
appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well
examined. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*judgement*, Fr.]

1. The power of discerning the relations be-
tween one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgment*! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

The faculty, which God has given man to sup-
ply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*,
whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true
or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evi-
dence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together
by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high.
Watt.

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shaksp.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgment* upon him. *2 Kings.*

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgment* on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely ma-
terial, the *judgment* is made by the imagination,
otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville.*

We shall make a certain *judgment* what kind of
dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet's Th.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our
senses, whenever we would form a just *judgment* of
things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and
impropriety; criticism.

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a
man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I see mens *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was stirr'd
With agony. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have
judgment against him. *Acts, xxv. 15.*

On Adam last this *judgment* he pronounc'd. *Mik.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The *judgment* was by one to condemnation; but
the free gift is of many offences unto justification.
Rom. v. 16.

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the
gospel will rise up in *judgment* against us, and the
articles of our faith will be so many articles of ac-
cusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with re-
ference to some particular crime.

This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us
tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitable-
ness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments
and *judgments*; it aggravates the evil to him who
suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark
of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and
brought him to the *judgment* seat. *Acts, xviii. 12.*

Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shak.*

In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not
what the poor man needs, but what is his own.
Taylor.

A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the
throne and *judgment* seat of the monarch. *Arbuthnot.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these *judgments*, and keep and
do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee
the covenant. *Deut.*

12. The last doom.

The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his fight. *Shak.*

JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judicio*, Lat.]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the su-
preme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of
death. *Clerendon.*

2. Court of justice.

Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of
right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and
beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, French; *judicio*,
Latin.]

1. Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is
the king's honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let
him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.

In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the scar-
let, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as
blind. *South.*

JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Lat.]

1. Practised

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.
What government can be without judicial proceedings?

And what judicature without a religious oath?
Bentley.

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a judicial hardness.
South.
JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.

It will behave us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare.
Grew.

JUDICIARY. *adj.* [judicare, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.] Passing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon judiciary astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out.
Boyle.

JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [judicieux, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wife, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Love hath his feat

In reason, and is judicious.
Milton.

To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call judicious.
Milton.
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them.
Locke.

JUDICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular.
Dryden.
Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.
Dryden.

JOC. *n. f.* [jucge, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.
Shakespeare.

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brink.
Swift.
To JUCGLE. *v. n.* [jougler or jongler, Fr. *joculari*, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to shew false appearances of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a juggling of the Ethiopian priests.
Digby.

2. To practice artifice or imposture.
Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense.
Shakespeare.
Is't possible the spells of France should juggle
Men into such strange mockeries?
Sh. Henry VIII.
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to stay for friends consents;
Nor juggl'd about settlements.
Hudibras.

JUCGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdmain.
2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience.
Tillotson.

JUGGLER. *n. f.* [from *juggle*.]
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working foreracers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks
And many such like libertines of sin.
Shakespeare.
I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought.
Bacon.
Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cræsus, and a notable juggler.
Sandys's Travels.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and imposters, do daily delude them.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The juggler which another's flight can shew,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
Garth.

One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has

money in hand, but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles.
Addison's Freeholder.

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main;
Or do these jugglers cheat our eyes.
Swift.

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
O me, you juggler; oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him?
Shakespeare.

I find no harm
To officer, juggler, or justice of peace.
Donne.
JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR. *adj.* [jugulum, Lat.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck.
Wiseman's Surgery.

JUICE. *n. f.* [jus, Fr. *juys*, Dutch.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a substance; for juice includes both substance and liquid.
Watts's Logic.
Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly juice to cool thirst's rage contain.
Thomson.

2. The fluid in animal bodies.
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone.
Ben Jonson's Discovery.

An animal, whose juices are unfound can never be nourished: unfound juices can never repair the fluids.
Arbutnot.

JUCELESS. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a juiceless green carpet, but with a succulent herbage and nourishing grass.
More.

When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns: now let thy hearth
Crackle with juiceless boughs.
Phillips.

JUCINESS. *n. f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUCY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy substance.
Bacon's Natural History.

Each plant and juiceless gourd will pluck.
Milton.
The milk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring.
Phillips.

To JUKE. *v. n.* [jucker, Fr.]
1. To perch upon any thing, as birds.

2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went juking and toffing of his head.
L'Estrange.

JUJUB. *n. f.* [zizyphus, Lat.] A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone.
Miller.

JULAP. *n. f.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]

Julep is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone.
Quincy.

Behold this cordial julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant spirits mixt.
Mil.
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by juleps and emulsions.
Wiseman's Surgery.

JULUS. *n. f.*
1. July flower.

2. Julius, in botany, among botanists, denotes those long wormlike tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow

out, and hang pendular down from hazles, walnut-trees, &c.
Miller.

JULY. *n. f.* [Julius, Lat. *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named July in honour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt.
Peacbam.

JUMART. *n. f.* [French.]

Mules and jumarts, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.
Locke.

To JUMBLE. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jembre*, from *comblor*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be jumbled and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed.
L'Estrange.

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to jumble together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy Scripture.
Locke.

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.
Prior.

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favourably cobbled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter?
Bentley.

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a jumbled race.
Pope's Dunciad.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concurrence of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.
Swift.

To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony.
Swift.

JUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable.
Glarville.

What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice.
Swift.

JUMENT. *n. f.* [jument, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation or belching.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To JUMP. *v. n.* [jumpen, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and an half by the square.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The herd come jumping by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen.
Dryden.

So have I seen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese jump down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather.
Swift.

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the highest succeeds in the office.
Gulliver's Travels.

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus jumped into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him.
Collier.

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the conclusion.
Spectator.

3. To jolt.
The noise of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots.
Nab. iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.
Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and jump
That I am Viola.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
In some sort it jumps with my humour.
Shakespeare.

JUN

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shaksp.*
Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barba'rous nations. *Shaksp.*
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Liplius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*
This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*
Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimble of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine!
Dryden.
I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in
the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To *JUMP*. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shaksp.* *Macbeth.*
JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another,
but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting
jump that indivisible point or center wherein good-
ness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be
excluded out of the number of well-doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shaksp.* *Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shaksp.* *Othello.*

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance
by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets
himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with
what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shak.* *Ant. and Cleop.*

3. [Jup, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of
loose or limber stays worn by fickle ladies.

The weeping cacklock fear'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleav.*

JUNCATE. *n. f.* [juncade, Fr. *gimcata*, Italian.]
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds
and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairly Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is
now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which
alone remains much in use. See *JUNKET*.

JUNCOSUS. *adj.* [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION. *n. f.* [junction, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies
discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JUNCTURE. *n. f.* [junctura, Lat.]
1. The line at which two things are joined to-
gether.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt,
sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients
of a more subtle nature, which being extremely
little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the
diffusatory vessels, though never so carefully luted.

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several verte-
brae, as being less in danger of breaking than if
they were all one entire bone without those grist-
ly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and
though some do raise themselves upon their hinder
legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure
it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or or-
der of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale.*

JUR

3. Union; amity.
Nor are the fobereft of them so apt for that de-
votional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which
I desire to bear in those holy offices to be perform-
ed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.
By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they
bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. *Addis.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick
safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the
very observation of it would endanger the commu-
nity, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Add. Freeb.*

JUNE. *n. f.* [Jun, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth
month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peach.*

JUNIOR. *adj.* [junior, Lat.] One younger than
another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was
repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal dis-
tribution of wealth. *Tailor.*

JUNIPER. *n. f.* [juniperus, Lat.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common deco-
tions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with
oil of linseed. *Wifeman.*

JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes,
abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly *juncate*. See *JUNCATE*.]

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast.

2. A stolen entertainment.

To *JUNKET*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments
by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day,
save them to *junket* with your fellow-servants at
night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often,
but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*.

JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of
men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and
watchful nights in the laborious quest of know-
ledge preparative to this work, at length come
and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto*
of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who
denied fitness from learning, and grace from mo-
rality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his
majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to
have ended in my destruction. *Gulliv. Trav.*

IVORY. *n. f.* [ivoire, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a
fine white colour: it is the dens exsertus of an
elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a
tooth of six or seven feet in length: the two some-
times weighing three hundred and thirty pounds:
these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a cer-
tain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact
medullary substance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and
hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shaksp.* *M. of V.*

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely counte-
nance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:

True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *ivory* pass deluding lies. *Dr. Aen.*

JUPPON. *n. f.* [juppon, Fr.] A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryd.*

JURAT. *n. f.* [juratus, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A ma-
gistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY. *adj.* [juratoire, Fr. *juro*, Latin.]
Comprising an oath.

JUR

A contumacious person may be compelled to
give *juratory* caution de *parendo juri*. *Ayl. Paver.*

JURIDICAL. *adj.* [juridicus, Latin; juridique,
French.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signi-
fication, time within memory, by the statute of
Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the
reign of king Richard the First. *Hale.*

JURIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With
legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [juris consultus, Latin.]
One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *ju-
risconsult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet.

JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [jurisdictio, Lat. *jurisdic-
tion*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.
Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may
swerve through error even in the very best, and
for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shaksp.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction*
should have the king's arms in their seals of office.

This place exempt
From Heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sove-
reign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching
particular men, may seem to be nothing else but
the people's chusing to exercise their own *juris-
diction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [jurisprudence, Fr. *jurif-
prudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

JURIST. *n. f.* [juriste, Fr. *juris*, Lat.] A civil law-
yer; a man who professes the science of the law;
a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of
jurists. *Bacon.*

JUROR. *n. f.* [juro, Lat.] One that serves on
the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the
evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shaksp.* *Henry VIII.*

I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and be-
cause they could not agree, they were shut in.

JURY. *n. f.* [jurata, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or
twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evi-
dence as shall be delivered them touching the mat-
ter in question. There be three manners of trials
in England: one by parliament, another by battle,
and the third by affize or *jury*. The trial by affize,
be the action civil or criminal, publick or private,
personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*,
and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This
jury is used not only in circuits of justices errant,
but also in other courts, and matters of office, as,
if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing
touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest:
if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead
came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices
of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his
county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the stew-
ard of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire
of any offence, or decide any cause between party
and party, they do it by the same manner: so that
where it is said, that all things be triable by parlia-
ment, battle, or affize; affize, in this place, is
taken for a *jury* or inquest, empannelled upon any
cause in a court where this kind of trial is used.

This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the
common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-
year courts of the justices errant, commonly
called the great affizes, and in the quarter-sessions,
and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and

that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or disallow, by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party, traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these *juries* of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending.

Cowel.

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakespeare.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakespeare.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JURYMAN. *n. f.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impanelled on a *jury*.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*
No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole *jury*. *Swift.*

JURYMANS. *n. f.* It seems to be properly *durée* *maît*, *mat de durée*, a *maît* made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a *maît* lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost *maît*, fastening it into the partners, and fitting it to the mizen or some lesser yard with fails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Levit. xix.*

3. I know not whether *just* of has any other authority.
Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.
Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heaven. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight they say,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts's Logic.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.
How should man be *just* with God? *Job.*

A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov.*
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Mat.*

The *just* th' unjust to serve. *Milton.*
6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.
Me though *just* right

Did first create your leader. *Milton.*
8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Heb.*
Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom. iii. 8.*

As Hesioid sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a moist *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denb.*

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.
He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon.*

10. Regular; orderly.
When all

The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.
The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship

To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies. *Shakespeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.
His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles's History.*

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars. *Dutchess of Newcastle.*

JUST. *adv.*
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The good Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as the spoke,

Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*

A few understand him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.
It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estr.*

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dry.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantum non*.
Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. f.* [*juste*, Fr.] Mock encounter on

horseback; tilt; tournament. *Just* is more proper.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *just*, both with sword and lance. *Sidney.*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs? *Shakespeare.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryd.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive; to juggle.

JUSTICE. *n. f.* [*justice*, Fr. *justitia*, Lat.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due: opposed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam.*
The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stabilities,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, be proved the *justice* of his claim.

3. Vindicative retribution; punishment: opposed to *mercy*.
He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.*

Let *justice* overtake us. *Iſa. lix. 9.*
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; examples of *mercy*, for comfort to others. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

4. Right; assertion of right.
Draw thy sword,

That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

5. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*

And thou, Eſdras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Eſdras.*

6. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [*Justiciarius de Banco Regis*.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice* warrant. *Prior.*

7. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. [*Justiciarius Communium Placitorum*.] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

8. JUSTICE of the Forest. [*Justiciarius Forestæ*.] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

9. JUSTICES of Assize. [*Justicarii ad capiendas Assisas*.] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by *jury*, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore *justices*, for this purpose, were by commission

mission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowel.*

10. **JU'STICES** in Eyre. [*justicarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French *erre, iter.* The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*

11. **JU'STICES** of Gaol Delivery. [*justicarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprize those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient times, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowel.*

12. **JU'STICES** of Nisi Prius are all one now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justicarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

13. **JU'STICES** of Peace. [*justicarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wife laws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed justices of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakespeare.*

The justices of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saying that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To **JU'STICE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of procription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath justified himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *n. f.* [from *To justice*.] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good justicer; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JU'STICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a justifiable resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the justifiableness of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly. A man may more justifiably throw crosses and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*justification*, French; *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shak. King Lear.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments, in justification of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness

To them by faith imputed, they may find

Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to justification, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER. *n. f.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus. *Rom. iii. 26.*

To **JU'STIFY**. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot justify whom law condemns. *Shakespeare.*

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is justified of her children. *Matthew.*

How can man be justified with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman. *Job.*

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that justifieth in judgment. *Eccles.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act of wit of man will ever justify them. *Sherlock.*

You're neither justified, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to justify the deed. *Milton.*

My unwilling flight the gods enforce,
And that must justify our sad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,
And justify their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*

Let others justify their missions as they can, we are sure we can justify that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses, *Acts.*

To **JU'STLE**. *v. n.* [from *just, joust*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, justles roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. *Nab.*

Argo pass'd,
Through Bosphorous, betwixt the justling rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the flant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and justle in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore justle for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead
their want. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men justle as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had fet bars and doors
to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no
farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid;
then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such
justlings and clashings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To justle here among a crowd. *Swift.*

To **JU'STLE**. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to
force by rushing against it. It is commonly used
with a particle following, as out or off.

Private and single abilities should not justle out
and deprive the church of the joint abilities of
many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been justled off by
their intrusions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The furly commons shall respect deny,
And justle peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous
alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be justled
out of their possession of all their libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may justle a post.
Collier.

Absent good, though thought on, not making
any part of unhappiness in its absence, is justled
out, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We justled one another out, and disputed the post
for a great while. *Addison's Guardian.*

JU'STLV. *adv.* [from *just*.]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can justly be despised, that cannot justly
be blamed: where there is no choice, there can
be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging
sword

Of Brutus justly drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting justly, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and justly beat the
ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *just*.]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is
properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons;
though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well
as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against
him, whose success useth commonly to be according
to the justness of the cause for which it is made.
Spenser on Ireland.

We may not think the justness of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakesp.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this
sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented
with all the justness and gracefulness of action.
Dryden.

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of
a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any
dispute with particular persons about the justness
and regularity of his productions. *Addison's Guard.*

To **JUT**. *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be
corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot*.] To push
or shoot into prominences to come out beyond the
main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shakesp.*

All the projected or jutting parts should be very
moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders.
Watton.

The

JUV

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and jutt'd to the sea. *Dryden*.
Broke by the jutting land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden*.
It seems to jut out of the structure of the poem,
and be independent of it. *Broom's Notes on the Odyf.*
To JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To shoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it ply through the portage of the head
Like a brais cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

Shakespeare.

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when it is fo-

JUX

lid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust.

Bacon's Essays

JUVENILITY. *n. f.* [from *juvenilis*.]

1. Youthfulness.

The restoration of grey hairs to juvenility, and renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.

Glanville.

2. Light and careless manner.

Customary strains and abstracted juvenilities have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.

Glanville.

JUTTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere juxtaposition. *Glanville.*

JYM

JYM. *n. f.* [*jym*, Saxon; *bedera*, Latin.] A plant.

It is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment.

Miller.

A gown made of the finest wool;

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,

With coral clasps and amber studs;

And if these pleasures may thee move,

Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct the clasping ivy where to climb. *Milt.*

JYMOLD. *adj.* [See GIMAL.]

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the jymold bit

Lies, foul with chew'd grafs, still and motionless.

Shakespeare.

K.

KAY

K. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*. It is used after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, brick, sick, pluck, check*, which were written anciently with *c* final: as, *cloke, broke, brake, pike, duke, eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, shock, leak*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

KALENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accursed in the *calendar*. *Shakespeare. Macb.*

KALI. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in *Erfe*, is squint eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, crofs from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*.

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

This is clean *kam*; meerly awry. *Shakespeare.*

TO KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaw* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance.

Sidney.

KED

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

TO KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The faction, is it not notorious?

Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

TO KECKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope.

Ainsworth.

KECKSY. *n. f.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *keckfies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

KECKY. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

TO KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the forefall, or fore-top-sail and mizen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*. *Harris.*

KEE

KE'DGER. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See *KEDGE*.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lafs that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the western lafs that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Past.*

KE'DLACK. *n. f.* A weed among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

KEEL. *n. f.* [*cœle*, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ship.

Portunus

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder.

Grew's Cosmol.

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; which see.

TO KEEL. *v. a.* [*cælan*, Saxon.] This word, which is preserved in *Shakespeare*, *Hammer* explains thus:

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hammer.*

In Ireland, to *keel* the pot is to *scum* it.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakespeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. f.* [*cælan*, Saxon, to cool, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship next to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

TO KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *bale*.] To punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [*cene*, Saxon; *kahn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night,

That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes.

Shakespeare.

Here is my *keen*-edged sword,

Deck'd with fine flower *de-luces* on each side. *Sh.*
To

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my fabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden*.
 A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
 The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryd.*
 2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks
 Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
 Some better shroud. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The cold was very supposable; but as it changed
 To the north-west, or north, it became excelsively *keen*.
Ellis's Voyage.

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
 So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakespeare*.
Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton*.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that
 they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange*.
 Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they
 are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game. *Tatler*.

This was a prospect to very inviting, that it
 could not be easily withstood by any who have to
 keen an appetite for wealth. *Swift*.

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, Amen,
 To my *keen* curses. *Shaksp. King John*.

I have known some of these absent officers as
keen against Ireland, as if they had never been in-
 debted to her. *Swift*.

To *KEEN*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharp-
 en. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening
 flood,
 Would I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson*.

KE'ENLY. *adj.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehe-
 mently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. f.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keen-*
ness.

Of thy sharp envy. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the
 court, his lordship furnished them with informa-
 tions, to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon*.

The sting of every reproachful speech is the
 truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives
 an edge, and *keenness* to the invective. *South*.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To *KEEP*. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old
 Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and
 flight of others. *Sidney*.

We have examples in the primitive church of
 such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to
 strange gods repented, and *kept* still the office of
 preaching the gospel. *Whitgift*.

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. *1 Corinthians*.

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day,
 Of rend'ring up. *Milton*.

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton*.

You have lost a child; but you have *kept* one
 child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple*.

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds,
 what we are considering, that would instruct us
 when we should, or should not, branch into dis-
 tinctions. *Locke*.

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephenus, first king of Hun-
 gary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles*.

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton*.

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping*
 mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod.*

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of
 the cluster, and a plant of a great people. *2 Esdr.*

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his galleys. *Addison*.

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Gen. xxviii.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Acts*.

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?

—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you? *Dryden*.

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exod.*

Referr'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton*.

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen. ii. 15.*

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the
 moor, it chanced that a merchant faw and liked
 her. *Carew*.

Count it thine

To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton*.

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon*.

Take this at least, this last advice my son,

Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on:

The couriers of themselves will run too fast,

Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison*.

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heav'n I *keep*,

My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dry.*

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psalms*.

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of dis-
 pleasure, are the only true restraints: these alone
 ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education*.

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of
 this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in igno-
 rance. *Locke*.

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion
 over their inferior and animal powers, that the
 sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior
 and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts*.

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place
 or state. It is often followed in this sense by partic-
 les; as, *down, under, in, off*.

This wickedness is found by thee; no good
 deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it down in thee. *Sidney*.

It is hardly to be thought that any governor
 should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an
 evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept*
under; or perhaps nourish it with coloured coun-
 tenance of such sinister means. *Spenser*.

What old acquaintance! could not all this flesh

Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell. *Shaksp.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,

And *kept* the dogs off: night and day applying so-
 vereign force

Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in
 taste. *Chapman's Iliad*.

The Chinese sail where they will; which shew-
 eth that their law of *keeping out* strangers is a law
 of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

And those that cannot live from him asunder,

Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him under. *Milton*.

If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,

To make life easy, thus I would reply:

As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden*.

Matters, recommended by our passions, take pos-
 session of our minds, and will not be *kept out*. *Locke*.

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and
 useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke*.

An officer with one of these unbecoming qua-
 lities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off*
 impertinence and solicitation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator*.

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,

What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior*.

We have it in our power to *keep* in our breaths,

and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cibeyne*.

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my
 counsel. *Job, xxix. 25.*

Auria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course. *Knolles*.

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not
 able to *keep* way with the gallees. *Knolles's Hist.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milton*.

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be
kept to an uniformity in motion than these. *Glanv.*

He dy'd in fight:

Fought next my person; as in comfort fought:

Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden*.

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very
 busy family; the markets are weekly frequented,
 and the commodities of his farm carried out and
 fold. *Locke*.

Invading foes, without resistance,

With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift*.

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age found. *Ecclus. xxvi.*

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope*.

18. To copy carefully.

Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,

And as the mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,

Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursu'd. *Dryd.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep*
 it a feast to the Lord. *Exod. xii. 14.*

That day was not in silence holy *kept*. *Milton*.

20. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,

The king should *keep* his word in loving us;

He will suspect us still, and find a time

To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakespeare*.

Sworn for three years term to live with me,

My fellow scholars; and to *keep* those statutes

That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shaksp.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keep'st*
 covenant and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings*.

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that
 thou promisedst him. *1 Kings, viii. 25.*

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton*.

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd

To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden*.

My debtors do not *keep* their day,

Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryd. Ju.*

My wives are,

That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden*.

21. To maintain; to support with necessities of
 life.

Much more affliction than already felt

They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,

If they intend advantage of my labours,

The work of many hands, which earns my *keep-*
ing. *Milton*.

22. To have in the house.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the
 term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakespeare*.

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter,

lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine ene-
 mies, and a bye-word in the city. *Ecclus. xli. 11.*

Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton*.

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London,

where every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward*.

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,

To the pompous palace did resort,

Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden*.

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I prythee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shakespeare*.

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus. viii. 17.*

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton*.

If he were wife, he would *keep* all this to him-
 self. *Tilkeson*.

27. To refrain; to withhold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine

Did, with the least affection of a welcome,

Give

KEE

Give entertainment to the might of it;

Let heav'n for ever keep it from my head. *Shaksp.*

Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume

Keep from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle.*

If the God of this world did not blind their eyes,

it would be impossible, so long as men love them-

selves, to keep them from being religious. *Tillotson.*

There is no virtue children should be excited to,

nor fault they should be kept from, which they may

not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*

If a child be constantly kept from drinking cold

liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forbearing

will preserve him. *Locke.*

By this they may keep them from little faults.

28. To debar from any place.

Ill fenc'd for Heav'n to keep out such a foe.

29. To KEEP back. To reserve; to with-hold.

Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will de-

clare: I will keep nothing back from you. *Jer. xlii. 4.*

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not

show their wares but by a dark light, and seem al-

ways to keep back somewhat. *Bacon's Essays.*

30. To KEEP back. To with-hold; to restrain.

Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins.

31. To KEEP company. To frequent any one;

to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,

That I have turn'd away my former self,

So will I those that kept me company. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her

company?

What place; what time? *Shaksp. Othello.*

What mean's thou, bride! this company to keep?

To sit up, till thou fain would sleep? *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee

In death forsake, but keep thee company. *Dryden.*

32. To KEEP company with. To have familiar

intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid

immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she

could not approve of a young woman keeping com-

pany with men, without the permission of father

or mother. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

33. To KEEP in. To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of mo-

desty, that you will not extort from me what I

am willing to keep in. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate;

I have hitherto permitted it to rave,

And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,

Left it should take more freedom than I'll give it.

34. To KEEP in. To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, keep her in straight-

ly, lest she abuse herself through over much liber-

ty. *Ecclus.*

It will teach them to keep in, and so master their

inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. To KEEP off. To bear to distance; not to

admit.

36. To KEEP off. To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the

common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has

kept off some from seeking in him the coherence

of his discourse. *Locke.*

37. To KEEP up. To maintain without abate-

ment.

Land kept up its price, and sold for more years

purchase than corresponded to the interest of mo-

ney. *Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will keep up in

them the respect and reverence due to their pa-

rents. *Locke.*

Albano keeps up its credit still for wine. *Addison.*

This dangerous dissension among us we keep up

and cherish with much pains. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due

weight and fineness, and keep it up to the standard.

38. To KEEP up. To continue; to hinder from

ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to

keep up and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.*

KEE

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the de-

sire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon

the estates they are born to, are of no use but to

keep up their families, and transmit their lands and

houses in a line to posterity. *Addison.*

During his studies and travels he kept up a punc-

tual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*

39. To KEEP under. To oppress; to subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do

so qualify and correct the one the danger of the

other's excess, that neither boldness can make us

presume, as long as we are kept under with the

sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we

trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus,

fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and kept

under by violence; but it will break out at last.

To live like those that have their hope in ano-

ther life, implies, that we keep under our appetites,

and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of

sense. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. v. n.

1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain

state.

With all our force we kept aloof to sea,

And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late,

that should make her keep within doors for one

fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! keep a week away? seven days and

nights?

Eightscore hours? and lovers absent hours!

Oh weary reckoning. *Shaksp. Othello.*

I think, it is our way,

If we will keep in favour with the king,

To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shak. R. III.*

Thou shalt keep fast by my young men, until they

have ended. *Ruth ii. 21.*

The necessity of keeping well with the maritime

powers, will persuade them to follow our mea-

sures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Ascanius hung,

And with unequal paces tript along:

Crenua kept behind. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The goddess born in secret pin'd;

Nor visit'd the camp, nor in the council join'd;

But keeping close, his gnawing heart he fed

With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*

And while it keeps there, it keeps within our au-

thor's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies

and gamesters company. *Locke on Education.*

There are cafes in which a man must guard, if

he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn

the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with

Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to

keep out of reach, are the intrigue. *Pope.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair:

Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,

Nor storms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will keep in a vessel half full of wine, so

that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it

makes will not keep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art,

Servile to all the sky influences,

That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,

Hourly afflict. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps,

To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shak.*

5. To adhere strictly; with to.

Did they keep to one constant dress they would

sometimes be in fashion, which they never are.

Addison's Spectator.

It is so whilst we keep to our rule! but when

we forsake that, we go astray. *Baker on Learning.*

6. To KEEP on. To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom;

Nor shrunk, nor steep from death,

But, with unalter'd pace, kept on. *Dryden.*

KEM

7. To KEEP up. To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still

kept up, that he might free his country.

Life of Cleomenes.

8. The general idea of this word is care, con-

tinuance, or duration, sometimes with an intima-

tion of cogency or coercion.

KEEP, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,

Which of our lambskins takest keep. *Spenser.*

The prison strong,

Within whose keep the captive knights were laid:

Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into when they stand in

most need of good keep and regard. *Ascham.*

KEEPER, n. f. [from keep.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of ano-

ther.

The good old man having neither reason to dis-

suade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things

with the mind of a keeper, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The keeper of the prison, call to him. *Shaksp.*

To now

With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:

A noble charge; her keeper by her side

To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dry.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,

Of wine and water mix'd, with added store

Of opium; to his keeper this he brought,

Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dry.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of

chace.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,

Sometimes a keeper here in Windsor forest,

Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,

Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Sh.*

The first fat buck of all the season's sent,

And keeper takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of

any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, keeper of the ward-

robe. *2 Kings.*

KEEPER of the great seal. [custos magni sigilli.

Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper

of the great seal of England and is of the king's

privy-council, under whose hands pass all charters,

commissions, and grants of the king. This lord

keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like

jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the

lord chancellor of England. *Covel.*

KEEPERSHIP, n. f. [from keeper.] Office of a

keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston:

this keepership is annexed to the constableness of

the castle. *Carew.*

KEG, n. f. [cague, Fr.] A small barrel, com-

monly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, n. f. A sort of pottage. *Amf.* It is so

called in Scotland, being a soupe made with shred-

ed greens.

KELL, n. f. The omentum; that which in-

wraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and kell, in fat peo-

ple, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wise's Surgery.*

KELP, n. f. A salt produced from calcined sea-

weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of

a sea-weed called kelp and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*

KE'LSON, n. f. [more properly keelson.] The

wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships,

which being fastened to the keelson to the beams

of the second deck, keep them from settling, or

giving way. *Rabighs.*

KE'LTHER, n. f. [He is not in kelter, that is, he

is not ready; from kilter, to gird, Danish, Skinner.]

To KEMB, v. a. [cömban, Saxon; kammn,

German: now written, perhaps less properly, to

comb.] To separate or disentangle by a denticula-

ted instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,

More kemb'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd,

More sleek. *Ben Jonson.*

KER

Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dry.*
To *KEN*. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton.*
The next day about evening we saw, within a
kenning, thick clouds, which did put us in some
hope of land. *Bacon.*

If thou *ken'st* from far,

Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dry.*

We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete.

'Tis he, I *ken*, the manner of his gait. *Shakespeare.*
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rife begun:

Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Poet.*

KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb] View; reach of
light.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Sba. Hen. IV.*
When from the mountain top Pisano shew'd
thee,

Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
It was a hill

Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out th' amplest reach of prospect, lay
Milton.

He soon

Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;

No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,

And knew the North but when the pole-star
shone. *Dryden.*

When we consider the reasons we have to think,
that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of
the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of
ignorance. *Locke.*

KENNEL. *n. f.* [cennil, Fr.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough
to describe his *kenel*. *Sidney.*

From forth the *kenel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Sba.*

The seditious remain within their station,
which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly
multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kenel*
than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kenel* of French curs. *Shakf.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kenel*, Dutch; *cennal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.]
The watercourse of a street.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *ken-*
els flow to one sink, so in short time their num-
bers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been
dragged through the *kenel* at a boarding-school.

To *KE'NNEL*. *v. n.* [from *kenel*.] To lie; to
dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they lift, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kenel* there: yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The dog *kenelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock
roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *n. f.* [*couvecheif*, Chaucer; *couvere*,
to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a hand-
kerchief to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A head drefs of a woman.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond;
thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that
becomes the tire vaultant.

—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows be-
come nothing else. *Sba. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dry.*

2. Any loose cloth used in drefs.

KER

Every man hath a large *kerchief* folded about the
neck. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.] Dressed;
KERCHE'IFT. } hooded.

The evening comes

Kerchief in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. f.* [ceoppa, Saxon, to cut.]
The fawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff
is called a *kerf*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

KERMES. *n. f.*

Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a
pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a
multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when
crushed, yields a scarlet juice. It till lately was
understood to be a vegetable excrecence; but we
now know it to be the extended body of an ani-
mal parent, filled with a numerous offspring,
which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot-soldier;
an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys,
growing out in knavery and villainy, are their
kern supplied. *Spenser.*

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels.

If in good plight these northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips's Briton.*

KERN. *n. f.* A hand-mill consisting of two pie-
ces of stone, by which corn is ground. It is
written likewise *quern*. It is still used in some parts
of Scotland.

To *KERN*. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by
change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened *corn*.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no
more ground than will supply their own turn,
wherethrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or
sated harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice when
sufficiently boiled to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KERNEL. *n. f.* [cypnel, a gland, Sax. *karn*,
Dutch; *corneau*, French.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakf.*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the foul
of this man is his clothes. *Shakespeare.*

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and
meat, and the shells for cups. *Morc.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erhade a plain. *Den.*

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and
the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his
pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And fow-
ing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more
islands. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the
first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white.

4. The central part of any thing upon which
the ambient strata are concreted.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of
a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.

To *KE'RNEL*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen
to kernels.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the
fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mort.*

KERNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of ker-
nels; having the quality or resemblance of ker-
nels.

KE'RNELWORT. *n. f.* [*Scrophularia*.] An herb.

KE'RSAY. *n. f.* [*karfaye*, Dutch; *carifée*, Fr.]
Coarse stuff.

Taffata phrases, filken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here proteit,

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakespeare.*

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and
a *kersey* boot-hose on the other. *Shakespeare.*

KEY

The same wool man felts it into a hat, another
weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or
ferge. *Hale.*

Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cie'ly's eye aside. *Gay.*

KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used
in Scotland.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*. *Fair.*
KE'S TREL. *n. f.* A little kind of bastard hawk.

His *keftrel* kind,
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find. *F. Queen.*

Kites and *keftrels* have a resemblance with hawks.
Bacon.

KETCH. *n. f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.]
A heavy ship; as a bomb *ketch*.

I wonder
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
KE'TTLE. *n. f.* [cezl, Saxon; *ketyl*, Dutch.]
A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen
the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows
narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that
which grows wider. In authors they are con-
founded.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little feather shone. *Dry.*

KE'TTLEDUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A
drum of which the head is spread over a body of
brass.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus Bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

KEY. *n. f.* [coeg, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities corre-
spondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt
of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should
have old turning the *key*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Sba. King Lear.*

The glorious standard left to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton.*

Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole mas-
ter of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of
our nature, that every man should keep the *key*
of his own breast. *South.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dry.*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed
or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than
a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*

These notions, in the writings of the ancients
darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when com-
pared with this theory, which represents every
thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burr.*

Those who are accustomed to reason have got
the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are
struck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch
the *keys*. *Pam.*

5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereto every
composition, whether long or short, ought to be
fitted; and this *key* is said to be either flat or
sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with
relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined
with it. *Harvis.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakespeare.*

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you
play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a
man take you to go in the song? *Shakespeare.*

Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splinted my poor tongue
in

In few'n short years, that here my only son

Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shak.*

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and un-lading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,

And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. *Key* cold was a proverbial expression, now out of use.

Poor *key* cold figure of a holy king!

Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp.*

KEY'AGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the *key*, or quay. *Ainsw.*

KEY'WOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the *key* is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;

The *key*, look here, is in this pocket;

The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*

KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaprels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

KIBE. *n. f.* [from *ke-b*, a cut, German, *Skin-nor*; from *kibwe*, Welsh, *Miafnew*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakespeare.*

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shaksp. Ham.*

One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wise-man.*

KIBED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with *kibes*: as, *kibed* heels.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*Kaichen*, German; *calco*, Lat.] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,

To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? *I Sam. ii. 29.*

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deut. xxxii. 15.*

The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotson.*

KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,

Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dr. Juv.*

KICKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshaw*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.

Shall we need the *monseurs* of Paris to take our youth into their slight custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshaws*? *Milton.*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;

Grossly was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fonten.*

KICKSY-WICKSY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.]

A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer.*

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,

That hugs his *kicksey-wicksey* here at home,

Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shak.*

KID. *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Fairy Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight Sir Richard Graham tells,

he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;

And so the great I measur'd by the lefs. *Dryden.*

2. [From *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth *kids*.

KIDDER. *n. f.* An ingroffer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsw.*

To KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spektator.*

KIDNEY. *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and kidneys. *Wise-man.*

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [*phascolus*. So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KIDNEYVETCH. [*antibellis*.] *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*

KIDNEYWORT. [*cotyledon*.] *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*

KILDERKIN. *n. f.* [*kind*, *kin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;

But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *To quell*; *cpellan*, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'f't thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine? —Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakespeare.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse, To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up

In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakespeare.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *kill'd* for my treasures? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument. The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spittle. *Flyer.*

KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son? *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,

When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time, When love was held so capital a crime,

That a crown'd head could no compassion find, But dy'd because the *killer* had been kind. *Wallar.*

KILLLOW. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as foot is thereby produced.]

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the North, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. f.* [*cyn*, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney. —There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not slacked. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

To KILNDRY. *v. a.* [*kila* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a *kiln*.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mort. Husb.*

KILT for killed. *Spenser.*

KIMBO. *adj.* [*a sebmbo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd, And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to fit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them asunder. *Arbutnot.*

KIN. *n. f.* [*cynne*, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their errors. *Bacon.*

Th' unhappy Palamon, Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free;

Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race. Tumultuous wars

Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside, Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related. Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,

Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind, Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,

A citizen of Heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The hurt,

And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle, Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,

That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alkalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *minikin*, *minikin*, *blonkin*, *wilkin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from *cynne*, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will. By the *kind* Gods, 'tis most ignobly done

To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

VOL. I. N^o. 25. 6 E. *Samuel.*

KIN

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigerations, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Luke, vi.*

KIND. *n. f.* [cymne; Saxon.]

1. Race; generic class. *Kind* in Teutonic English answers to *gens*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kind*. *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind* Of birds, in orderly array on wing, Came tumbling over Eden, to receive Their names of Thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That both are animalia, I grant; but not rationalia; For though they do agree in *kind*, Specific difference we find. *Hudibras.*

God and Nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*

He with his wife were only left behind Of perih'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dr.* Some acts of virtue are common to Heathens and Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians, after a more sublime manner than among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Asterbury.*

He, with a hundred arts refin'd, Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have so many. *Baker.*

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbutnot.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands, And in the doing of the deed of *kind*, He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shak.* Some of you, on pure instinct of nature, Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; why.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means, Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me As will displease you. *Shak. Henry IV.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind*, than take five in the hundred. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To *KINDLE*. *v. a.*

1. To set on fire; to light; to make burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Is. xlv. 15.*

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens distempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun. *South.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife; At all times to your will conformable:

Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shak. H. VIII.*

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job, xix. 11.*

KIN

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire, 'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To *KINDLE*. *v. n.* [cinna; Welsh; cýndelan, Saxon.]

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is. xliii. 2.*

2. [From cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you a native of this place?

—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shakespeare.*

KINDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep, *Kindlers* of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

KINDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.] Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurioborrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*

1. Sometime lay here in Corioli,

At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shak.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. *Rom. xii. 10.*

His grief some pity, others blame; The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*

Who, with less designing ends, *Kindlier* entertain their friends;

With good words, and count'nance sprightly, Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*

KINDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These soft fires

Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat, Of various influence, foment and warm, Temper or nourish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions do'st thou move, And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour, And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*

KINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour; love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Eccles. xxxvi. 23.*

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people. *Collier of Friends.*

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine, Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,

Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers.*

KINDRED. *n. f.* [from *kin*; cýnpene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne, You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dr.*

2. Relation; suit.

An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure But the queen's *kindred*. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Nor needs the juster title the foul guilt Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,

Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*

KINDRED. *adj.* Congeneal; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Corintum he claim'd his birth; But after, when exempt from mortal earth,

KIN

From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies A god. *Dryden.*

KINE. *n. f.* plur. from *koru*.

To milk the *kine*

E'er the milk-maid fine

Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben Jonson.*

A field I went, amid' the morning dew,

To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*

KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *cuning*, or *cuning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verslegan.*]

1. Monarch; supreme governor.

The great *King* of *kings*,

Hath in the table of his law commanded,

That thou shalt do no murder. *Shak. Rich. III.*

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,

Until a *king* be by; and then his state

Empties itself, as doth an inland brook

Into the main of waters. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings,

Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakespeare.*

The *king* becoming graces,

As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,

Bounty, per severance, mercy, lowliness,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,

I have no reliſh of them. *Shak. sp. Mucheb.*

Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown;

'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one;

'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms, Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,

The same which in a fire the sons obey'd, A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Grenada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen

Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. *KING at Arms*, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton.*

To *KING*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly *king'd*,

Her sceptre so fantastically borne, That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;

Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,

And so I am: then crushing penury Persuades me, I was better when a king;

Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

KINGAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*

KINGCRAFT. *n. f.* [king and craft.] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king James.

KINGCUP. *n. f.* [king and cup.] The name is properly, according to Gerrard, *kingcup*. A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peacocks.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows, Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KINGDOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,

Most learned, reverend sir, into our kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

Moses gave unto them the kingdom of Sihon, *king*

K I N

king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og, king of Bashan. *Num. xxxii.*

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable kingdoms are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry kingdom is no bar

To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,

As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*

KINGFISHER. *n. f.* [*halcyon.*] A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields

The moon bestows, kingfishers play on shore.

May's Virgil.

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, kingfishers, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortim. Husb.*

KINGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king.*]

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll fit,

Ruling in large and ample empery,

O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms. *Shakespeare.*

Yet this place

Had been thy kingly seat, and here thy race,

From all the ends of peopled earth, had come

To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a kingly government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the kingly government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile

In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch

A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shakespeare.*

Then shalt thou give me with thy kingly hand,

What husband in thy power I will command. *Sh.*

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a kingly entertainment, such a kingly magnificence, such a kingly heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;

More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

KINGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, kingly, from his state

Inclin'd not. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,

Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;

Low bow'd the rest, he, kingly, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *n. f.* [*king and evil.*] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the kingsevil, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wifeman.*

KINGSHIP. *n. f.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new-modelling of sovereignty and kingship, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KINGSPEAR. *n. f.* [*aspodelus.*] A plant.

KINGSTONE. *n. f.* [*squatina.*] A fish. *Ainsw.*

KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and folk.*] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those

lands, have bestowed them amongst their kinsfolks. *Spenser.*

My kinsfolk have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job xix. 14.*

KINSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and man.*] A man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest kinsmen, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,

Whom kinsmen to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me stand excluded from my right,

Robb'd of my kinsman's arms, who first appear'd in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a kinsman by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KINSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near kinswoman to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his kinswoman. *Dennis's Letters.*

KIRK. *n. f.* [*cýrce, Saxon; xwvovv.*] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to dight,

And all the kirk pillars ere day-light,

With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spem.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,

There is a church as well as kirk of Scots. *Clavel.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the kirk government and discipline of the Scots. *King Charles.*

KIRTLE. *n. f.* [*cýrtel, Saxon.*] An upper garment; a gown.

All in a kirtle of discoloured say

He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What stuff wilt thou have a kirtle of? Thou

shalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,

Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy poeiesies,

Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,

In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan, Welsh; xw.*]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can miss,

Which blessed still themselves do kiss. *Sidney.*

He took

The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips

With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting

All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare. Tamm. Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,

And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other. *Shakespeare.*

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,

So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,

They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Sh.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,

When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,

And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What fense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?

I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips. *Shakespeare.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss:

O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

KISSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST. *n. f.* [*kissing and crust.*] Crust

formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him kissing-crusts, and those

brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kitte, Dutch.*]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a

dancing-master's kit. *Grew's Museum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle

salmon is sent up to town.

KITCHEN. *n. f.* [*kegin, Welsh; keg, Flemish;*

cýcene, Saxon; cuisin, French; cucina, Italian;

kyben, Erse.] The room in a house where the

provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers

of their friends, which are such by whom their

kitchens are sometimes amended, will not suffer any

such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to

go about the building of an house to the God of

heaven, with no other appearance than if his end

were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour for his own

use? *Hosker.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base

office in his kitchen; so that he turned a broach that

had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,

No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen and garden.*]

Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for

food, are called kitchen-gardens. *Bacon.*

A kitchen-garden is a more pleasant sight than the

finest orangery. *Spenser.*

KITCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen and maid.*] A maid

under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the

utensils of the kitchen.

KITCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen and stuff.*] The

fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out

of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchenstuff,

And barreling the droppings and the muff

Of waisting candles, which in thirty year,

Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Instead of kitchenstuff some cry

A gospel-preaching ministry. *Hadibras.*

KITCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen and wench.*]

Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments

of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a kitchenwench. *Sh.*

Roasting and boiling leave to the kitchenwench. *Swift.*

KITCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen and work.*] Cook-

ery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. f.* [*cýta, Saxon; milvus.*]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and

steals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,

While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shak.*

The heron, when the soareth high, so as some-

times she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth

winds; but kites, flying aloft, shew fair and dry

weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a kite

doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Detested kite! thou liest. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to

him; but if he will madly burn, or childishly

make paper kites of his deeds, he forfeits his title

with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KITTENFOOT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITTEN. *n. f.* [*kattekn, Dutch.*] It is probable

that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*,

of which the old plural was *kitten*, or *young cats*,

which was in time taken for the singular, like

chicken.] A young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than an horse,

is not experienced; nor is the same observed in

the drowning of whelps and kittens. *Brown.*

It was scratched in playing with a kitten. *Wifem.*

Helen was just slept into bed;

Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,

Away the kitten with them fled,

As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring

forth young cats.

So it would have done

At the same season, if your mother's cat

Had kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakespeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak,

and the cat kitten'd in the hollow trunk of it. *Left.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *cluck.*]

1. To make a small sharp noise.

2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away

suddenly with a snatch.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen, Dutch; knap, Erse.*]

K N A

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K N A

To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so that *knab* and *knop* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

To *KNA'BBLE*. *v. n.* [from *knab*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Brown.*

KNACK. *n. f.* [cnappinge, skill, Sax.]

1. A little machine; a pretty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont To load my she with *knacks*: I would have ran-fack'd

The pedlar's filken, treasury, and have pour'd it To her acceptance. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*

For thee, fond boy, If I may ever know thou do'st but sigh That thou no more shall see this *knack*, as never I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakspeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer, A velvet dish; fie, 'tis lewd and filthy: Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell, A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*

But is't not presumption to write verse to you, Who make the better poems of the two? For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose, Alas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets, And found a watch, with rings and lockets; A copper-plate, with almanacks Engrav'd upon't with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*

Of eating of flax,

And out of their noses

Draw ribbands and posies. *B. Jonson.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knives, who in full assemblies have the *knack* Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,

And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

1. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*? Camcleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To *KNACK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work.

One part for plow-right, *knacker*, and smith. *Mor.*

2. A rope-maker. [*Refio*, Latin.] *Answe.*

KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retained in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; *cnep*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knop* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To *KNAP*. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.

He *knappeth* the spear in funder. *Com. Prayer.*

He will *knop* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *More.*

K N A

2. [*Knapp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knop a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To *KNAP*. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knop* in before they knew they were out. *Wise-man.*

KNA'PBOTTLE. *n. f.* [*popaver spumeum*.] A plant.

To *KNA'PPLE*. *v. n.* [from *knop*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise. *Answeorth.*

KNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNA'PWEEED. *n. f.* [*juncus*, Latin.] A plant. *Mill.*

KNARE. *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground, And prickly stubs instead of trees are found; Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old, Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNA'VE. *n. f.* [*cnappa*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please

With gentle beams not hurting fight,

Yet bath fir sun the greater praise,

Because from him doth come her light;

So if my man must praise have,

What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;

A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be

crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estr.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;

But idiot's only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,

If we are brought in play upon't,

Or but by casting *knaves* get in,

What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.

Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks,

how the young folks lay their heads together! *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to

acquaint the king withal, I would do't; I hold it

the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare. Wint. Tale.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,

Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;

'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,

Like *Aesop's* fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the fol-

lowing passage it seems a general term for any

thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling

things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,

With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knave'ry*. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISH. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it all, and *knaveish* to do

it from friend's. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;

Cupid is a *knaveish* lad,

Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *adj.* [from *knaveish*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

K N E

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To *KNEAD*. *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *knearing*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneced* be;

Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Dow.*

Thus *kneced* up with milk the new-made man

His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;

'Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,

And pride of empire, pour'd his balmy blood. *Dry.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,

And *kneced* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryd.*

Prometheus, in the *knearing* up of the heart,

seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man ever reapt his corn,

Or from the oven drew his bread,

Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,

That taught them both to sow and *knead*. *Prior.*

The cake the *kneced* was the fav'ry meat. *Prior.*

KNEADING TROUGH. *n. f.* [*knead* and *trough*.]

A trough in which the paste of bread is worked

together.

Frogs shall come into thy *knearingtrough*. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *n. f.* [*cnæop*, Saxon; *knée*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined

to the thigh

Thy royal father

Was a most faint king: the queen that bore

thee,

Often upon her *knees* than on her feet,

Died every day the liv'd. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment,

made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy *knees*. *Milton.*

Wearied with length of ways, worn out with

toil,

Is lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,

Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;

And cast her languishing regards above,

For help from Heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked,

and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make

great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good

for ships that are to be tossed; but not for building

houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To *KNEE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate

by kneeling.

Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent,

fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shakspeare.*

Return with her!

Why, the hot-blooded France, that dow'rless took

Our youngest born: I could as well be brought

To *knee* his throne, and squire-like pension beg. *Shakspeare.*

KNEED. *adv.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as *kneced-grass*.

KNEEDEEP. *adj.* [*knée* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peasant meditates no harm,

When clad with skins of beasts to keep him

warm;

In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,

Almost *kneced*, through mire in clumsy shoes. *Dryden.*

KNEEDGRASS. *n. f.* [*gramon geniculatum*.] An

herb.

KNEEHOLM. *n. f.* [*aquifolium*.] An herb. *Answe.*

KNEEPAN. *n. f.* [*knée* and *pan*.] A little round

bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a lit-

tle convex on both sides, and covered with a

smooth cartilage on its fore-side. It is soft in chil-

dren, but very hard in those of riper years: it is

called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon

of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it

serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

The

The *kneepan* must be shewn with the knitting thereof by a fine shadow underneath the joint.

Pearson on Drawing.

To **KNEEL**. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down, And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking post, Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth From Goneril, his mistress, salutation. *Shakespeare.*

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord have mercy upon my son, for he is lunatick. *Mat.* As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNEETRIBUTE. *n. f.* [from *knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obedience shown by kneeling.

Receive from us

Kneetributes yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton.*

KNEEL. *n. f.* [from *knell*, Welsh, a funeral pile; *cnell*, lan, to ring, Saxon.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death, And so his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakespeare.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*: *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Hark, now I hear them. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd

With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shakespeare.*

All these motions, which we saw,

Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings

Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,

Which this hours work, as well as hours do tell;

Unhappy 'till the last, the kind releasing *knell*. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;

The am'rous youth around her bow'd:

At night her fatal *knell* was rung;

I saw, and kiss'd her in her throw'd. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know*.

KNIFE. *n. f.* plur. *knives*, [comp. Saxon; *kniff*, Danish.] An instrument edged and pointed, where-

with meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,

And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell,

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Blest powers, forbid thy tender life

Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Craftsman.*

The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave

The heart of life, and in full bowles receive

The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,

And, trembling, in his arms, takes his accomplice

wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call

it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *n. f.* [comp. Sax. *knēht*, Germ.

a servant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of mili-

tary rank. It was anciently the custom to knight

every man of rank or fortune, that he might be

qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists

and to perform feats of arms. In England knight-

hood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir*

Richard. When the name was not known, it was

usual to say *sir* knight.

That same *knight's* own sword this is of yore,

Which Merlin made. *Spenser.*

Sir knight, if *knight* thou be,

Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser.*

When every case in law is right,

No quire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shakespeare.*

This *knight*; but yet why should I call him

knight. *Dem. C. W.*

To give impiety to this reverent stile?

No quire with *knight* did better fit

In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. *Shakespeare* uses it of a female, and it must

therefore be understood in its original meaning,

pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,

Those that slew thy virgin *knight*;

For the which, with fongs of woe,

Round about her tomb they go. *Shakespeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,

Which out of it sent such a smoke,

As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the pother;

So that the *knights* each other lost,

And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring

To help their *knights* against their king,

And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT ERRANT. [chevalier errant.] A wander-

ing knight: one who went about in quest of ad-

ventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim

Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The ancient *errant knights*

Won all their mistresses in fights;

They cut whole giants into fritters,

To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT ERRANTRY. [from *knight errant*.] The

character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage

is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out

needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT of the Post. A hireling evidence; a

knight dubbed at the whipping-post, or pillory.

There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats

enough, to swear the truth of the broadest con-

tradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an

extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representa-

tives of a county in parliament: he formerly was

a military knight, but now any man having an es-

tate in land of six hundred pounds a year is quali-

fied.

To **KNIGHT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cre-

ate one a knight, which is done by the king, who

gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and

bids him rise up *sir*.^a

Favours came thick upon him: the next St.

George's day he was *knighthood*. *Watson.*

The lord protector *knighthood* the king; and im-

mediately the king stood up, took the sword from the

lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of Lon-

don knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,

One *knighthood* Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *knight*.] Becoming a

knight; befitting a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condi-

tion that a more *knighthood* combat shall be performed

between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride presume against my laws?

As in a listed field to fight your cause:

Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,

As *knighthood* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNIGHTHOOD. *n. f.* [from *knight*.] The cha-

racter or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,

For that his nourling, when he *knighthood* swore,

Therewith to do his foes eternal smart. *Fairy Q.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,

And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour. *Shak.*

Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,

A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in? *Ben Jon.*

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,

You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecom-

ing a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,

That hast with *knighthood* guile, and treacherous

train, *Fairy Queen.*

Fair *knighthood* foully shamed.

To **KNIT**. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cuttan,

Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture, without a

loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,

The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,

Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;

Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*, *Waller.*

2. To tie.

Send for the country; go tell him of this;

I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakespeare.*

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a

word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain.

And *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Spem.*

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up

In their distractions: they are in my power. *Shak.*

O let the vile world end,

And the premised flames of the last day

Knit earth and heav'n together. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Lay your highness'

Command upon me; to the which my duties

Are with a most indissoluble tie

For ever *knit*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,

And the conjunction of our inward souls

Married in league. *Shakespeare. King John.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,

By that which *knits* souls, and prospers loves. *Shakespeare.*

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be

knit unto you. *Chron. xii. 17.*

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit*

together in love. *Col. ii. 2.*

He doth fundamentally and mathematically de-

monstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper tim-

bers, which make the roof. *Watson.*

Pride and impudence in faction *knit*,

Ufup the chair of wit! *Ben Jonson's N. Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question. *Bacon.*

These two princes were agreeable to be joined

in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground

In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*

God gave several abilities to several persons,

that each might help to supply the public needs,

and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* to-

gether by justice, as the parts of the world are by

nature. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are

under a discharge. *Wise man's Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in

frowns,

And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince? *Addis.*

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel de-

scending unto him as it had been a great sheet, *knit*

at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts.*

To **KNIT**. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her

voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands

kept time to her voice's music. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguishing Julia's son

From the vile offspring of a trull, that fits

By the town-wall, and for her living knits. *Dryd.*

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our sever'd navy too

Have *knit* again, and float, threatening most sea-

like. *Shakespeare.*

KNIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue

coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent

knit. *Shakespeare.*

KNITTER. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves

or knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,

And the three maids that weave their thread with

bones. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

KNITTING NEEDLE. *n. f.* [from *knit* and *needle*.] A

wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick

him with her *knitting needle*. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. B.*

KNIT TLE. *n. f.* [from *knit*.] A string that ga-

thers a purse round. *Arbuth.*

KNOB. *n. f.* [comp. Saxon; *knop*, Dutch.] A

protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the

rest.

Just before the entrance of the right awicle of

the

the heart is a remarkable knob or bunch, raised up from the subjugent fat. Ray

KNOBBED. *adj.* [from knob.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tuberosus at the bottom. Grew.

KNOBBINESS. *n. f.* [from knobby.] The quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY. *adj.* [from knob.]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a knobby kind of obstinacy, resolving full to conceal the name of the authors. Horw.

TO KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuccian, Saxon; *cnoc*, a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without knocking, giveth no noise. Bacon.

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholic law, must needs knock and interfere. Bentley's Sermons.

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance: commonly with *at*.

Villain, I say knock me at this gate, And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate! Shakespeare.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome, Or rudely visit them in parts remote,

To fight them, ere destroy. Shakespeare's Coriola.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it.

For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd, Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. Dryd.

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul, If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword. Dry.

3. To knock under. A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits. Sub-

mission is expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a

particle: as, to knock up, to rouse by knocking; to knock down, to fell by a blow.

TO KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows. How do you mean removing him?

—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; knocking out his brains. Shakespeare's Othello.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty. Locke.

Time was, a sober Englishman would knock His servants up, and rise by five o'clock;

Instruct his family in every rule, And send his wife to church, his son to school. Pope.

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus knock it, She would have made a pancake of my pocket. Cleveland.

At him he launch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;

On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head, And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. Dryden.

'Tis the sport of statesmen, When heroes knock their knotty heads together,

And fall by one another. Rowe.

3. To knock down. To fell by a blow. He began to knock down his fellow-citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodshed. Addison.

A man who is grofs in a woman's company, ought to be knocked down with a club. Cluiffa.

4. To knock on the head. To kill by a blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was knock'd on the head by a tree. South's Ser.

Exceed, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. Grew.

KNOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave them from a knock perpendi-

cularly directed from a body in the air above. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Ajax belabours there an harmless ox, And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. Dry.

3. A loud stroke at a door for admission. Guiscard, in his leathern frock,

Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated knock: Thrice with a doleful found the jarring grate

Rung deaf and hollow. Dryden's Boccace.

KNOCKER. *n. f.* [from knock.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said, Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead. Pope.

TO KNOCK. *v. a.* [from knoll.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many fous as I have hairs, I would not wish them to a fairer death,

And so his knell is knoll'd. Shakespeare's Macb.

TO KNOCK. *v. n.* To found as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days, If ever been where bells have knoll'd to church.

Shakespeare.

KNOCK. *n. f.* A little hill.

KNOPE. *n. f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tufty top.

KNOP. *n. f.* [ramunculus.] A flower.

KNOT. *n. f.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knut*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erie.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that Reason's self now reasons found To fasten knots, which fancy first had bound. Sidn.

As the fair vestal to the mountain came, Let none be startled at a vestal's name,

Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest; And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,

To take the freshness of the morning air, And gather'd in a knot her flowing hair. Addison.

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden knots, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please: whereas unequal figures are but deformities. Bacon.

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land, Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers chok'd up,

Her knots disorder'd. Shakespeare's Richard II.

It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art

In beds and curious knots, but nature boon, Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. Milton.

Their quarters are contriv'd into elegant knots, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. More.

Henry in knots involving Emma's name, Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame

Upon this tree; and as the tender mark Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,

Venus had heard the virgin's soft address, That, as the wound, the passion might increase. Prior.

3. Any bond of association or union.

Confirm that amity With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant

That virtuous lady Bona. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Richmond aims At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,

And by that knot looks proudly on the crown. Shak.

I would he had continued to his country As he began, and not unknit himself

The noble knot he made. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Why left you wife and children, Those precious motives, those strong knots of love?

Shakespeare.

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close knot, the smallest looseness made. Cowl.

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which serv'd to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of knots, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. Wicl.

Such knots and crossness of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so

smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. King Ch.

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with knots and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. South's Sermons.

6. Any intrigue, or different perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the knot of the play united, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines. Dryden's Dufresnoy.

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a conspiracy against me. Shak. Merry Wives of W.

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?

Where not a foul, without thine own foul knot, But fears and hates thee. Ben Jonson's Catiline.

A knot of good fellow's borrowed a fume of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. L'Estrange.

I am now with a knot of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. Addison.

8. A cluster; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or knot of a number of small stars, not seen afunder, but giving light together. Bacon's Essay.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. Dryden's Dufresnoy.

TO KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed, That were always telling beads;

But here's a queen when she rides abroad Is always knitting threads. Sidney.

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more knotted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. Bacon's War with Spain.

TO KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. Cut hay when it begins to knot. Mortimer's Husb.

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH. *n. f.* [cbanemorus.] A plant. Ainsworth.

KNOTGRASS. *n. f.* [knot and grass; polygonum.] A plant.

You minimus of hind'ring knotgrass made. Shak.

KNOTTED. *adj.* [from knot.] Full of knots.

The knotted oaks shall show'rs of honey weep. Dryden.

KNOTTINESS. *n. f.* [from knotty.] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the knottiness thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. Peacham on Drawing.

KNOTTY. *adj.* [from knot.]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds Have riv'd the knotty oaks. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more knotty: try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be knotty, the voice will not pass well. Bacon.

The knotty oaks their lift'ning branches bow. Roscommon.

One with a brand yet burning from the flame, Arm'd with a knotty club another came. Dryd. Æn.

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd, Now knotty burrs and thorns disgrace the ground. Dryden.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools Were made by nature for the wife to work with: They

KNO

They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statemen,

When heroes knock their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rome's Amb. Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign,
met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of knotty difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*

Some on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

They compliment, they fit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;
A thousand knotty points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakesp.*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men. *Wisd. iv. 1.*

The gods all things know. *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures knew. *Denb.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we know it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make known what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you. *1 Sam. vi.*

Led on with a desire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognize.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee? *Shakesp.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. *Luke, xxiv. 35.*

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may know him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam knew Eve his wife. *Genesis.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts.*

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they know within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheless seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon.*

Not to know of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable,

when we understood the way to have been happy. *Tillotson.*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to know when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Pains will put on our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not know of it. *Shakesp.*

There is but one mineral body, that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. To know for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he knew for. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

5. To know of. In *Shakesp.*, is to take cognizance of; to examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakesp.*

KNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more knowable in these, than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glanville.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, knowable by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally knowable without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNOWER. *n. s.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. *Glanville.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general knower of mankind and poetry. *Southerne.*

KNOWING. *adj.* [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a knowing ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The knowingest of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be knowing in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the knowing and intelligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very knowing both in architecture and perspective. *Dryd. Duf.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more knowing than others. *Addison's G.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNOWING. *n. s.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his quality. *Shakesp.*

KNOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

They who were rather fond of it than knowingly admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak knowingly. *Atterbury.*

KNOWLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakesp.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have knowledge of the sea. *Kings.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawn'd upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thy eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth.*

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *B. n. Jon. Catil.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To KNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow; for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not knowledg'd by his revealed will. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To KNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [knipier, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNUCKLE. *n. s.* [cnucle, Saxon; knuckle, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen
Two tritons, of a rough athletic mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With knuckles bruised, and face besmear'd in blood. *Guth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or knuckles, as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, and corn. *Bacon.*

To KNUCKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNUCKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watery plant, and groweth not but in the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is knuckled both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

KNUFF. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the same with *chuff*.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country knuffs, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Duffendale
With slaughter'd bodies soon. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *n. s.* [knor, German.] A knot; a

KNURLE. } hard substance.

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen knurs and knots. *Woodward.*

KONED for knur. *Spenser.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from *cuð*, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,
That kyds the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet kyds not one to cure thy fore heart root,
Whose rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed. *Spenser.*

KNO

KYD

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

V O L. I.

The Preface; the History of the English Language; the Grammar;
and the Letters A to K inclusive.

